

The following Bills were read a third ne and passed:

time and passed: Respecting a certain railway debenture debt of the township of Eldon—Mr. Cruess. Respecting the Ontario Sault Stc. Marie Railway Company—Mr. Leys. The following Bills were passed through committee

committee: To amend the Act incorporating the trustees of the Toronto House of Industry

Mr. Leys. Relating to the Municipality of Rat Port-

age-Mr. Gibson (Hamilton). The following Bills were read the second

To consolidate the floating debt of the town of Trenton-Mr. Ostrom

town of Trenton—Mr. Ostrom. To amend the Act incorporating the Brockville, Westport & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company—Mr. Fraser. Mr. H. E. Clarke asked whether, under the Public School Act, pupils of from 15 to 20 years of age, who may have been found guilty of gross immoralities, or who may have been more than once convicted of crime, have the right, notwithstanding such conviction to take their scheer there such conviction, to take their places there-after in the public schools. If so, whether it is the intention of the Government to House go into Committee of the Whole House go into Committee of the Whole on the Bill regarding distress for rent, said that he purposed to propose certain amend-ments to the Bill in Committee. It was proposed that the exemption of goods of third parties should not apply to goods on the premises in the possession of the tenant under a contract for purchase. This would cover a class of cases where yoods were introduce any amendment to remedy this evil during the present session of the Legislature

egislature. Hon, G. W. Ross—The provision of the Hon, G. W. Ross—The provision of the School Act in regard to the power of trustees is as follows: "To dismiss from the school any pupil who shall be adjudged so refractory by the trustees (or a majority of them) and the teach, r that his presence in school is deemed injinious to the other pupils, and where practicable, to remove such pupil to an industrial school." The term "to fractory" has ut henor considered beld under a sale or hire receipt. It was proposed to have these goods liable to dis-traint, as they are now. Then it was alleged by some landlords that tenants living close together would exchange goods. so far to apply to cases of gross im-morality; so that whatever power the and so, under the provisions of the Bill, evade distress altogether. It was therefore proposed that the exemption should not apply "where goods have been exchanged trustees may require in order to expel a pupil for gross immorality, they do a seem to be provided for in any statute. can only say that I am now considering whether any increased power should be extended to the trustees in regard to th

Mr. McMahon's Bill relating to Mutual Fire Insurance Companies was withdrawn. Mr. Chisholm moved for certain information in regard to the Ontario Grain & was to sell a farmer seed grain for \$15 a bushel, giving in return a bond to buy back busnel, giving in return a bond to buy back two bushels for every one sold at \$10 a busnel. The bonds will turn out to be worthless. He thought the charter given to the company was not intended to be so used, and that it ought to be cancelled at once in order to stop future operations of the kind

Mr. Leys said that the plan adopted by these companies was to fulfil the condition of the bond for the first year, and then get some farmer to go and tell his neighbors that it was all right. He had had reason to examine a bond given by a seed company chartered by the State of Ohio, and had found the company worthless. The Legis-lature of Ohio had made the formation of such companies criminal. The farmers had been swindled to a great extent by what was called the Egyptian Seed Oats

Company. Hon. A. Ross said that the discussio almost impossible to frame a law which would not be taken advantage of by rogues would not L and swindlers. If the charters were taken away from such companies as were that to have abused them it might protect the public to some extent. In reply to a ques-tion put by Mr. Meredith, Mr. Ross said

that the company in question had no de-posit with the Ontario Government. . Mr. McKay moved the second reading of the Bill relating to fires in hotels and other public buildings. Hon. C. F. Fraser said that the matter

was a most important one, but some of the provisions of his hon. friend's Bill were perhaps, not the best that could be devised There was one provision to which land-lords might object, as it would afford means for a transit boarder to skip out without paying his bill, or to a confederate to admit a thief into the hotel. He thought the Bill should go to a committee

The Bill was read the second time and The Bill was read the second time and referred to a special committee consisting of Hon. Mr. Pardee, Messrs. H. E. Clarke, McKay, Gibson (Hamilton), Leys, Mcre-dith, Chisholm and Craig. Mr. Ostrom, moving the second reading of the Bill to amend the Joint Stock Com-paries Act for sumplying cities towns and

panies Act for supplying cities, towns and villages with gas and water, pointed out that the law at present restricted the borrowing power raised by these muni-cipalities for providing means of supply of

ome serious hardships would occur. Mr. Gibson (Huron) said that he had twe thers pointing out this very difficulty. He rought they should hasten slowly. thought they should hasten slowly. Mr. Meredith said he was satisfied that these arguments on behalf of the tenants were nade by landlords. Such arguments from such a quarter were open to suspicion. He feared that this Bill would breed a ystem of agreements which would depriv the tenants of the advantages of the law. Hon. Mr. Fraser said that the hon, gen leman surely did not propose to depriv he landlord of the right to take securit; or the payment of rent. Suppose instead of a small house the building rented was a caluable store, it would not be right to pre-cent a "chattel mortgage or some other of a st

ecurity. Mr. Meredith contended that men we often defrauded into signing wavers of thei rights. A chattel mortgage could not b prevented, and so formal an instrumen uld probably not be signed so readily a

hieved. It was hoped that the bo ould fully cover the points which co most advantageously dealt with, a

ver a class of cases where goods were

tween two tenants or persons by the or

orrowing or hiring from the other for the

borrowing or miring from the other for the juppose of defeating the claim of or the ight of distress by the landlord." Another mendment was provided that when the goods of a sub-tenant were substituted for hose of the tenant, they should be distrain

ble. It had been suggested that if a land ord were obliged to give forty-eight hours otice of his intention to seize exempted

ods the tenant might take advantage

time to remove the goods. It was refore proposed that he should have th

ight to seize the goods at once, giving otice of his intention to sell. It was also

roposed to dispense with the reading of he notice, which might be a serious opera-ion in the case of a refractory tenant.

The House went into committee on th

Mr. Meredith said one of the most serio

the small slips which might readily be pro-vided, and he was satisfied would be in the hands of every landlord. Mr. O'Connor said that if a few lines in Mr. Meredith asked whether any ects now taught were to be dropped. The mplaint was made, and he feared, justly that the children were expected to study lease or a sm pend the operation in any particular case it would be much better not to have the Act Hon. G. W. Ross said the curriculum as simpler and less extensive now than it as two years ago, and he did not know of yothing that could be dropped. He ought that these new subjects were so Mr. Wood (Hastings) said that the tenant would in some cases be injured by the necessity put upon landlords to deman.i rent in advance, and could see no reason portant that they should be added. Mr. Creighton said while he approved of nstruction in the schools on the subject of alcohol upon the human system, he thought why the tenant should not give security by reement Hon. Mr. Mowat said the objection las it unfortunate that it should be done in raised was one which affected the principle of the Bill. But this point, respecting persons contracting themselves out of the way which entailed the purchase of more text books by parents. He thought, it would have been better had lessons on this subject been included in the new Readers. Hon. G. W. Ross explained that the text beek mergid where an of the set of the tone, and one which he thought had not a fully considered. He suggested that book would only cost 25c, and said h hought the instruction would be worth it Mr. Meredith asked if the instruction e Bill should not be passed by the com ittee until there had been further oppor nity to consider it. ar. Mereuin issee if the instruction respecting narcotics would include tobacco. If so it would be well to have, as a frontis-picce, a picture of the Minister of Educa-tion with his pipe in his mouth. Mr. McLaughlin thought that instruc-The committee rose, reported progress nd asked leave to sit again. Hon. G. W. Ross, in moving the second cading of the Bill respecting the Educa-ion Department, explained that the neasure, though really short, dealt with here year investent enhance. tion should be given as to the effects of tobacco which he held was very injurious. He had observed again and again that after a man had been smoking for fifteen minutes teasure, though really short, dealt with mee very important subjects. Although a people of the Province were generally gagged in agriculture and universally iterested in the success of that pursuit o adequate means had ever been provided or a general diffusion of knowledge on the heject. Under regulations passed some istructions in the shape of lectures or riday afternoons on subjects relating to the ago the teacher was authorized to give his pulse would ' rise from 69 to 96. Any arcotic which had such an effect upon th heart's action could not but be injurious In Germany, where there was more smoking than anywhere else, except Turkey, the had recognised this evil and had enacted that any youth under 21 appearing upon the public street smoking should be punished A similar law had passed in New Jersey e ago the teacher was authorized to g was being prepared so that those was being prepared so that those hers in the Normal Schools might hav culture. Opium also was very injurious, and was more 'generally used than many people thought and he thought that the instruc-tion should cover the effects of this drug advantage of instruction in it and th enential of instruction in the and the enential of systematized and correct, infor-nation on the question. In future the tudents in the Normal Schools would h

of vaterest was 8 per cent. The rate Province, for only in that way could the advantages of it be fully brought out and a fair test given. He looked for the best results from the establishment of the kindergarten education as part of the sysmidergarten education as part of the system of the Province. Mr. Nairn, moving the second reading of the Bill respecting conditional sales of per-sonal property, said the Bill followed the admitted tendency of the. law of the pre-sent day to place personal property and real property on the same basis. The conditional seller of an article, such as a

of enterest was 8 per cent. The rate was now only about 6 per cent. The Government obtained only 31 per cent. on per own bank deposits, and they c is borrow money at about 4 per cent. a therefore seemed reasonable that the interest on the drainage loans should be reduced. It was proposed to re duce the rate for loans both under munici-pal schemes and the tile drainage; all should be 4 per cent. It was proposed that this should apply to loans already made, so far as related to interest falling due after January 1st, 1887. The payments made yearly included both principal and inter-set; and as the rate of interest would be reduced a larger proportion of the yearly fund would go to the payment of principal, consequently the loans would be paid off in a shorter time and arrangements would be made accordingly. Conditional seller of an article, such as a sewing machine, might come in and take the article back after a large part of the purchase money had been paid because of failure to pay one instalment. This worked especial hardship in the case of the poorest persons and those least versed in the law. A poor widowsh his locality supported her-self and children by her earnings with her sexing machine buscht on the instalment a made accordingly. Mr. Clancy said he was glad so much ad been done, but he thought the Government should have increased the amount o the appropriation for loans by half a mil-ion dollars

self and children by her earnings with her sewing machine bought on the instalment plan. But because she failed to pay an instalment after she had paid three-quar-ters of the agreed price, the machine was taken away and she was left without a means of livelihood. The Bill provided that if the article in such a case were taken back, all but 25 per cent. of the price and fair allowance for breakage must be re-turned to the purchaser. Hon. A. M. Ross said they had increased the mount by \$100,000, and a further increase vould be made if necessary. The resolutions were adopted in Com nittee of the Whole. Hon. A. S. Hardy, in moving that th

urned to the purchaser. Hon. Mr. Mowat said there were doubt less great hardships under the law as it existed at present. The law at present did not assume that possession of a chattel was proof of ownership. But the House had heat heigh chatter had dealt with the matter in relation to hattel mortgages which had to be regis ered. A deputation of manufacturers had vaited upon him recently with reference to

his Bill But, while opposing the change oposed, they themselves suggested that e difficulty might be met by providing in the law that every article conditionally id should bear the name of the owner printed or stamped upon it, and a record tept of these articles. This, of eourse ould not apply to some chattels, as, for in-tance, a horse. It seemed to him imposible to legislate on the subject this se ion. But where there was a hardship as there seemed to be in this matter—it was the duty of the House, if possible, to find a remedy. He believed the Bill might

be read the second time and referred to committee to make as perfect a Bill a possible, distribute it and let it be discusse and an effort made to frame for next ses sion a measure which would remedy th rievances existing without creating greate The Bill was read the second trin referred to a special committee composed as follows : Hon. Mr. Fraser, Hon. Mr. Hardy, Messrs. Gibson (Huron), Meredith Drury, French, Chamberlain, Harcourt, Gibson

[Hamilton], Garson, Clancy, Hudson, Leys Nairn and Ostrom. he Bill to amend the Franchise and Repre sentation Act by placing non-resident voters in the position they occupied before the Franchise Act of 1885. He said he would probably be met by the argument of

efects of the present system was the right ow held by the landlord of appointing is own instrument of seizure. Men ere employed who did not understand " one man one vote," but he did not think that the principle of one man one vo p vailed now. He mentioned the case of a man who boarded in one constituency, earned his wages in another and had a vote heir duties and performed them in a mo their duties and performed them in a most unsatisfactory way. Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) said that under the Bill there was nothing to prevent the parties from contracting themselves out of it. It was worth while to consider how far it was wise to allow such contracts to be unade n neither. Hon. C. F. Fraser said he would be very

much surprised if any considerable number of members voted against the principle which was adopted when the Bill was e made. Hon. Mr. Hardy, in the course of a dis assed, that residence should be essential the exercise of the franchise. Under the old law great trouble was experienced assion of this point, said that he was no ithout fear that until the people ac ustomed themselves to this system poo-mants would be unable to secure houses both parties in getting in the outsid ote, and there were constant attempts to iolate the law forbidding the payment id at some inclement seasons of the year

ravelling expenses of voters. Besides, here would be no object in interfering with he franchise at present, as the Attorney General had promised to bring in a Bil lealing with the franchise before the presen

The Bill was withdrawn. Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) moved the sec eading of a Bill to amend the Mechanics Lien Act, by providing that a lien shall have the same effect for all purposes before as after registration. The Bill was read the seco<sup>-</sup>d time and

referred to the committee on he Bill re lating to exemptions from seizure unde Hon. G. W. Ross moved that the Hous

go into Committee of the Whole upon the Bill to amend the Act respecting the Edu-cation Department. This Bill provides for instruction in the effect of alcohol upon the human system and agriculture in the ublic schools In the committee

magistrates were called upon to perform and, besides, the practice of paying judges and magistrates was a vicious one, and one which the Government itself had decided

to abolish in the case of the Surrogat Courts. Hon. A. S. Hardy said that the salary o \$600 would be far too small in places wher the work took up the whole time of th gistrate

Lees protested against the Govern ent taking the power to appoint police agistrates, and contended that the County Jouncils should make the appointments. Hon. O. Mowat said that the Govern nent had taken the power very reluctantly under representations that such a step was Mr. Clance asked if there was any limit tion as to the salary to be paid to the con-fable.

Hon. Mr. Mowat said the constable would

op paid by fees. On the clause to protect magistrate inder legal process for his action where h cted in good faith, Mr. Mcredith called attention to a cas

in which, as alleged, a magistrate, under warrant issued while conviction was under appeal, took possession of some beer and a valuable horse. The horse was damaged asked her

while in the custody of the law, and th owner was now suing to recover damages This clause would cover that case and pre vent the man recovering damages, thoug under the existing law his case might be ood on

Hon. Mr. Mowat said they must al agree that any law so long as it stood of the statute book should be enforced. The nagistrates had to perform this duty an hough on technical grounds the defendan night quash conviction, the magistrate hould not be liable when they acted in good faith. They could hardly expect the law to be enforced if this protection wa After some further discussion, this and

e subsequent clauses were passed and the Bill reported with amendments. On motion of Hon. Mr. Mowat, the

House went into Committee of the Whole on the Bill to make further provisions respecting assignments for the benefit of creditors.

On the section making the sheriff if th assignee, liable to the penalties of the original Act in such cases unless he has en tendered the cost of advertising and roviding that he shall not be compelled to endered him, Mr. Meredith expressed the opinion that

this would leave the sheriff to make a practice tically unlimited demand, and would it many cases lead to large bills of expense

ing made up. Hon. Mr. Mowat said that the costs ould be taxed, of course. Mr. Meredith said this was not a practi cal remedy. Costs to be tendered should be limited to advertising and registering the assignment. Where there was a large estate the sheriff would be assured of his

uneration, and where there was litt none, more was not necessary. Hon. Mr. Mowat said cases had arisen i

which the sheriffs had received little of which the shering had reperved fittle or nothing, and he did not see any practical way of reaching the difficulty except that embodied in the Bill. This clause and the remaining clauses of the Bill were passed and the Bill re-

#### A New Domestic Telephone. (Paris Letter to London Times.)

"I was invited to be present to-day me telephonic experiments between Paris ad Brussels with a new apparatus known s the 'micro-telephone push-button.' "What makes this apparatus the m

uccessful of telephonic instruments is, hat it can be made for half-a-crown-that that it can be induct for half a -crown — that is to say, for not -more than the price of the ordinary push-button. At front doors, in the interior rooms of houses, every where, in short, where the ordinary elec-tric buttons are used, the telephonic button mer be interachered. It will be the interaction nay be introduced. It will by this mea may be introduced. It will by this means be possible to give or receive instructions, to know who is knocking at the door, to communicate, in short, by speaking as well as by ringing. The railway companies are making experiments with this appa-ratus as a means of communication be-tween compartments of carriages. It is being fitted up on trial in hotels. I have seen it at work at the door of a private house where I was realied to by those house where I was replied to by those within without their having stirred from their places, and without the door being opened. Between Paris and Brussels this

instrument, costing half-a-crown, worked with admirable precision, and it was not altogether without an cerie feeling that I istened to a voice with a slight Belgian

# THE LADIES' COLUMN.

A Chance for a Maid.

How a lady lost her maid is disclosed by ne of "Clara Belle's" letters: Speaking of humbug, a Fifth avenue elle's maid, a trim, pretty creature, suddenly disappeared recently; and it was a wonder, because the girl was well paid in proportion to her good looks—for it is de-liciously swell now to have a pretty body servant. She had not seemingly been dis-satisfied with her work or wages. Her employer feared that some sentimental harm had come to her, and charitably went so far as to hire a private detective to hunt so far as to hire a private detective to hunt her up. Where do you think he found her? She was an advertising exhibit in a hair-wash establishment. There is a boom on in that industry. Phenomenally long-haired women are posed in the window of stores where hair tonics are on sale, and competition is hot. The comely maid had luxuriant tresses, which grew so heavily and rapidly that she went periodically to a hair-dresser to have them cut short. hair dresser to have them cut short. "How much wages do you get

"Twenty-four dollars a month," sh

"I can get you double that," he said. "and nothing at all to do except to be ad-mired. Oh, don't<sup>o</sup> be alarmed—there's no harm in it. Messrs. Blank & Co., the marine in it. messrs. During a Co., the well-known makers of Cerulian Glory, want to boom their stuff. You are just the girl they desire. You will have your head shaved close. Then they will show you freely to their customers, telling them that you lost your hair years ago by fever, and have given up all hope of regaining it; you have tried many preparations in vain; they are going to experiment on you. Your hair grows fast and fine—it becomes a marvel— the fame of it spreads by word of mouth, and by the time your head has regained its usual beauty they have sold 1,000 extra bottles of Cerulian, and you have received three months' extra wages. See?

She saw; and that is how the Fifth venue belle lost her pretty maid. The Week's Fashion Notes.

The handsomest fans of the season con-ist of sixteen white feathers mounted on rtoise-shell sticks.

Pretty bonnet-string pins are of pearls in e shape of a key, with a miniature gold padlock in the centre. Heliotrope and white striped, figured o plaided cotton goods are the most pro-nounced favorites for the coming season. Sateen dresses are finished with velvet

ccessories of Hamburg embroideries or he woven border of the material. Braiding is the favorite trimming fo

oung girls' street dresses this season, and is sually done by hand with narrow flat braid after the pattern has been stampe Black is preferred upon any color rath than shades to match the dress.

A pointed basque, long apron and full drapery of blue foule, is handsome braided across the lower part of the front and sides of the skirt, down the front of the basque and around the lower edge to the postillion pleats. The braiding is black, while the vest, collar and cuffs are of blue velvet.

A new and charming use for white Chinese crape is to make bridal dresses of it, draped over white satin. The sleeves are fulled a good deal in the arm holes, but are tight below the elbow. The front basque is made in handkerchief shape, folded across, gathered on the shoulders, and caught at the waist by a satin belt. The nature of the material perfectly suits the present styles in drapery and exquisite ball dresses are made of this white crape, embroidered with silver.

Swing backs are put on dresses for girl above 12 years of age. A dancing school dress of cream surah is laid in box pleats all around with draperies of tulle. The pointed basque of surah has puffed sleeves and bretelles of tulle. Sashes of ribbon about four inches wide are worn on .one side in two long ends and a number of the ankles. These dresses do not quite reach

Chenille spotted net is greatly worn in black, silver gray, red or brown, for veils that reach to the chin or only cover the eyebrows. Very small tinsel spots on red ross becoming veil. A new net has a ross barred surface, like the ground of ome old laces, and is thicker than the potted nets. Large meshed net with scaloped edges is also fancied.

The masculine collars and chemisettes with white ties, that wer so popular last season, are to be worn again as soon as the weather get (warmer. At present ribbons

wild turnip the size of a bean with spirits of turpentine, and apply to the affected part. It relieves the pain at once, and in twelve hours or less there will be a hole to the bone. Dress with sticking salve, and the finger will get well.

Lace may be washed by winding it roun nact may be washed by winding it round obtles or sewing it on muslin and boiling it n softwater with white castile soap. It should be rinsed in soft water after removing it from the suds.

Salt, in doses of one to four teaspoonfuls in half a pint to a pint of tepid water, is an emetic always on hand. This is also an antidote to be used after poisoning from nitrate of silver while waiting for the

A good knowledge of watering is at the bottom of success with the window flowers. Water must run in readily and run out readily. When a plant is well watered, it is a good sign to see the water rush out at once into the saucer through the bottom of the pot. If it does not do that, something s wrong. Never place fresh eggs near lard, fruit

cheese, fish or other articles from which any odor arises. The eggs are extremely active in absorbing power, and in a very short time they will be contaminated by the particles of objects in their neighbor-bord hue which the hood, by which the peculiar and quisite taste of a new-laid egg will

destroyed. A bottle of turpentine should be kept every house, for its uses are numerous. few drops sprinkled where cockroaches con gregate will exterminate them at once also ants, red or black. Moths will fle lso ants, red or black. Moths will fle rom the odor of it. Besides, it is an ex cellent application for a burn or cut while added to soap, and will help to white clothes if added to them while

If the feet are painful after long walkin or standing, great relief can be had by bath ng them in salt and water. A handful o salt to a gallon of water is the right pro portion. Have the water as hot as confortably be borne. Immerse the feel and throw the water over the legs as far as the knees with the hands. When the water becomes too cool, rub briskly with a fresh

towel. This method, if used night and morning, will cure neuralgia of the feet.

### THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

Canada to be Represented at the Liverpool Exhibition — Our Great Agricultural Trophy.

An Ottawa despatch says: Among the many projects suggested for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee in the old country, the Imperial Jubilee Exhibition at Liverpool promises to take front rank. It will be opened next month and is intended to portray in a practical manner to the pub-lie the prictaging of the public to a state of lic the victories of peace and war during Her Majesty's reign. It will thus display those evements which have done so much to note the progress of the Empire. The

promote the progress of the Empire. The victories of peace and war during the past fifty years will be illustrated (1) by courts in which the immense progress of the Col-onies and India will be typically shown; (2) by courts illustrating the victories of war, arranged chronologically; (3) by courts in which the words of employein the courts in which the results of explorations are shown, with special reference to the countries and the people; (4) by courts decoted to life-saving apparatus on land and

sea, both in times of peace and war; (5) by courts illustrating the advances made in machinery, mechanical engineering and agricultural implements; (6) by courts in which will be exhibited trades, manufac-tures and induction from the data of the ures and industries from Liverpool only

tures and industries from Liverpool only. The Colonial and Indian courts will exem-plify: (a). The flora and fauna of the sev-eral colonies and India; (b) their cereal and mineral products; (c) literature having reference to each particular colony. By thus concentrating the principal features of each dependency of Her Majesty's Em-pire, the people will be enabled not only to acquire a good general knowledge of British possessions as a whole, but also to see and study for themselves those products charstudy for themselves those products char-acteristic of any particular colony. Canada will be worthily represented under the second sub-section. The magnificent agri-cultural trophy which attracted universal

attention at the Colonial Exhibition last year is still in splendid condition, and the Liverpool commissioners have asked the Dominion Government for the loan of it, which permission, it is unde

thousands with the agricultural re tion concerning th relating to the English court gives an en the Dominion. Besides the courts cified there will be others devoted to wa ophies, exploration, life-saving and ambu-nce, machinery and implements, etc Magnificent buildings have been erected and although other exhibitions to be held this year will undoubtedly be full of inter forward a scheme more illustrative of the various achievements of Victoria's reign owever, it appears that it is the Princess than the Liverpool people. A He Who Kisses Must Pay. Mr. Edward Nelson, of the Priory, Lewis nam, was on Saturday fined at the Green vich Police Court £4 and £1 costs for sing his governess. It was stated i lence that on the night of January 21st fter the complainant had retired to rest ister-in-law to pray at the tomb of the he defendent came to her room, dragge he hed clothes from her face and kiss her backtornes from her face, and Kissee her twice. She threatened to alarm the bousehold if he did not leave the room al mace. He left, but the following day he

Method in It. all circles of society, wherever you may go, ou will find you can't judge people simply by their outward show. here are moods and manners suitable in every time and place. and smiles ofttimes to perfidy their origin can trace. all circles of se trace. The half-mad poet makes his line show either joy cording to the people's will; there's method in his madnese

The statesman, erstwhile so reserved, so dignified Trises his poor neighbor ashe grasps him by the hand d wishes him good day and asks in sympa-thetic mood thetic mood How business is, and if his own and family's health is good. He seems insame; but then election time, which grief or sadness Will bring to him, is close at hand; there's method in his madness.

When your wife employs a cross-eyed girl whose talent is to shirk; Who takes four afternoons a week and never does her work; Who talks back constantly, and her dire clatter will not cease; o wears an apron spotted o'er with stains of durt and grease; hose grammar is distinguished by the most surprising badness, ou may think your wife is crazy, but there's method in her machness.

GIRLS FOR SALE

Where They Are Worth Twelve Wood-peckers Apiece.

"Among the Klamath Indians of North-"Among the Klamath Indians of North-ern California," said a missionary to a reporter of the San Francisco Examiner, "the squaws are vendible commodities, and are put upon the market at a price supposed to correspond with their charms. The young woman's choice is not consulted, and if a rivalry exists between bidders for her possession she is brocked down to the her possession she is knocked down to the most liberal offer.

"A maiden of comely appearance, and having a talent for plaiting hats, baskets and other ornamental wicker ware, is of course a more merchantable article than her sister without accomplishments and

"The price paid for a girl of the desir-able kind is in the neighborhood of twelve red-headed woodpeckers, a broncho and a breech-loading rifle—the woodpecker heads being valued at \$2.50 apiece, and the pony and gun at about \$20 each, making the price of the girl \$70. This amount varies, of course, according to the financial stand. ing of the purchaser and the avarice of the parents. It occurs occasionally that as much as \$150 is given **4** a girl, but she would be possessed of unusual allurements,

and the purchaser a nabob. "The lazy and oleaginous bucks, when they have purchased a nominal wife—they do not consult the laws in respect to mar-riage—at once require their lady love to enter upon all the hard work obtainable. She, in fact, is required to neglect nothing which might contribute to the com-fort of her lord, who confines himself to an occasional hunting or fishing eventition and the purchaser a nabob. occasional hunting or fishing expedition with the otium cum dignitate for which when the obriginal American is celebrated. The women pack wood from the forests in baskets, which are carried on the back and supported by a band which encircles the forehead. They also collect gold dust from the exposed bedrock in abandoned mines, which is handed over to their consorts with religious regularity. It is a fact that the Indian women on the Kiamath are absolute slaves, but they are faithful and loving, no matter how harshly treated. You can readily imagine, however, that, on account of the hard life they lead, by the time widdle new is reached then leas by the time middle age is reached they lose all feminine charms and become hags. I suppose it is generally known that white men here purchased squaws for matrimohal purposes, but it is not generally known now happy such unions are. White men who have espoused squaws almost invari-ably cling to them through every vicissi-tude of life. Divorces are unknown among them, and 'squaw men' take a pride in boasting of the good qualities of their purhases

"When an injury is supposed to have een committed, the perpetrator is by common consent considered the proper prey of the party injured, including his relations, and ambuscades and assassinations natur-ally ensue. Dead men tell no tales, and the live ones won't, so that investigation never amounts to anything.

THE MAROUIS AND THE PRINCESS. The Alleged Cause of the Trouble Between Princess Louise and Her Husband.

Ioan of it, which permission, it is under-stood, has been given. The Liverpudlians offer to pay the cost of freight, etc., and will also erect the trophy at their own expense, so that Canada will have a mag-nificent standing advertisement for six months in the second city in England, which will undoubtedly favorably impress thousands with the avricultural resources A Berlin cable says : A book has just A peared here entitled the "Courts of Europe." The author's name is not on the title page. It gives a formal history of all the royal families, with much interesting relating to the English court gives an en-tirely new version of the differences which are generally reported to exist between the Marquis of —borne and the Princess Louise. Hitherto it has always been said that the Princess was fond of flirting, and that it was the Marquis who was jealous. According to the publication in question, however, it appears that it is the Princess however, it appears that it is the Princess who suffers from tortures of jealousy. It is stated that she carries her conjugal sus-picions to such an extent that she is happy nowhere. She is reported to have said one day to the Duchess of Albany, "Oh! if I only knew of some place where I could conceal my. husband so as to be sure of him... I am so unfortunate." Some time subsequently the Princess went with her sister-in-law to prave at the tomb of the Duke of Albany. According to this book the Princess said to the Duchess, "The woman whose husband lies buried there is happier than I am."

gas and water through companies. This Bill would enlarge that power, as he saw no good reason for the restriction. He understood the Attorney General was con-sidering this question, and he (Mr. Ostrom) would be glad to have the matter referred to the Municipal Committee in order to

perfect the measure. Hon. Mr. Mowat said it seemed to him wise not to change the general Act. Thi law was a very important protection to municipalities. But if there were special cases those interested should come before the Legislature and show the necessity for the extension, and doubtless it would be granted. He objected to this extension of the granted. the general Act. Mr. Meredit

the general Act. Mr. Meredith suggested that as the policy of the Legislature was to provide general Acts and so do away with the necessity of special legislation, it might be that the object of the Bill might be reached in another way. The added power to bor row might be dependent upon the consen the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council In a matter of this kind he had sufficie to leave that power in the present Government to leave that power in the hands of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Mr. Mack suggested the reference of the

Mr. Fraser said the Attorney-General's statement showed that the Government had reached fully considered the matter and had reached

fully considered the matter and had reached a definite decision upon it. Under the F circumstances he thought the Bill should be withdrawn. The Bill was accordingly withdrawn. Mr. Conmee, in moving the second read-ing of his Bill to amend the Municipal Act, explained it was to provide for cases in which the Councils of municipalities re-fused to initiate the necessary means for the providing of waterworks even where the majority of electors were in favor of it. The Bill provided for a declaration of Afree popular will on the subject when called for by 200 electors. If the vote was favorable the Council was obliged, under the Bill, to proceed with the necessary means of pro-viding waterworks.

proceed with the necessary viding waterworks. Mr. Meredith said this Bill was intro-Air Mercuth said this Bill was intro-duced last session, but generally opposed. He thought it would be a dangerous thing to make such a change as this in the general law. The hon gentleman doubless proposed to provide for the case of Port

After some further discussion the Bill As read the second time and referred to Municipal Committee. Ir. Bronson moved the second reading of

hiBill to amend the Municipal Act. explained that it provided, among other thirs, that votes for mayor should be east only in the sub-division in which the voter been prepared under the direction of th Board of Health, at the desire of the depart resid, the vote to be marked in on the list, hd that mark to be prima facie evi-dencthat the vote had been cast. Ho, A. M. Ross, in moving that the

list, hd that mark to be prime face evi-denchat the vote had been cast. Ho A. M. Ross, in moving that the Houseo into committee on the resolution. Another provision of the Bill was to of dratage was universally conceded, and the one question was as to providing for in the right had been to supply the money in the capest rate of interest compatible with juste to all. At the time when the rate of interest was fixed the mortgage rate

Hon. O. Mowat introduced a Bill re

students in the Normal Schools would be taught agriculture on much the same basis as the instruction in the Agricultura College was now carried on. The people of Ontatio had every interest in pro-moting a love of farm life and in instilling in the minds of the young a knowledg of the conditions under which the best results to the agriculturist can be achieved. It was hoped that the bool would fully cover the points which could How the formation of new counties, which was read the first time. Hoh. O. Mowat introduced a Bill to ex-tend the Land Titles Act to the outlying districts of the Province, which was read

he first tume. Hon. C. F. Fraser introduced a Bill to mend the Ontario Factories Act, 1884.

which was read the first time. Hon, G. W. Ross introduced a Bill re-specting Separate School debentures, which was read the first time. Hon, G. W. Ross introduced a Bill to amend the High Schools Act, which was

the use of it, he was satisfied, would do food and meet with the approval of the cople at large. Another point of the Bil as that it made preparation for the sys The Attorney-General's Bill to give early effect to certain amendments of the law natic instruction of the pupils attendir Common Schools in the effects of alc and narcotics on the human system der a regulation of 1885 the teacher as authorized to call the attention of the upils to this subject—the desirability of cauliness, and attention to the laws of calth. A text book on this subject has

ccent coming to me from a distance ore than two hundred miles. are the popular neckwear, the prettiest

being rich, wide, white moire ribbon, showing a little edge at the collar and sleeve and tied in a small bow under the chin and on top of the wrist. Colored rib-bons are used, but are only becoming to The inventor is Dr. Cornelius Herz day nominated Grand Officer of th gion of Honor, next day described as an missary of Germany, and lastly as the friend, adviser and confidant of Gen. Bou-anger. He is in reality an electrician whose inventive talent has been stimuvery dark brunettes. The fancy for ribbon trimmings is lated by his residence in America, when great that they are no longer confined to bonnets, but are used on dresses, serving in narrow widths for bayadere stri**pe**s on there is a boundless demand for improve ments in electrical apparatus and in all

nechanical contrivances. plaiting at the foot and sides of the skirts Latest Northwest News.

and in broader widths for making stripe lengthwise on draperies, on wraps, and even on the coats of children. Entire fronts o A Winnipeg despatch says: Mr. Gigot the Hudson's Bay factor at McLeod, says that in that district the loss among Pilgrin cattle will be from 20 to 35 per cent, but in will be slight among the old range cattle. vening and house dresses are covered with loops of ribbon finished with beads or swallow-forked. There are sleeves and bodices made up set on net or gauze, and to be worn with full dress. The C. P. R. agent at Balgonie, name Lewis, has been arrested for tampering with the mails. Mr. Kerr, traffic manager of the Cana

The variety of colored beads was never se great. Pink, amber, pearl, pale blue, green and white beads are shown, and are used lian Pacific Railway, says through rates to the coast are to be increased as the result of the Inter-State Commerce Bill. During the first quarter of 1887 there were nine failures in Manitoba, against o form whole bonnets in the same ma that jet has been hitherto used. The head-trellis bonnets, on wire foundations, are shown trimmed with a scarf of crepe or of isse, put almost flat on the top and falling ourteen failures during the corresponding period of 1886 and twenty-two failures in 1885. An aggregate increase of seventy time is reported in the number of business down the sides, and in very wide string making a low capote, that will commen itself to theatre geers and those who si near then?

#### Hints to Housekeepers.

atin burgh. There a clergyman was seen arrying his baby and his horrified congre-ation presented him with a perambulator But his last state was worse than his first. Grained woods should be washed with old tea, and then, after being wiped dry r he wheeled this vehicle along the street

where a not then, after being where dry wubbed with linseed oil. Cloths dipped into hot potato water ar recommended for immediate and complete with his baby in it. This insult to th rented susceptibilities of his congregation vas too much. He received a letter politely nforming him that, while his abilities gave relief in the severest cases of rheumatism A piece of charcoal laid upon a burn will ease it almost immediately, and if kept there about an hour, it is said, the wound will be entirely healed

will be entirely healed. If roses become wilted before they can be put in water, immerse the ends of the stalks in very hot water for a minute or (London Times, March 22.) Mr. Bartley, rising to a point of order, asked the Chairman if it was in order for an hon. member to say to him that if he got him outside he would black his eyes. wo, and they will regain their pristing

For those suffering from weak lungs or nacking cough, a few drops of tar taken on a lump of sugar will give relief; five or six drops' should be sufficient for a grown

soap suds; they should first be washe clean with cold water, then rubbed dr with a cloth wet in milk. The same treat ment applies to a stone or slate hearth. When attacked by palpitation of the

heart let the patient lie down as soon as possible on the right side, partially on the face. In this position, the heart wil resume its action almost immediately. Lime water may be made cheaply by taking a fresh piece of lime as large as an egg, pouring two quarts of soft water oi. it and allowing it to stand two or threehours, shaking it occasionally. Bottle and keep

use camphor in any form. Pieces of tar paper laid in fur boxes and in closets are Five cents will buy a better protection. Five cents will buy enough to equip all the packing boxes and

In Defence of Pa.

"Say, mother, the Smiths are putting on terrible lot of style over me

"Never mind, my daughter, maybe we an afford to let them." "I know, but they are always throwing

May a clergyman wheel his own baby in a perambulator? One would suppose that he might. But not so think the people of up their new parlor set to me, and Minnie Smith had the impudence to say to me yes-terday that my father didn't have any basis n. orains

"What did you say?" "I asked her what she meant, and she "I asked her what she meant, and she said her father told her mother at the breakfast table that if old man Brown had any brains he would have gotten some boodle out of the county when he furnished the county infirmary with nightshirts for the patients.

'And then what did you say?" "I said: 'Never you mind, Minnie Smith; papa didn't make anything on the-nightshirts, but he just socked it to 'em on the bed sheets, and we're going to move nto a two-story and basement brick, all newly furnished, in the spring." "That's a sweet child-now run along

and play.

Can You Solve This ? HOTEL-KEEPER. 0

Mr. J. O'Connor (Tipperary) said he rose o make a personal explanation. He did ot use those words. (Cries of "Oh.")

The Chairman Noname was mention

The Chairman said any such remark could certainly not be in order.

(London Times, March 22.)

twice attempted to kiss her in the school-room. For the defence it was urged that the case was entirely trumped up. Notice of appeal was given.—Pall Mall Budget.

A Father's But Not a Preacher's Privilege

Edinburgh.

#### The Wrong Days.

Kenneth, age 6, and Philip, his brother, wo years older, asked permission of their nother to go out for a little walk on Sunay afternoon. "Yes, you may go," she said, "it fou will

ot forget that it is Sunday, and walk etly, as you should." The boys went out and returned soon.

"O mamma," said Kenneth, running to is mother, " Philip didn't do at all as you said. He acted just like Monday and Tues day all the time. '-Youth's Companion.

Sol Smith Russel is going to settle in Minneapolis with his father-in-law, Wm. Adams. The latter, best known as closets of a large house for a year. To cure a felon, saturate a bit of grated has begun to lose health.

9

There were twenty-one students at an oyster table, and, after each of them had had enough, they resolved that the expense should be the hotel-keeper's. They all agreed to commence at one side of the table and count around; every time seven was counted, one—the seventh—to go out, the man left last inside to settle. From which man must they have commenced to which man must they have commenced to count in order to leave the hotel-keeper to pay the bill?

Women doctors are appreciated in India At the medical school at Agra, at which Miss Fairweather, of Chicago, has been offered the post of physician, thereare sixty female pupils.

## Wisdom Always Appreclated. The sage advice comes from the New York World, and comes just at the proper time, when the papers are filled with the horrors of fire-destroyed hotels: When an alarm of fire is sounded in a hotel lodgers cannot be too quick in getting out, if a way is open. eshness. out, if a way is open. Gentlemen who have heretofore arises

Gentlemen who have heretofore arisen and commenced to shave when a fire alarm is sounded in a hotel, and ladies who, on like occasions, have taken to embroidering, will, cut out the *World's* suggestions and paste them on their pillows.—*Galreston News.* 

ouses during the same period. The Alberta Live Stock Journal is author

ity for the statement that the losses to cattle in the West will be considerably less than expected, and will not exceed twelve

An agitation has been started in this

ity in favor of running the street cars o

sioners was referred back to Committee of the Whole, where some amendments were made to it. The Bill was then reported from the committee. The House went into committee on the Attorney-General's Bill respecting the appointment and proceedings of police magistrates.

ndav.

A hearing was had in London on Wed-nesday in an action for libel brought by Mr. De Bensaude, the husband of Violet

Cameron, against the Erening News for publishing an interview which appeared a New York paper, and 'which imputed De Bensande certain frands perpetrated b Exypt. The case was concluded late in the afternoon, 'and De Bensaude was

for use. To preserve goods from moths, do not

Oilcloths should never be washed in ho

satisfaction, his pastoral services would r longer be needed. Personalities in the British Commons