Sir Hector Langevin, replying to Mr. Barron, said that the Barrie post-office was built by William Toms, of Ottawa. The contract price was \$25,000 and the total

amount spent was \$25,000 and the total amount spent was \$30,980.

Sir Hector Langevin, replying to Mr. McMullen, said that it had been the rule for some time past that employees of the departments have no lunch hour, except where medical certificates declared it was

where medical certificates declared to was necessary.

Mr. Bowell, replying to Mr. Charlton, said that half-fare tickets were issued on the Government railways to clergymen who have applied to and received a certificate from the General Superintendent or General Passenger Agent of the Intercolomial Railway.

Mr. Lepine, on motion for a return, com-

mial Railway.

Mr. Lepine, on motion for a return, complained that the French employees of the Dominion were not half as numerous as the English. In the Custom House at Montreal during the past ten years there had been six permanent French appointments and twenty-seven English. In the employment of laborers partiality was shown to the English. If one-tenth part of the injustice were shown to the English in Ontario there would be loud complaints.

would be loud complaints.

Mr. Bowell said a full investigation would show that the charge was not borne out. There was scarcely an important office filled without the consent of the members for Montreal. Complaints were just as frequent that the English were overlooked. He en

deavored to do justice to all classes.

Mr. Curran denied that any injustice
was done to the French-Canadians in Mon-

Mr. Bowell, answering Mr. McMullen, Mr. Bowell, answering Mr. McMullen, said that the investigation now going on in Montreal was with a view to superannuating employes who could be dispensed with. He expected that there would be a saving of \$10.000 a year but this mean. The investigation of the control of the c \$10,000 a year by this means. The investigation would be continued at other points when it was concluded in Montreal.

Sir John Thompson, upon the resumption of Mr. Kirkpatrick's motion declaring the expediency of bestowing some mark of recognition upon the veterans of 1837-'8, said that he desired to express his own opinion as to the desirability of this Government dealing with this question. opinion as to the desirability of this Government dealing with this question. Whatever the merits might be in the public estimation of those who were concerned in the conflict of that period, this was a question, he submitted, which, in this Dominion Parliament, formed as it was of representatives not merely of those two Provinces in which the struggle raged fer the time, but of the newer Provinces having nothing at all to do with, they should not be called upon to deal with. It was inappropriate that Parliament be asked to grant any bounty. They should remember that this country dated from the period when the Dominion was formed, when all the Provinces joined hands in thorming a new nationality. It was for that reason that the Government had declined to recognize this as a bounty which they the recognize this as a bounty which they should grant. With the object of letting these past conflicts be forgotten as nearly as possible, the Provinces themselves had possible, the Provinces themselves had resolved to allow history to do justice to those engaged in them.

Mr. Flint, in moving the House into committee on his bill to amond the Council Themselves.

Mr. Flint, in moving the House into committee on his bill to amend the Canada Temperance Amendment Act, said that under his proposal druggists and chemists, in the transaction of their business, were left untouched in every particular in which they were placed by the amendment of 1888 except in the sale or purchase of alcohol or spirituous liquous in record to which the cept in the sale or purchase of alcohol or spirituous liquors, in regard to which they were placed under the restrictions imposed upon licensed vendors by the Canada Temperance Act. The Act, as passed in 1878, provided proper regulations for the sale of liquor by druggists for medicinal and mechanical purposes and the recording of such sales, but this provision was considerably weakened by the amendment of 1888. It was to restore the efficiency of the Act

It was to restore the efficiency of the Act that he proposed the amendment.

Mr. Barron, in moving the second reading of the bill to amend the Railway Act, said the object was to compel railways to have separate doors for the entrance to and exit from cars. This, he believed, would obviate

from cars. This, he believed, would obviate
the danger caused by passengers crowding
in and out of the same door.
Sir John Thompson said the bill would be
very impracticable.
Mr. Costigan introduced a bill to amend
the Petroleum Inspection Act. He said the
bill consisted of one short clause giving
the Governor-General-in-Council power to the Governor-General-in-Council power to make regulations to exempt wholly or in part from inspection such petroleum oils as are not fit for illuminating purposes. Mr. Beausoleil said that the Empire of

mr. Deausoien said that the Empire of yesterday contained a telegram from Montreal stating that there was a conspiracy between Mr. W. T. R. Preston, himself, and Mr. Greenshields to overthrow the present Government; that they had held a meeting to work it out at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal on Sunday, and that they had several treal on Sunday, and that they had several treal, on Sunday; and that they had secured possession of letters written by members of the Government years ago, which they expected would be of great value to them. He said the statement was a fabrication.

Mr. Foster held that Mr. Beausoleil had an right to proceed further with the process.

no right to proceed further with his denial.

Mr. Speaker called the next order on the paper.

The House divided on Mr. Charlton' amendment, which was lost on a vote of 81 yeas and 100 nays. (Applause and cries of 4 You are coming down.")

The House went into Committee of Sup Neveral items were passed and the com

The House went into Committee of Supply.

Mr. Haggart, in reply to Mr. Casy, said
that it would take two or three weeks before the complete returns of the census were

Mr. Paterson (Brant) thought the incom-plete returns should be brought down.
Mr. Denison objected to incomplete re-turns. A newspaper report had credited Toronto with only 190,000 population, and he did not think partial information should be given.

Mr. Haggart, in reply to complaints abo

Mr. Haggart, in reply to complaints about the delay of the census returns, said that the reports that were behind were from one district in Nipissing and from four districts in British Columbia. He said that an approximate return for these districts could be supplied if necessary.

Mr. Mulock said that the census appointments were dangled before the people before the elections to serve party ends. This was most improper. The Government was

DOMINION PARLIAMENT using the public service to make votes to keep a few men in office. This system per meates the whole Administration. Ever the documents relating to the public con tracts showed that they were using the public resources to keep the Cabinet in

Mr. Charlton said that the Post Offic Mr. Charlton said that the Post Office Department appointments had always been made with an eye to the interests of the party and not the country. The interests of party were looked at first, from the appointment of an official to the awarding of a contract for the cross-wall at Quebec.

Mr. McMillan criticized the expenditure

upon the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, and said that such a large outlay was not justified by the benefits derived from this institution. The same extravagance characterized the management of other experimental farms.

Mr. McMullen said that no doubt the farm was doing good work, but the capital

Mr. McMullen said that no doubt the farm was doing good work, but the capital expenditures should now cease to a great extent, as most of the buildings and other permanent improvements have been completed. The expenses should be kept within reasonable limits. They did not want any repetition of the cross-wall experience in connection with the Experimental farms.

mental farms.

Mr. Mara said that there was great deal Mr. Mara said that there was great deal of dissatisfaction in British Columbia about the lack of progress made with the farm in that Province. The buildings had not yet been erected.

Mr. Haggart said that the yearly expenditure had been on that farm about \$8,400. Mr. Daly said that he was satisfied that

the experimental farms in Manitoba and British Columbia were being economically Mr. McMillan said that the experimental

Mr. McMillan said that the experimental farms were not encouraging the breeding of horses suitable to the requirements of the country, or for the foreign market. He objected to placing stallions in experimental farms at a large expense when there were throughout the country superior animals owned by private individuals.

Sir Richard Cartwright said it seemed to be an imprudent act on the part of the Government to agree to pay \$30,000 for the use of six farm sires for five years. It might have been better to buy the animals outright.

right.

Mr. Haggart said that the price was not higher than that paid by other Governments. He would suggest to the superintendent the advisability of selecting next year horses more suitable to the requirements of the

Mr. Rowand said that the most popular horses in this country were the Clydesdale and Shire. The Percheron was unsuitable The House adjourned at 11.15 p. m.

THE Rio News does not believe in honorary commissioners and the holding of exhibitions for the purpose of building up foreign trade. It says

bitions for the purpose of building up foreign trade. It says:

We trust it will not be forgotten in the United States in the heat and hurry of proparations for the "commercial invasion of South America" that after all only two things are really needed for the work—capital and commercial enterprise. It is a waste of time and effort to send scouting parties to spy out the land, for the routes of commerce have long been known and every well-informed merchant knows exactly what the elements of that commerce must be. It is not pillage that the merchant is after; it is simply an exchange of products. If he wants to know what those products are, let him consult any geography and find out how far his destination is from the equator. In the case of Brazil, he will not find the slightest difficulty in deciding that buffalo robes and warming pans may be left at home. Enough has certainly been written about Brazil to give him some idea of the wants and preferences of the people. Flourishing American houses were in existence here over fifty years ago, and others can just as readily be established now. There was a time, in the old days, when commerce depended more on individual enterprise and less upon official pap, when a merchant made it his business to know personally all about the markets where he proposed to trade. He never dreamed of waiting for a roving commission composed of a lawyer and a journalist to prepare the way, nor for consular officials to tell him what to do. The two guides required for his enterprise were skill, or commercial training, and personal observation, and these guides are just as necessary now as ever they were. It may be predicted that no successful trade will ever be built up by floating exhibitions nor by commercial travelers. If American merchants will establish commercial training, and personal observation, and these guides are just as necessary now as ever they were. It may be predicted that no successful trade will ever be built up by floating exhibitions nor by commercial travelers. If

ality.

The Egyptian dude of old had a great advantage of the species of the present day. In the older days an Egyptian was not permitted to borrow without giving to his creditor, in pledge, the body of his father. If such a law was in vogue to-day, there would soon be scarcity of men of marriage-able age. able age.

Artist—Here is a very suitable picture Mr. Gibbs. It represents Rev. Mr. Goss, the missionary, in the centre of a group of cannibals. Deacon Gibbs—I see the cannibals, Mr. Turps, but where is the missionary? Artist—Didn't I just tell you that he was in the centre of the cannibals?—Tid

When a man undertakes to make a foo of nself he never meets any one who questions his ability to do so.

—The Empress of Germany is loyal to the Fatherland to the extent of having all her dresses made in Berlin and Vienna. She buys her hats in Berlin and only her gloves

EXECUTION IN INDIA.

Worse Than Indian Atrocities With Fire

Worse Than Indian Atroctites With Fire and Stack.

Usman Afrail Khan, being a strict Mohammadan, was sentenced by the general court martial to be executed by being general court martial to be executed by being year of the mouth of a gun. Saturday, or Friday, was the day appointed, subject to it the approval of the "finding" by the commandant. The commandant approved of the finding of the court, and the execution parade took place the following Saturday of the maive troops, all unarmed, formed two sites of a square opposite to one and facing inward. The white fixed bayened one side. They paraded with fixed bayened one side of the square and the fourth side of the square as Epounder gun expressed to the control of the fourth side of the square and thaited in front of the gun facing the troops. The charge, finding and sentence were read by the adjutant in English and Hindustani, and the commandant asked the prisoner to say his last words.

The prisoner, who was, to do him bit gross he that he was punished for his gross he that he was punished for his tigness be that he was the manner of the commandant and the lanyard pulled. A list of the commandant and the lanyard pulled. A list of the commandant and the lanyard pulled. A list of the commandant and the lanyard pulled. A list of the commandant and the lanyard pulled. A list of the commandant and the lanyard pulled. A list of the commandant and the lanyard pulled. A list

PASSING AWAX.

The House adjourned at 11.15 p. m.

Row To Wipe the Face.

Thousands of people, when drying their faces after washing, wipe them downward—that is, from forehead to chin. This is a mistake. Always use upward—from the chin to the forehead—and outward—toward the ear—motions. Never wipe any part of the face downward.

KHIIII.

Jaspar—Judging from the reports in the papers it seems to be quite the proper thing for young men to kill the girls who refuse to marry them.

Jumpuppe—Yes. If it goes on there is a danger that all the sensible girls will be killed off.

Beginning of the End

"What do you think of my angel cake?" she asked.

"It's too heavy to fly," he replied. This was the beginning of the end.

The Woman From Beston.

Miss Bacon—Do you think it is worse for a woman to smoke cigarettes than a man? Miss McBean—I never knew of a woman who smoked a man.

The Rio News does not believe in honorary commissioners and the holding of exhibitions for the purpose of building up foreign trade. It says." It agas in the faces after washing, where the wich will be lengthed the English nobilities he will soon be sold at auction. It has been in the Cecil family since 1560. The park in which it is situated is one of the most beautiful in England, and the house contains costly carvings and pictures of great value. But the farms of the estate have ceased to pay and the expenses connected with such an establishment have greatly increased. It will go under the hammer to the highest bidder—to some rich commoner, perhaps, or possibly to some enterprising American who worships whatever is English, you know. A large number of the old hereditary estate owners in England are suffering a similar embarrassment. Generations ago they were the petty sovereigns of the country; now they are the victims of democratic and commercial progress. They manage to keep up the old prestige, but it becomes more difficult year by year. Their influence over public affairs is broken, history has inaugurated a new regime in which they count for little, and little more than a figment of the imagina-tion. Brains and money are even now more powerful than long descent, and in the race for fame and power the nobility lag in the rear. In other words, nobility will soon sur-render to ability. The chimes are ringing out the feudal Englishman and ringing in the Englishman of the new times. "One by one the grand estates of other days are being sold, and in most instances they are bought by men who have money, energy and pluck, but who lack grandfathers."

If the land rents continue to be collected and applied for the personal use of the land "owners," it will not be such a wonderful improvement to substitute the wealthy grandfatherless for the present titled nobility. The needed change will not come as the re grandiatheriess for the present citied nothity. The needed change will not come as the result of the bankruptcy of the aristocracy. It will come from public recognition of the great truth that the land of England belongs to the people of England, and notto the few who have in the past exercised the privilege of charging their fellow countrymen for standing room and an opportunity to dig a living out of the soil. When the State takes land rent for public revenue, the so-called land-owners, whether titled or not, will have to go to work to earn an honest living. Thus the aristocracy will be disposed of, without necessity for such slow and tedious processes of dry rot as the Herald anticipates. A man who behaves himself and is self-supporting can afford to have a grandfather, or porting can afford to have a grandfather, or even a title, if possession of such a thing is agreeable to him.

They Like to do the Firing.

Rochester Herald: Canadians are not so chipper in their defiance of the anti-sealing agreement in Behring Sea as they were. They never care to stand in front of the tarwhen any firing is going on.

Angry father—How is it, young man that I saw you kissing my daughter in the hall last night? Young man—I suppose, sir, because you happened to be around ust at the right time.

VERY SAD 'Tis very sad it should be so, And yet 'tis true, I vow, Our love dream started with a row, And ended with a row.

—Under a new law in Georgia, when doctor is convicted of drunkenness he ca no longer practice medicine in that State. The idea is either to diminish the number of drunkards, or the number of doctors, or the death rate, or something of that sort. —Mrs. Brown—My baby is the prettiets town. Mrs. Black—Why, what a pincidence! So is mine.—Harper's Bazar.

THE UNHAPPY JEWS.

The Outrages by the Russians Continue

Candor doesn't necessitate ding on other people's corns.

In a drinking bout two negatives are better than a score of affirmatives.

Great execution is done by him who is proficient in hanging up others

Rad for the Affections.

Emersonia—Charles has gone to Europe, and I shall not hear from him until his re-

Julia-Why, how is that? Won't he vrite to you? write to you?

Emersonia—No. His epistolary style is so defective that I told him not to do so. His letters would alienate my affections.— Munsey's Weekly.

The Sympathetic Crook.

Burglar—Your money or your life.
Victim (from bed)—When I explain, sir,
that my wife and three daughters have gone
to a fashionable hotel to spend the sum-

Burglar—Enough; I'm pretty hard up myself, but here's a dollar for you. (Exite

A Question of Bellef.

Judy: She—Oh, yes! I quite believe here's a fool in every family. Don't you? He—Well—er—my opinion's rather placed. You see, I'm the only member of our family.

The Proper Thing to Bo.

Brooklyn Life: Tom Highfly—I'm going to stop running around so much. To tell the truth, I'm tired of having a good time. Arthur Henpeek—Then why in the name of sense don't you marry?

A CORRESPONDENT of the Toronto Saturday Night asked the editor in last week's issue how it was that church members—especially those of the Anglican persuasion —were so exclusive towards strangers, and gave an instance in point. Certainly there is a great deal of stand-offishness in some churches. But sometimes we believe it is as much the fault of the strangers as of any one else, they seeming to repel any advances that others might be inclined to make them. Exclusiveness, however, not confined to the Church of England. heard of a case also in Toronto in connec-tion with the Presbyterian Church to which Rev. Dr. Kellogg so ably ministers. which Rev. Dr. Kellogg so ably ministers.
Last summer three young people—a brother and two sisters—just out from the old country, attended the Sunday services for a week or two, and on a general invitation from the pulpit attended a week day meeting of one of the societies in connection with the church. The principal theme of the various speakers was the duty of the members to make strangers coming to the church feel at home, to give them the right hand of fellowship and welcome them to their midst. Curiously enough, however, the young man and his sisters were allowed to enter the meeting, sit it out and to retire at the close without a single individual speaking a word to them or recognizing them in any way, although they were entire strangers in the city and thousands of miles from home. Needless to say, that church lost all attraction for them.

Buffalo Commercial: A well-known

Buffalo Commercial: A well-known clergyman of this city was asked to solve the following puzzle a few nights ago: If all the children that King Herod killed were buried in such a manner that only their arms from the elbow to the tips of their fingers were visible above the ground, how could you distinguish the arms of the boys from those of the girls? The reverend gentleman worked at it faithfully, but was obliged to give it up. "For shame, doctor," liged to give it up. "For shame, doctor, oried the interrogator; "the idea that you should forget that the children that Herod killed were all boys!"

-Client-Your fee is exhorbitant. didn't take you a day to do the work. Law-yer—It is my regular fee. I am not charg-ing you for time, but for the cost of my legal education. Client—Well, give me a receipt for the cost of your education, so the receipt for the cost of your education, so the next fellow won't have to pay for it, too.

Reflections on Collections.

A NICKEL'S WORTH. When with a quiet, soothing homily
The parson doth my Sunday fancy tickle.
I never fail to ope my heart and purse
And tip the gentle deacon with a nickel

A DIME'S WORTH When on the wickedness of all the world, Ourselves excepted, our ideas chime I always smile upon the clergyman. And tip the smirking deacon with a dime.

A QUARTER'S WORTH. When from the grim, old fashioned, fiery hell
Our clergyman doth take the sulphurou
charter,
My soul rejoices, and with jocund heart
I tip the smiling deacon with a quarter.
A DOLLAR'S WORTH.

When for the widow and the orphan sad Our clergyman with eloquence doth thrill, I drop a tear and with a sigh and prayer I tip the deacon with a dollar bill.

THE BUTTON'S WORTH But when for some unlaundried brand of heather for some unhaumerted brand heather for the heather for his plate.

I drop a humble button δn his plate.

In Summer.

My church is closed and now I seek
Great nature's temple, blue and green,
My prayer books are the running brooks,
My sermons from the stones I glean,
My hymns are sung by nature's choir,
The swelling breeze my organ great—
I miss not anything, in fact,
Except the deacon and his plate.

BANISHED TO SIBERIA.

One of Uncle Sam's Subjects Imprisoned the According to a letter received in Omaha by Abe Goldstein, a well known citizen, S. Gerber, who has lived in Omaha for the past five years, has been exiled to Siberia by the Russian authorities. Gerber went last March to Myszyuca, near the German frontier, his native town in Poland, for the purpose of returning with his family, who had remained in the old country. His appearance in the little town excited suspicion, and his arrival soon reached the ears of the authorities. Fearing arrest by the minions of the autocrat of all the Russias, Gerber fled across the frontier into a neighboring German province. Events proved that his fears were well founded. A demand was made upon the authorities of the German town in which Gerber had taken refuge, and he was turned over to the emissaries of the Compared to the control of the control of the control of the Compared to the control of the cont One of Uncle Sam's Subjects Imprisoned the German town in which Gerber had taken refuge, and he was turned over to the emissaries of the Czar, who took him in chains to Myszyuca, where he was tried on the charge of running away to America. Gerber claimed to be a citizen of the United States, and showed papers proving that he was a naturalized citizen, but in spite of this he was sentenced to imprisonment for one year in jail at Lomsey, the capital of the province, and afterward to be banished to Siberia for five years and his property the province, and afterward to be banished to Siberia for five years and his property confiscated. Gerber was reported to be well provided with this world's goods and had intended to return to Omaha with his family and set up in business.

Why.

Why does a sailor when on shore always walk close to the curb?

Why are the authors of books that teach how to get rich invariably poor? Why does a man speak broken English to a foreigner who cannot understand good English?

Why does a restaurant keeper take his meals, when he can, at some one else's restaurant?

Why does a man who cannot make another agree with his arguments shout in stating them a second time?

Why do great men always wear bad hats and bad men always good hats, when they have the money to buy them?

Why does a caller in an office building, hotel or tenement house begin his enquiries for someone he is seeking at the top story instead of the basement?

Why is smoking permitted on the front platform of a car, from which the smoke naturally enters, and not on the back platform, from which it wouldn't?—New York

-King Humbert is an amateur cook. -There are 544,722 more women than men in Prussia.

-Berlin, with 1,315,600 people, has only 26,800 dwellings. -A five-ton meteor will be exhibited at the World's Fair.

—One marriage out of four in Japan in-variably ends in a divorce. SMILES AND FROWNS.

If you should frown and I should frown
While walking out together,
The happy folk about the town
Would say, "The clouds are settling down,
In spite of pleasant weather."

If you should smile and I should smile
While walking out together,
Sad folks would say, "Such looks beguile
The weariness of many a mile,
In dark and dreary weather."

—Theatre manager to departing spectator—Beg pardon, sir, but there are two more acts. Yes, I know it. That's why I'm going.—Fliegende Blaetter. THE BACKSLIDER.

Why from the church," the preacher asked "My son, has theu thyself withdrawn?" And I replied, "Alas! good sir, My Sunday suit is now in pawn."

THE MILLIONAIRE'S WISH. I wish I was a boy again,
To roll and tumble in the dirt,
With bruised, bare feet, and nothing on
But ragged trousers and a shirt.

—A hotel in Hamburg has been built entirely of compressed wood, which by the pressure to which it is subjected is rendered as hard as iron, as well as absolutely proof against the attacks of fire.

against the attacks of fire.

—"Warm, isn't it?" said a cool man to a fussy man checking a trunk at Market street ferry the other day. "Warm!" cried the fussy man. "Look at my back! I'm perspiring like a hired man when the boss is around."—Philadelphia Record.

—Abby, who is thirty—How long will we have to wait for dinner? Hiram, who lacks decision—About twenty minutes, I guess. Then I'll have a bottle of plain soda and have it opened here. She—I should like to hear something pop, if it is only a cork!

cork ! —England has organized a corps of carrier pigeons. They will be tested at the naval maneuvers.

—After a man passes 40 the greatest hero in the world to him is the man who became