

HAVING A BIG TIME.

How Emperor William is Being Lionized By the Cockneys.

RECEPTION AND FESTIVITIES IN LONDON.

A last (Wednesday) night's London cable says: Emperor William this afternoon took leave of the Queen and left for London, where he occupies a suite of apartments at Buckingham Palace. The object of the Emperor's visit to London was to be present this evening at the grand "command" performance at the Royal Italian Opera, which was perhaps the grandest performance in the history of Covent Garden. The stables and corridors of the opera house were lined throughout with the Yeomen of the Guard, and with detachments from the Grenadier, Coldstream and Scots Guards. The performance was the finest spectacle ever witnessed in London. The interior of the opera house was lavishly festooned with roses, and on the front of each of the 200 boxes were three huge bouquets of red and white roses. Several thousand pounds were spent for flowers alone. The royal box consisting of five boxes thrown into one, located at the centre of the first tier, was a bower of exotics, and was draped with bright yellow and gold satin surmounted by an enormous Prussian eagle. The audience was composed of the best known of the aristocracy. The men were in uniform or court dress. The women wore ablaze with diamonds, the display of which was unprecedented. It was after 9 o'clock when the Emperor and Empress, escorted by a troop of cavalry, arrived at the theatre. Fabulous prices were paid for seats.

The Imperial party arrived at Paddington this morning in due season. The reception there was devoid of ceremony. The Emperor and Empress, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh drove in an open carriage to Buckingham Palace, attended by postillions. The route was specially guarded by police. A few houses were decorated. A dense crowd at the palace gates gave the party an ovation. The guards of honor at the palace consisted of the Coldstream Guards and "Beefeaters."

To-morrow the Emperor and his party and the royal family will hear the "Golden Legend" at the Albert Hall, and the same day the Imperial traveller may visit the naval exhibition.

The great event for London of the Emperor's visit will be the passage to and from Buckingham Palace on Friday next of the Emperor and his party on their way to Guildhall. Business along the route of the procession will be practically suspended and windows overlooking the route are selling at high prices. The Emperor will probably proceed to Guildhall via the Strand, Fleet street, Ludgate Hill and Cheapside, and may return by way of Queen Victoria street and the Thames embankment. The most elaborate preparations have been made to decorate the streets through which the procession will pass. It is expected the pageant will exceed in pomp, military and civic display, anything seen in this city since the Thanksgiving ceremony in St. Paul's over the recovery of the Prince of Wales from the attack of typhoid fever which threatened to end fatally some years ago.

The proceedings at Guildhall will consist of reading in the library, an address of welcome by the recorder on the part of the corporation, the Emperor's reply, the presentation to the Emperor of the freedom of the city of London in a massive gold casket, and a luncheon, at which other short speeches will be made. This will be the people's welcome to the Emperor. The Queen's welcome was given at Windsor Castle. The artistic welcome is given to-night at the Royal Italian Opera and to-morrow at the Albert Hall, and on Saturday the military welcome will be extended to the Emperor by volunteers, assisted by regular troops. The naval welcome occurred Saturday last, when the young Emperor landed at Port Victoria.

ON A DESERT ISLAND.

Sufferings of the Crew of the *Campana* at Bluff Harbor.

A London cable says: A despatch from Auckland, N. Z., reports that the barque *Campana*, bound from Calcutta to Chili, recently caught fire at sea. After an ineffectual effort to subdue the flames, the captain steered for Bluff Harbor, a seaport of the Province of Otago, N. Z. He had succeeded in bringing his vessel to the mouth of the harbor, when a tremendous hurricane overtook her. The exhausted crew spent their last energies in attempting to keep down the raging fire, and at the same time force the unfortunate barque to face the wind and seas which beat upon and rushed over her. It was, however, to no avail. After a desperate struggle with the opposing elements the barque was driven upon the rocks. After incredible sufferings the crew of the barque succeeded in swimming ashore. Here the miserable men were forced to spend 103 days and nights, suffering the extreme wretchedness of exposure and starvation. On the 104th day of their being cast away, their distress signals were seen by a passing sealing vessel, and the sorely tried sailors were taken off in safety, but in a distressing condition of weakness and emaciation. During their enforced stay on the island one of their number wandered into the bush and was never heard of again. It is supposed that suffering drove the man mad.

The two Jirrikishas men who came to the Czarowitz's rescue have, besides receiving decorations and pensions from their own Government, been each given a gold medal, \$2,500 cash and a life pension of \$1,000 a year by Russia. They will not have to propel Jirrikishas for a living after this.

A mixture of mortar and sugar has been used, for at least twenty years, as a good, cheap substitute for Portland cement. Iron gate-posts set in it are as firm as though imbedded in a rock. Besides that, cement with a small addition of sugar makes a sidewalk which compares favorably even with the much-prized granitoid.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Time wasted in fault-finding can be better employed seeking profit.

TUPPER AND FEDERATION.

He Presents a Scheme to the Imperial Federation League.

PREFERENTIAL DUTIES FOR THE COLONIES.

A London cable says: Responding to Lord Salisbury's demand for a plan of Imperial Federation, Sir Charles Tupper has submitted to the Council of the Imperial Federation League a series of definite proposals. These embrace the admission of the High Commissioners of Canada, Australasia and South Africa to the Imperial Privy Council and the Imperial Cabinet, while holding positions in the Federal Cabinets of the respective colonies; also the establishment of a small preferential duty within the Empire against foreign goods. This Sir Charles Tupper believes would give the colonies a needed voice in Imperial affairs, and at the same time make the unity of the Empire a matter of mutual interest. Sir Charles Tupper contends that it is neither prudent nor right to expect the colonies to contribute to an Imperial defence fund in view of what the colonies have done or are doing to strengthen the position of the Empire. In connection with this argument Sir Charles instances Canada's immense outlay to strengthen British interests in North America and the East in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway and the St. Lawrence canals. The High Commissioner had the honor of submitting these proposals before the largest and most influential meeting of the council of the League ever held. The council unanimously decided to appoint a committee representing all parts of the Empire to consider the proposals and to prepare a definite plan for the federation of the Empire to submit to Lord Salisbury.

CHARGES AGAINST OFFICERS.

The Servia's Passengers Dissatisfied With the Treatment Given Them.

A New York despatch says: The disabled steamer *Servia* was brought up to her dock from her anchorage off Bedloe's Island this morning. The actual damage done cannot be definitely ascertained until a survey is made. The crank-pin did not fly to pieces, but merely cracked, and the engines were stopped at once. Fifteen of the *Servia's* passengers sailed on the City of New York this morning. Of this number was Prince George of Greece. Many complaints are made by the passengers of their treatment by the Cunard officials here. It is claimed the agents are uncertain what to do until cable instructions arrive from the other side. One passenger from Iowa said the company's treatment was shameful. He said passengers were detained on board and not permitted to remove their baggage to catch trains today. Great bonuses were paid for immediate passage on the other steamers of the line. Fifty school teachers, because of the great extra expense, are likely to give up their vacation trip abroad. One man paid \$1,000 for an immediate passage.

WORLD-GIRDLING TRAIN.

He Will Reach Chicago at Four To-day Beating All Records.

A New York despatch says: The steamship *Majestic* reached quarantine at 11 o'clock. Among her passengers was George Francis Train, who is completing his circuit of the globe in a race against time. Mr. Train is nearing the end of his fifth trip around the world. He started from New Whatcom, Puget Sound, 56 days ago with the purpose of girdling the globe in 55 days. He will not do that, but he says he will beat all previous records, including his own which stood at the head. He says he would have beaten his own expectation had he not lost four days by a southwest monsoon, three days by missing the English mail steamer at Shanghai, and three more in London by missing the *Majestic*, ten days in all. The steamship *Majestic*, in which Mr. Train arrived here to-day, made the trip in five days and 22 hours, or within three hours of the best time on record. At 4 o'clock Mr. Train left the Grand Central depot on the Chicago limited. He expects to reach Chicago at 4 o'clock to-day.

A MURDEROUS MOTHER-IN-LAW

Confesses to a Brutal Crime Committed Nine Years Ago.

A Lancaster, Wis., despatch says: Lancaster people were startled this morning when they learned that the aged mother of Louis Sisley had on her death-bed confessed to the murder of her son's wife nine years ago. In 1882 Louis Sisley was married to Miss Beckford. The second night after the wedding the dead body of the young bride lay in a pool of blood in a wheat field near the house. The murdered woman's husband was arrested, and held in the Circuit Court after an examination lasting 28 days, but the case was never brought to trial. When convinced that death was near Mrs. Sisley confessed to the doctors that in a quarrel over some matter that angered her terribly she seized her son's revolver and emptied the chambers into her daughter-in-law's body. She carried the body into the field, and laid the pistol beside it, to give the idea of suicide. She said her son was aware of her guilt, but remained silent. He refused to live with her, however.

PRONOUNCED INSANE.

A Noted Philanthropist's Sad Fate—A Claimant for Her Wealth.

A Kansas City despatch says: Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, the noted philanthropist of Stamford, Ct., was adjudged insane by a jury here to-day, and a curator will be appointed to care for her property in this State. David McCormick, a noted contractor of this city, will combat the transfer of Mrs. Thompson's property into the hands of the curator. Mr. McCormick was engaged to be married to Mrs. Thompson's niece. The niece died, and McCormick claims the property which was to be given by Mrs. Thompson to her niece was upon the latter's death given to him. The property is valued at \$20,000.

There is very little ebb or flow of tide in the Arctic, but occasionally there are very strong currents. All winter there is a general flow of tide and ice toward the south, while in summer this flow is northward.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Mr. Dewdney introduced a bill to amend the Northwest Territories Act. It provided for the election of members of the Provincial Assembly for three years, the abolition of the Legislative Board, and the Council of the Legislature powers previously held by the Board for the disposal of the liquor question, and also provided that a lump sum of money should be placed at the disposal of the Legislative Assembly.

The bill made it illegal for any man to have liquor in his possession unless he had a permit in his own name. Section 110 of the Act, which dealt with the dual language, was altered in accordance with the resolution of the House passed last session. Power was given to the Legislative Assembly to repeal the provisions of the Act relating to the liquor traffic. The Legislative Assembly would have the same powers as those of the Provincial Legislature in regard to liquor licenses.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell)—Does the bill provide that the advisers of His Excellency shall enjoy the confidence of the majority of the Legislative Assembly?

M. Dewdney—It makes no provision for an executive at all.

The following bills were read a third time:

To incorporate the Montreal & Atlantic Railway Company, and for other purposes.

Respecting the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway Company.

Respecting the Ottawa & Parry Sound Railway Company.

To revise and amend the Act to incorporate the Quebec Bridge Company.

To incorporate the Buffalo & Fort Erie Bridge Company.

Respecting the Ontario and Rainy/River Railway Company.

To incorporate the Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company.

Respecting the Canadian Land and Investment Company (Limited).

Respecting the Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land Company (Limited).

Respecting the St. Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Company.

To incorporate the Anglo-Canadian Electro Storage and Supply Company.

Mr. Charlton said that Mr. Wallace in saying that he had been rejected by the Orange Order was telling what was false. He had never applied to join the order, and did not wish to join it from what he knew of some of its chief officers.

Mr. Wallace said his remark was that not many months ago Mr. Charlton expressed an ardent desire to become a member of the Orange Order.

Mr. Charlton—The hon. gentleman is mistaken. I have good authority for the statement, and I can give it.

Mr. Charlton—Give it.

Mr. Wallace—Mr. James L. Hughes, of Toronto.

Mr. Charlton—I have only to state that the information is incorrect. The last time I met Mr. Hughes he informed me he never met me without feeling like swearing. I told him he had better swear.

The House went into committee on Mr. Burdett's bill to prevent frauds in the sale of certain articles.

Mr. Girouard moved, seconded by Mr. Kirkpatrick, that the Committee on Privileges and Elections have leave to sit while the House is in session.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Foster introduced a bill to amend the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act.

Sir John Thompson introduced a bill further to amend the Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act. He explained that the bill was a provision for reference to the Supreme Court of constitutional questions, in almost the identical words of the resolution introduced by Mr. Edward Blake last session.

Mr. Moncrieff introduced a bill respecting the Canadian Life Insurance Co.

Mr. Wilnot introduced a bill respecting the Inverness Railway and Mining Co.

Mr. Speaker announced that Chief Justice Sir William Ritchie, deputy of His Excellency the Governor-General, will attend in the Senate Chamber at half-past 3 o'clock for the purpose of giving the Royal Assent to the bills which had passed both Houses of Parliament.

TO FOMENT REVOLUTION.

A Movement on Foot to Organize a Mexican Filibustering Expedition.

A Washington despatch says: A letter has been received by a Government official here, which appears to give color to the report that a revolutionary movement is being fomented in Mexico. The writer says that a man calling himself Capt. Annett had been engaged in Norfolk, Va., in shipping men for a treasure hunt in Mexico. The captain said he wanted only seventy-five men, but the writer is informed that he has shipped over 200. Moreover, he has learned that the vessel which is to carry the party is now secretly engaged in taking aboard a large quantity of arms and ammunition at a port on Long Island sound. The writer says he does not want to get himself into trouble, and above all, does not want to fight, and although he has signed to go on the expedition, he will withdraw if there is any illegal act in contemplation. The much importance to the communication, as they believe that a filibustering expedition than appears to be shown in this case. They are also puzzled to guess the destination of the party, if it should be of warlike intent; but the chances are even that it is meant to aid a revolution in either Hayti or Mexico.

The lady—Jack, why don't you write a book, or paint a picture, or do something a millionaire for a father, and I think that was clever enough to last a lifetime.

When Edison's kinetograph comes into general use, we shall at last be able to see what that sweet-voiced operator at the central office really looks like.

The King of Ashantee is allowed 3,333 wives. Many of them are the daughters of the chiefs of tributary tribes over which the King has jurisdiction, and are sent to him as hostages.

Miss Tait, the daughter of the late Arch bishop of Canterbury, devotes her whole life to the poor of London, making her home in one of the poor streets in the vicinity of the ecclesiastical palace.

GIRL WIVES IN INDIA.

An Evil That Ought to Die Before the Century.

FEARFUL FATE OF WIDOWS.

Dr. Emma Brainerd Ryder, a New York physician, whose work in Bombay on behalf of the women of India is receiving the aid and endorsement of the intelligent, says in the *Home-Maker*:

"I write plainly it is because the awful necessity of my theme demands it, because I am impelled by my love for little children to write whether I will or no. We in India are living in 'an age on ages telling.' The waters are being troubled. The saving of the children must be established by law or we will sink again into the quicksand of indifference. The people's minds are being stirred on this great question. The hearts of the multitude are feeling the first throbbings of awakened sympathy for the 'Little Wives' that have so long suffered in their forgotten homes doomed to an existence, the misery, degradation and hopelessness of which there is no equal on the face of the entire earth.

"The time has come for action, and it is to the men and women born outside of India that the Hindu must look for help and strength to bring about this change. By such aid now a great light can flood this land, and from its brightness will be born full-fledged manhood and womanhood. Millions of sad-faced little girls stand mute with helpless hands and await this action.

"The history of the widows as written by Pundita Ramabai, and as seen here, is sad beyond description. The ill-treatment of the widow, be she young or old, is as bad as human ingenuity wrapt in the cloak of asceticism could devise; no humiliation, no penance, no disgrace has been omitted. So superlative is it that no added tortures have added tortures have been developed for a hundred years. Widows often prefer death to the wretched existence that is in store for them; and many, as soon as it is known that the husband is dead, commit suicide rather than live on and submit to these hardships.

"A widow said, when asked if she had any children, 'I had one little girl, but she died one week after her marriage; and I am so glad she is dead, for now she can suffer no more.'

"In coming to India I expected to find women and girls that would much resemble those I had seen in other tropical countries—in Mexico, Central America and on the Isthmus of Panama—healthy with dark faces and laughing, bright eyes. I can never express the sadness of heart that I experienced when I met these half-developed women, with their look of hopeless endurance, their skeleton-like arms and legs, and saw them walking the prescribed number of paces behind their husbands, with never a smile on their faces. When I entered or passed their homes the sound of music never greeted my ears, save the discordant 'tom-tom' at the sunset hour.

"If I were to name one product of vice and crime that would soonest touch the hearts of all good people, I would say, 'a neglected child.' What more wretched sight than to see a little child unhappy? Childhood should be the period of happiness. Unhappiness, depression and fear prevent mental and physical growth. The girls of this land drink in fear with their mother's milk—in fact we could say they are 'brought up' in fear.

"The Indian mother as she holds her little girl in her arms, is afraid lest its crying should disturb the unwilling father, his brothers or the mother-in-law. She is afraid of all her surroundings, and this fear is imparted to the child; it is fear and suppression all the way from the dawn of existence to its extinction. When the child is 5, 6, 7, or possibly 10 years old, and the day arrives for the little girl to be taken from her mother to be transplanted into the home of the husband, picture that mother as she sorrowfully gathers up her little wardrobe, perhaps one or two extra saris and a few glass bangles of bright colors to please a child, and makes them into a bundle, then sees her little girl carried from her to a strange home, often to a life of scorn, of contempt, of abuse, perhaps to a cruel death in a few short hours!

"I expected the little girls in India would be the same precocious, strong, fully-developed girls that I found in other tropical countries, and how great was my astonishment to behold the little dwarf-like, quarter-developed beings, and to be told that they were wives, and serving not only their lords and masters, but their mother-in-law, and often a community family of ten, twelve, fourteen or twenty. Talk of maturity for these little creatures! They can never come to full maturity, for they were robbed before they were born, as were their ancestors.

"A few progressive Hindu men acknowledge that the custom of child-marriage is a bad one, but they are powerless when opposed to custom and religious law. The Hindu would go down to his grave sorrowing if he was deprived of 'ghee' and 'red paint' with which to decorate the toe-nails of the bride and groom. The vanity of the Persian would be mortally wounded if deprived of their marriage ceremony of the looking-glass, and the Parsi would not consider their marriage at all binding if the couple were not tied together with a sheet.

"A Hindu reformer of education and renown said to me, 'Things are really not so bad; and then too they are righting themselves. There are fewer baby marriages now than they were a hundred years ago. It is better that a few hundred child-wives be sacrificed each year than to have English law interfere with Hindu domestic affairs. We wish to make our own laws about these things.'

But meantime thousands upon thousands of girl wives are suffering. Their reform is too slow for me.

New York Weekly: Mr. Lakeside, of Chicago—Mighty pretty woman, that, next door to you. Why don't you flirt with her? Mr. Swampane—She isn't married.

There is a whole world of difference between the north and south poles.

—The fact that man was created a little lower than the angels does not discourage the summer girl.

ANCIENT LONDON.

What Lies Beneath the Pavements of the Modern City.

To form a true conception of the Roman City we must sweep away all the accumulated results of modern art and industry. We must create a *tabula rasa*, and remove, as the merriflowers of fancy, the cathedral, the abbey, the tower, the swarming throngs of brick buildings that shelter the millions of the London of to-day; dissolve the splendid vision and think only of the past. Confined within the narrow limits of these walls, its greatest length the river front, its greatest breadth between Cripplegate and the Thames, we see the Roman city. It is enclosed by a wall of stone-work and cement from twenty to thirty feet high. Towers or castella appear at intervals. It was built upon the plan of all other Roman cities, and resembled Pompeii or Lindum. Its four chief streets, at least forty feet wide, met in its forum; they were perfectly straight, and led directly to the gates. At their side were narrow lanes, or lanes, all equally straight and free from sinuosities. The Roman engineers laid out their strata with unchanging regularity. Every street was paved with smooth stone, like those of Pompeii. Beneath the streets ran the sewers and the water-pipes—we may assume—so invariably found in every Roman city.

It is impossible to determine exactly the site of the London forum; it is only probable that there must have been one. We may, however, infer, from evidence too detailed to minute to enter upon here, that the forum stood upon the oldest part of Roman London, viz., south of Cornhill and east of the Mansion House. It is by no means certain that there was a forum. But an inscribed tile seems to show that the seat of government of the province was at London. Those, however, who consider the later importance of Roman London can hardly believe that it had no public buildings. At first an insignificant town, although a port of some trade, for more than two centuries it controlled the exports and imports of the entire island. Its wharves were filled with animation, its harbor with ships of burden. All the authorities point to London as a centre of commercial activity.

So complete was the security in which South Britain remained for centuries, under the protection of Hadrian's wall and the fortified cities on the banks of the river until the age of Constantine. Unlike nearly all the other Roman cities, it had no walls, was unprotected even by a ditch, and lay open on all sides to attack. At last, however, at some unknown period, but between the years 350 and 369, by some unknown hand, the Roman wall was built. Its extent may easily be traced; fragments of it still remain; and recently, at an excavation made by the railway company, a party of antiquarians were enabled to study and explore more than one hundred feet in length of these ancient defences. Saxon and Dane, Norman and Englishman, have in the long course of fifteen centuries altered, overthrown, or rebuilt them; but their course and circuit were never changed. The Roman wall fixed the limit of the city, and its venerable fragments still recall the days when the last Roman legions marched down the Dover street, when Alfred restored the wall, or when Pym and Hampden found within its shelter the citadel of modern freedom.—From "Roman London," by Eugene Lawrence, in *Harper's Magazine* for May.

HAS A BROTHER IN TORONTO.

David Davis Kills Himself Because Mrs. Hilsley Refused to Marry Him.

A New York despatch says: Because his landlady Mrs. Hilsley, would not marry him David Davis committed suicide on Tuesday afternoon at Bound Brook, N. J., by shooting himself in the head. Mrs. Hilsley keeps the Elm Park Hotel on the outskirts of the town. They were in love with each other, but Davis was jealous and ill tempered, and Mrs. Hilsley did not dare marry him. He repeated his impudent pleadings and when she persisted in her refusal he knocked her down. Then she ordered him to leave the house. That was a week ago last Monday. Returning on Tuesday night he took her in his arms, kissed her, told her he could not live without her and promised to hold his temper. He again asked her to marry him yesterday, and she refused. In a rage he rushed into the house, grasped a revolver, put the muzzle of the revolver to the side of his head and fired. He was dead in an instant. He had previously attempted suicide in Toronto, Ont., some years ago. It is believed that Davis is an assumed name, as all letters found in his trunk coming from his brother in Canada were signed Lafuma.

Excavations at Winchester, England, have brought to light the massive foundations of the palace of William the Conqueror and the Norman Kings. One fragment of the wall is eighteen feet long and four feet thick.

The new low shoe is made of brown Russia leather as agreeable to the touch and small as a lady's pocketbook.

"How are you?"
"Nicely, Thank You."
"Thank Who?"
"Why the inventor of
SCOTT'S
EMULSION
Which cured me of CONSUMPTION."
Give thanks for its discovery. That it does not make you sick when you take it.
Give thanks. That it is three times as efficacious as the old-fashioned cod liver oil.
Give thanks. That it is such a wonderful flesh producer.
Give thanks. That it is the best remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Coughs and Colds.
Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at soc. and \$1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.