THE CHAMPLAIN BURNED.

The Passengers Jump Into the Lake—A Number of Them Drowned.

A special from Charlevoix says: The steamer Champlain, of the Northern Michigan line, bound for Cheboygan from Chicago, was burned at midnight between Norwood and Charlevoix, at the mouth of the Grand Traverse Bay. The boat was running ten miles an hour when flames suddenly shot up from beneath the engine, driving the engineer from his post with his clothes on fire. He ran to the hurricane deck, plunged into a tank, and then returned to his work, but was too late to stop his engine or connect the hose. The alarm was given, the sleeping passengers were aroused, and when life preservers had been fastened to all, they gathered on the forward deck. Two life boats and life rafts were lowered, but the steamer was running so fast that they got away. In ten minutes from the time the boat caught fire the passengers were all compelled to jump into the lake. The steward says there were 57 persons on board, including the crew.

The lost are as follows: Ella Cooper Smith, Robert Wilkes and George W. Risley, of Charlevoix; Mrs. R. M. Kehoe, R. McKill, Steward Bears, two children, aged 3 and 5 years, of Chicago; Captain Lucas, of Petoskey; Henry Brennan, the clerk and fireman, a scond cook and cabin boy, of Chicago; Mr. Russell, of the Jackson, Mich., Corset Company; a gentleman, a boy from Milwaukee bound for Mackinac, one waiter and four Indian deckhands, a lady and her daughter from Frankford, names unknown.

Those saved floated an hour and a half, when they were rescued by a yawl and fish boats from the shore. Several of the saved were badly burned. There are seven unaccounted for, the above list of lost comprising only those known to have perished. The boat burned to the hull and has been towed here. It is impossible now to tell the cause of the fire, but it is thought it may have been caused by a lamp exploding. Seven bodies have already been recovered. The Champlain was valued at $10,000.

A TORONTO MAN

At Buffalo Wants Possession of His Two Daughters and $20,000.

A Buffalo despatch says: Quite a sensational arrest was made on Thursday night about 11 o'clock by Detective Watts. It appears that a day or two ago Hugh Cameron, a commercial traveller living in Toronto, arrived in the city and registered at the Broezel House. Cameron, it is stated, up to a couple of years ago had a pleasant home in Toronto, with a wife and two children, both girls, and now aged respectively 5 and 7 years. Everything, apparently, did not go just as it should, and he and his wife parted company. She went to a boarding house and he continued his business on the road, the two little girls having been placed in a private boarding-school in Toronto. This arrangement went along for a while, but it is claimed Mrs. Cameron finally left that city and came to Buffalo as the wife of A. T. Kerr, who has a broker's office in this city and several other towns. During Cameron's stay here he had obtained an order from the courts, with the assistance of his attorney, Leroy Andrus, for the custody of the two little girls who have for some months past been at the Holy Angels' Academy, on Porter avenue, intending to take them to Toronto. Their mother had in the meantime got wind of what was going on, went to the convent and took her children away, but only a few minutes before the officers, in company with Mr. Cameron, arrived for the same purpose. This created music, and Mr. Cameron then swore out a warrant for the arrest of Kerr. He was found at his home, and spent last night in a cell at the station house on a charge of attempted abduction. He said to a *Courier* reporter that the whole thing was a piece of spite work to punish him. He was very indignant over his arrest and said he could square himself when the proper time came. Mrs. Cameron and her two children were before Judge Hatch yesterday afternoon. Lawyer Andrus, for Cameron, urged an immediate settlement of the case, but as Mrs. Cameron's lawyer was not ready the case went over until to-morrow morning. Meantime Sheriff Gilbert takes charge of the children. Mr. Kerr, who is under arrest in a civil suit brought by Cameron for $20,000 damages for alienation of his wife's affections, had not up to a late hour succeeded in finding bail.

"CIVILIZING" THE AFRICAN.

Gin and Rum by the Thousand Barrels Going to the Dark Continent.

A Washington despatch says: In a report to the Department of State from Goree Duka, Africa, United States Consul Strickland calls attention to the absorption of African trade by Germans. He says: "Formerly Americans had quite a monopoly of African liquor traffic, and not longer than six months ago New England rum and alcohol arrived at Goree sometimes in quantities of 1,000 barrels in one shipment. The Germans by establishing a line of steamers to this coast from Hamburg havs now got nearly all of this trade, and are besides introducing rapidly other cheap articles of German manufacture. The Germans began business here by sending one steamer per month, which at first did not attract much attention. Now they have eight new ones, averaging perhaps sixteen hundred tons each. They seem to be gaining on the English and other competitors on account of the extreme cheapness of their goods and their willingness to accommodate customers. Hamburg alcohol is offered at 32 cents per gallon, and forms the basis of most of the sparkling beverages with which the simon pure African loves to regale himself. It is surprising to see the enormous quantities of rum, gin and alcohol which block up the wharves when a steamer comes in."

Picnic.

The picnic season is here in full blast. An editor who evidently "has been there" thus soliloquizes: "Now let us to the woodlands hie where trees their verdure wrap, for spring no longer lingers in old burly winter's lap. In picnic garb we'll amble forth and sit beneath the trees, and have our hides all chopped and hacked, with stings of bumble bees. We'll gaily don our linen coats, and thin seersucker pants, and sit beside the gurgling stream, while o'er us crawl the ants. We'll swallow picnic lemonade, to moisten down our grub, which people make by soaking one cheap lemon in a tub. The guilless sandwich we shall eat, devour the clammy pie, and sit on bowls of custard while a tear bedims our eye. We'll tip the mustard in the jam, the pepper in the tea, and try with all our might to show that we are filled with glee. Then let us to the picnic hie, our basket in our hand and homeward come filled up with woe, and leaves and dust and sand."

To Girl Graduates.

Be just as sweet as you can. The man who doesn't like to look upon a sweet girl graduate is a villain—or married. Tie your essay with a blue ribbon, and be practical in the choice of a subject. We suggest "The Coming Man."—*Buffalo Express.*

A North Carolina clergyman not only refused to marry an eloping couple, but arrested the bride and telegraphed her father that he held her subject to his orders.

A fashionable New York lady would not sit down to a table at a dinner party until a stuffed owl, perched on a cabinet opposite her place, had been removed.

There is a county in Florida which is composed entirely of islands.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Mr. McDowall introduced a Bill to amend the Northwest Territories Act, by making the franchise for members of the Northwest Council as wide as the franchise for the Dominion Parliament, by reducing the number of nominated members of the Council from six to four, and making elections once every three years instead of once every two years. He said he hoped the Government would take charge of the Bill, and the Opposition would not oppose it.

The Bill was read the first time. The second reading was fixed for to-morrow.

A number of private Bills passed through their final stages.

Two divorce Bills, one for the relief of John Monteith and the other for the relief of Fanny Margaret Riddle, were passed without a division being actually taken, Sir Hector Langevin stating that those members who opposed all divorces on principal had expressed their views of voting against the Bill for the relief of Marie Louise Noel.

Discussion on the Prohibition resolutions was resumed.

Mr. Casey said he could not vote for Mr. Cargill's amendment for the repeal of the Scott Act. He was not in a position to say that the Canada Temperance Act had been a failure. The Government was in the best position to say whether or not the law was a failure, as it was their duty to enforce it. He could not say the Scott Act had been a success in his constituency. In St. Thomas, where the Scott Act was carried by only thirteen votes, liquor was now sold openly, without concealment. The Inspector in West Elgin was an ardent Prohibitionist and had done his best to enforce the law. He had obtained many convictions, but yet had not been able to establish general respect for the law.

Mr. Lister said he would vote against the motion to repeal the Scott Act, and would vote for the Prohibition resolution. He had every reason to believe that this resolution truly expressed the feelings of the majority of the people of the country.

Mr. Wood (Brockville) said he would vote for the repeal of the Scott Act, as he favored a return to the license system.

Mr. Bechard opposed prohibition, declaring that temperance was a virtue which must be enforced by moral suasion, but was opposed to the repeal of the Scott Act.

It being 6 o'clock the Speaker left the chair.

After recess.

Mr. McMullen said that while he must say the Scott Act had not been a success in his county, yet he could not vote to rescind it, because the county had power to repeal the Act if dissatisfied with it. He did not believe the Scott Act would effect the result hoped for and would prefer prohibition. He thought there should be a plebiscite in order to ascertain the views of the people. He called upon the leader of the Government to advise the House on the subject. He would vote for prohibition and against both amendments.

Mr. McNeill said that in Bruce the Scott Act had been an utter failure. Since it came into force the number of drinking places had been increased. Nevertheless he would vote against every proposition now before the House, because they would deprive the people of the right of local option which Parliament had given them.

Mr. Bergin said prohibition was an interference with private rights, but in view of the great public good intended to be gained he was a Prohibitionist on principle. But he could not vote for a prohibition law, because prohibition could not be enforced. Any one who considered the vast frontier of Canada, the vast area of woods and swamps, any one who knew that there were hundreds of farmers who manufactured their own beer and sold it, must feel that it was impossible to carry out prohibition. He was at one time as strong an advocate of the Scott Act as anybody, but now that the Scott Act had passed in his own county, what did he find? They had twelve hotels kept by good and sober men. Now they had from 150 to 200 unlicensed groggeries. Men who formerly went to the tavern for their liquor now brought it home and children were educated to the sight of drinking and drunkenness. Hotel-keepers kept their bars open as before and sold without concealment. They had a good inspector and an upright and honest magistrate, but conviction was impossible. There was a certain "cussedness," in human nature which led men who would not otherwise drink to drink to excess when an attempt was made to force them to refrain. The law was a disastrous failure, and not only that, but people began to look upon defiance of the law as rather a noble thing. Under moral suasion good progress was made in making people sober, but the retrogression under this attempt at prohibition was fearfully rapid. It was a sad day for his county when the Scott Act was carried, and it would be a happy day when it was repealed.

Mr. Freeman said the Scott Act had been a success in Nova Scotia. He spoke strongly in favor of prohibition and restrictive liquor laws generally.

Mr. Jamieson spoke briefly against the amendment.

Mr. Cargill's amendment to repeal the Scott Act was lost. Yeas, 37; nays, 145.

Following is the list:

YEAS—Messrs. Amyot, Baker, Bergin, Burns Cargill, Carling, Caron (Sir Adolphe), Chisholm, Choquette, Costigan, Coughlin, Couture, Curran, Daoust, Davis, Desaulniers, Guibault, Haggart, Hickey, Kenny, Labelle, Labrosse, Macdonald (Sir John), MacDowall, McGreevy, Madill, Mitchell, Patterson (Essex), Pope, Roome, Skinner, Small, Smith (Ontario), Stevenson, Tyrwhitt, Ward, Weldon (St. John), Wood (Brockville)—38.

NAYS—Armstrong, Audet, Baine (Soulanges), Bain (Wentworth), Baird, Barron, Bechard, Bergeron, Bernier, Borden, Bourassa, Bowell, Boyle, Brien, Brown, Bryson, Cameron, Campbell (Kent), Carpenter, Cartwright (Sir Richard), Casey, Casgrain, Charlton, Cimon, Clayes, Cockburn, Colby, Cook, Daly, Davies, Davin, Dawson, Denison, De St. Georges, Desjardins, Dessaint, Doyon, Duchesney, Dupont, Edgar, Edwards, Eisenhauer, Ellis, Ferguson (Leeds and Grenville), Fiset, Fisher, Flynn, Foster, Freeman, Gaudet, Gauthier, Geoffrion, Gigault, Gillmor, Girouard, Godbout, Gordon, Grandbois, Guay, Guillet, Hale, Hall, Hesson, Holton, Innes, Ives, Jamieson, Jones, Jones, Kirk, Kirkpatrick, Landry, Lang, Langelier (Quebec), Langevin (Sir Hector), Livingston, Lovitt, Langevin, Macdonald (Huron), McCull, McDonald (Victoria), McDougald (Pictou), McIntyre, McKay, McLelan, McMillan (Huron), McMillan (Vaudreuil), McMullen, McNeill, Mallory, Mara, Masson, Mills (Annapolis), Mills (Bothwell), Moncreiff, Montague, Montplaisir, Muloek, O'Brien, Paterson (Brant), Perley (Assiniboia), Perley (Ottawa), Perry, Platt, Porter, Prefontaine, Purcell, Putnam, Reid, Robertson (Hastings), Robertson (Kings, P.E.I.), Robertson (Shelburne), Ross, Royal, Ste. Marie, Scarth, Scriver, Semple, Shakespeare, Somerville, Sproule, Taylor, Temple, Therien, Thompson, Tisdale, Trow, Tupper (Pictou), Turcot, Waldie, Wallace, Watson, Weldon (Albert), Welsh, White (Cardwell), White (Renfrew), Wilmot, Wilson (Argenteuil), Wilson (Elgin), Wilson (Lennox), Wood (Westmoreland), Wright—145.

Mr. Girouard's wine and beer amendment was then put and lost. Yeas, 45; nays, 138.

Mr. Sproule moved in amendment, That in the opinion of this House, when it is found expedient to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors, it should be accompanied by a reasonable measure of compensation to those who have invested their money in the trade under sanction of the law.

Mr. Fisher moved in amendment that the question of compensation, being a detail of prohibition, the right time to discuss it will be when the details of a prohibitory measure are before the House.

Mr. Fisher's amendment was carried. Yeas, 91; nays, 88.

The House then divided on Mr. Jamieson's prohibition resolution, as amended by Mr. Fisher's amendment postponing consideration of the question of compensation. The motion was lost—yeas, 70; nays, 112.

Sir Richard Cartwright, on the Orders of the Day being called, said it was his painful duty to call attention to the loss the House had suffered by the death of Mr. Campbell, of Renfrew. Mr. Campbell, entering the House late in life, did not take a prominent part in debates. None could but regard him highly for the modest, unassuming manner, combined with close attention to his duties. This session the House had suffered more than usual from deaths of its members. Though the age of Mr. Campbell would make his death less unexpected than that of the late member for Restigouche (Mr. Moffat) and the member for Digby (Mr. Campbell) still those who met Mr. Campbell in the early part of the session must have been far from expecting that they would so soon be called upon to mourn his loss. Mr. Campbell was, he believed, for many years engaged in mercantile pursuits in his own section of the country, and always had born the highest character for propriety and honor. The gap left among the circle of his friends by his death could not be filled, and he was sure the House would sympathize with his family in the great loss they had suffered.

Sir John Macdonald said he heartily joined in the regret expressed at the loss of Mr. Campbell. Every one on this side of the House who knew him looked upon him with more than mere cold regard. His kindly manner, his evident sincerity of purpose won the good-will of all. Those opposed to the hon. gentleman politically, not less than those who agreed with him, would regret the loss the House had suffered.

Mr. White (Renfrew) also paid a tribute of respect to the memory of Mr. Campbell, as one representing an adjoining constituency, and one with whom he was intimately acquainted.

Mr. Patterson (Essex) asked the question he had given notice of as to the enforcement by the United States authorities against Canadians in border towns of their laws prohibiting the entrance of laborers under contract.

Sir John Macdonald replied—The attention of the Government was called to this question the other day by my hon. friend who has asked this question and by the member for Welland (Mr. Ferguson). We were informed by these gentlemen, being uninformed before, that the Act preventing the reception in the United States of immigrants under contract for work was to be put in force along our inland waters and our frontiers. It was well understood that the Act when passed by Congress was intended to prevent an influx of immigrants from Europe. It seems to us to be a very forced construction and a very unfriendly course, and the Government of Canada will make inquiry to see whether the Act really will be pressed by the Government of the States. The impression we have is this: It is over zeal on the part of the United States Government officials on the frontier. Of course, what Canada may do in the matter will depend very much on the result of the communications received.

Mr. Mills—That would require legislation.

Sir John Macdonald—Yes.

Mr. Thompson introduced a Bill to amend the Revised Statutes, chapter 173, respecting threats, intimidation and other offences. He explained that Mr. Amyot the other day had called his attention to circumstances which, in his judgment, required the urgent disposition of his Bill for the protection of ship laborers, but he (Mr. Thompson) was only able to acquiesce in Mr. Amyot's suggestion for the removal of certain defects in the present enactment of the nature of technical defects. The Bill he now asked leave to introduce was to repeal section 11 of the Revised Statutes, chapter 173, and substitute one to extend the first protection of the Act to persons actually employed although they may not be persons usually engaged in that business; secondly, to extend it to all persons who are employed in or about a vessel, to load or unload it, although they may not be actually working on board the vessel at the time; thirdly, to make it penal to assault or beat any person for having worked for any vessel. The present law restricted the penalty to persons who assault those actually engaged in working, but not affecting those assaulted in connection with work that has been completed.

Mr. Mitchell gave his hearty approval to the Bill. He thought any interference with free labor should be put down.

Sir John Macdonald introduced a Bill respecting the Northwest Council. He said the elections to the Northwest Council would ordinarily take place next October; but members from the Territories had represented to the Government that owing to the large influx of settlers who had gone in recently, fully half the settlers under the present law would be practically disfranchised next October and no other election would take place for two years. He therefore asked leave to introduce a Bill continuing the existing Northwest Council in office until next session of Parliament, when the Government would be prepared to come down with a measure re-dividing the whole of the Northwest and making the necessary alterations in the representation consequent on the increase of the population of that country.

On item 120, $5,000 to provide for the cost of maintenance and repairs of fishery protection steamers and vessels,

Mr. Davies regretted that the appropriation was asked for without any report being brought down from the officers in charge of the fishery protection service during the past year. He believed that if the Government had years ago complied with the urgent request of the Opposition to take steps to secure the renewal of the Washington Treaty our fishery interests would have been in a much better condition than they now are.

Mr. Flynn thought that during the last season a great deal of annoyance was given to American fishermen by unnecessarily harsh customs exactions. In one case, to his own knowledge, an American fishing captain called at a Nova Scotia port to land the effects of a Canadian sailor in his employ, who had been drowned in the cruise. During his stay some of the crew, who were Canadians, went ashore, and for this the captain was fined $200. The imposition so suddenly of those stringent regulations naturally gave rise to very strong feeling on the part of the American fishermen who had for twelve years previously been allowed free entrance to Canadian ports.

Mr. Jones said he had on all occasions sustained the Government in the position they took on the fisheries question, but he deprecated the idea of Canadian statesmen speaking too much of the advantages Canada would derive from a reciprocity treaty, as it would be putting words in the mouths of American statesmen which might be used against us. He would suggest to the Government that steps be taken to place the French fishermen in the same position as the Americans. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Ellis said he observed there was a disposition on the part of the British Government to say to the Canadian Government, "You have gone too far." He noticed that the Government had not brought down the despatch from Lord Salisbury of December 27th, in which the Canadian Government were recommended to be careful in their proceedings. It was absurd in his (Mr. Ellis') view to stand upon a treaty seventy years old, which did not permit Americans to come in and purchase bait or coal if they wanted to buy. Looking at the negotiations which had been going on, he had come to the conclusion that it would be for the better if this country had entire control of its own affairs. We had gone too much on the assumption that the United States Government could be forced to make a reciprocity treaty, but he thought that time had passed.

Sir Richard Cartwright said it was very desirable that the First Minister should inform the country of the position the Government assumed on the fisheries question.

Sir John Macdonald said—I think the request of the hon. gentleman is only a reasonable one. This is a matter of great interest. Mr. Davies has said that he has read correspondence and despatches which have passed between the two Governments and he could not disapprove of the position assumed by the Government of Canada. We stood simply on our rights; we stood on the convention of 1818; we stated and we held to it that the change of years and the commercial treaties between England and the United States did not and could not in any way, in the most remote degree, affect the terms of the convention of 1818. That convention was made with due deliberation. It was a matter of mutual concession, in which a good deal was given up by the United States as well as a good deal by England. It was a bargain on both sides. We held to that, and we held further that the contention that it had been in any way altered or that it could be in any way denounced, to use a diplomatic phrase, was out of the question. The United States have both in 1854 and again in 1871, by the expressed terms of the Treaty of Washington, recognized the existence of that treaty. We hold that in watching our waters we are only defending our rights, and indeed we may go still further and contend if there was no convention we are an independent country — independent of the United States—and it is understood that every country has territorial jurisdiction and control in every way, administrative, executive and legislative, over three miles of water on its coasts. That is necessary to the independence of Canada as a portion of the British Empire. Therefore there can be no compromise on that point. There are only two questions on which there may arise any difference of opinion or contention. The first is the headland question. We adhere to the position taken by the British Government from the time of Lord Bathurst until now, that the three-mile limit is reckoned from a line drawn from headland to headland and not from the sinuosities of the coast. I believe all the constitutional writers of the United States, dealing with that question in the abstract, agree with us.

Mr. Mills—And the courts.

Sir John Macdonald—And the courts. There is little doubt about that.

Mr. Mitchell—Their several States maintain the same thing, as, for instance, Chesapeake Bay and Delaware Bay?

Sir John Macdonald—The several States maintain that they have sovereign rights within those bays. The only other question is as to bait, whether under the treaty American fishermen cannot enter into our harbors as traders and purchase bait and deal generally as traders. We have taken the position that a fishing vessel is one thing and a trading vessel another; that a fishing vessel, simply by getting a trading permit from an American customs collector, cannot change its character and be a fishing vessel when it likes and a trader when it likes. We hold on that question to the decision of Chief Justice Young, that fishermen have no right to come in and make Canadian waters a basis for their fishing operations, by which they are to supply the American markets with fish and keep us out. There is no doubt in my mind that on that point too we are in the right. I am glad to say that Her Majesty's Government have fully sustained us. There has not been the slightest expression of a disinclination to sustain the legal right of Canada. Meanwhile correspondence has been going on, of which we are duly informed. I do not think a single step has been taken or will be taken by Her Majesty's representative at Washington without consultation and conference with the Canadian Government, and I may say further, without our assent. I think it would not be well that I should speak further. I believe that the Government of the United States are friendly in the best sense of the word. A democratic Government of that kind, dependent very much every four years, at all events, on the popular voice, is pledged to take a course perhaps not so direct as Governments otherwise constituted, but I believe that the Government of President Cleveland is extremely friendly to Canada, extremely friendly to the extension of commercial relations with Canada, and I can say that the Canadian Government are doing all they can to foster that feeling, and to anticipate the time when we may hope there will be enlarged commercial relations between Canada and the United States.

Mr. Jones asked if an answer had been received from the American Government to Lord Salisbury's latest proposal.

Sir John Macdonald said he was not in a position to state that.

Mr. Mitchell said he agreed in the main with Sir John Macdonald's conclusions. He believed it was in the interest of Canada to maintain the most cordial and friendly relations with the States, and he thought Mr. Foster should give instructions to his officers to avoid a repetition of the irritating seizures of last year.

Mr. Foster said the instructions given to the fishery officers were explicit from the first, that they should keep cruising on their various beats and keep out of the harbors just as much as the weather and what was necessary for obtaining supplies would permit them to do. Whenever vessels entered a harbor they were boarded. The protection fleet had to keep continually on the cruise and to keep the American vessels outside the three-mile limit. If they had been successful in that then there would not have been a single seizure. Canada had thousands of miles of coast along which mackerel were found and it was impossible to have a vessel at every point at any particular time, consequently vessels might find their way within the three-mile limit and a cruiser not always on hand, but that there had not been diligence in cruising there was not a shadow of proof.

The item passed.

The Foes to a Fine Complexion.

The foes to a clear, ruddy, smooth complexion, though manifold, may usually be classed under the following heads: First, overheating and lack of out-door and other exercises; second, insufficient friction of the neck and face, with deep rubbing and massage; third, the too general use of cosmetics and face powders; fourth, an improper use of soap and water.—*Dress.*

Hard Travelling for the Bummer.

Gen. Sherman, in his march to the sea, used to go out of his way to avoid a bridge. He was very fond of fords. One day the army was to ford a river. For miles before they reached it they waded knee deep in swamps. One bummer said to another:

"Say, Bill, I guess we struck this river lengthways."

He Only Had Two Teeth.

Littleton Payne, who lived near Kief Grange died recently of pneumonia. A singular thing about him was that he was born with two teeth and, although 70 years of age, these teeth he was born with were the only ones nature ever vouchsafed to him.—*Snow Hill (Md.) Shield.*

"The Beatrice" is a name suggested in New York for a projected apartment-house for working-women.

Christian Steinmets has been committed for trial at Exeter, charged with having engaged in a wheat swindle with intent to defraud farmers.

Mrs. George Ward Nichols established a pottery factory in Cincinnati at the beginning of the "pottery craze," and is now said to have an income of $200,000 a year. She works five hours a day.

The electric-light wires are still killing a good many people all over the country. One of these fine days, says the Philadelphia *Press*, we shall all of us realize that it would be far cheaper to bury the wires than it is to bury their victims.

THE BODYKE EVICTIONS.

A last (Thursday) night's London cable says: In the House of Commons this afternoon Col. King-Harman, Under-Secretary for Ireland, in reply to the question of Mr. Pease, Liberal, said the Government were powerless to suspend evictions in Ireland. They would be suspended, however, during the period that Parliament devoted to the Jubilee celebrations.

On the resumption of the debate on the Crimes Bill, Mr. Dillon moved to adjourn in order to call the attention of the House to the Bodyke evictions. The Government, he said, had refused to appoint a committee to inquire into the matter. He was therefore bound to demand an open discussion in Parliament. The eviction of thirty-five families had disclosed features of the greatest harshness. Landlord Callaghan, ever since he got possession of the estate, had been raising the rents without expending a shilling for improving the property. The result was that one of the most industrious sets of tenants in Ireland had been ruined. It was on record that Mr. Callaghan, in refusing to abate rents, had said that he would have no greater compunction in putting a tenant out on the roadside than he would have in shooting a bird. (Cries of "Shame.") The consensus of the report of press correspondents and other witnesses of the evictions was against the police. The police had acted brutally, making wanton attacks upon women and children. Seeing the public interest in the matter, the Government ought to grant a committee of inquiry the same as it had after the Belfast riots.

Mr. Balfour said there was no justice in comparing the events at Bodyke with the events in Belfast. He asked why Mr. Dillon raised the question at the present time, when the members knew that the House must report the Crimes Bill on Friday. The precious hours that were being wasted had better be devoted to the Crimes Bill. Regarding the conduct of the police, no Government could accept mere newspaper reports as a basis for procedure, especially when such reports were highly colored. (Cries of "Oh, oh," and "Hear, hear." He had no knowledge of the details of the alleged police assaults.

Mr. T. P. Healy—More shame for you.

Mr. Balfour—But considering the treatment the police have received it is not surprising if, in some slight measure, they have exceeded their duty. He would not say a word in support of the evictions, which would not have occurred if Mr. Callaghan had taken his advice. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") What really prevented the Government's amending this state of affairs was the action of those who interposed between the Government's Land Bill an endless and useless discussion over the Crimes Bill. (Cheers from the Conservatives.) The resistance to the law at Bodyke was incited by persons who ought to have known better. (Hear, hear.) He protested against the doctrine that was growing daily in the minds of certain persons that the proper way to amend the law was to break it. (Cheers.) Therefore, he urged that the best means to secure a remedy was to procure the legal amendment needed.

On Tuesday evening the windows of the Presbyterian Church at Parsonstown were smashed, and the furniture in the vestry was destroyed. The Catholic inhabitants at a meeting to-day—the parish priest presiding—pledged themselves to do their utmost to bring the miscreants to justice.

A last (Friday) night's London cable says: When the debate was resumed on the Crimes Bill this evening Mr. Fowler (Liberal) moved an amendment requiring that before the enforcing of clause six (which deals with the proclaiming of dangerous associations), the consent of both Houses of Parliament be obtained. This, he said, was the most dangerous clause of the Bill, and ought to be resisted to the uttermost. If there was a national danger demanding such exceptional powers Parliament might be trusted to confer the necessary authority.

Mr. Balfour opposed the amendment.

Mr. Gladstone said the section of the House most responsible as guardians of the Irish liberties were the Irish members. Was it henceforth to be understood that the desires of the Irish members on such subjects would be sufficient to make it the duty of the Government to provide opportunities for discussion? (Cries of "Hear.")

Mr. Dillon declared that the belief was universal in Ireland that the Bill was mainly directed against the National League. The powers which the clause put into the hands of the Viceroy would be used for the suppression of the League, which would result in a greater crop of misery and hatred in Ireland.

Mr. Fowler's amendment was rejected by a vote of 233 to 161.

Several more amendments having been disposed of the Chairman put the question whether the clause should stand a part of the Bill. Sir Charles Russell entreated the House to consider the gravely objectionable character of the clause. While he was speaking the hour of 10 arrived. The Ministerial benches rapidly filled, members pouring in from the lobbies. The Parnellites simultaneously arose and left the House, the Chairman twice calling upon them to resume their seats. Amid great confusion a division was ordered and the clause was adopted by 332 to 163. The Gladstonians who went out returned after the voting, but the division having been declared they immediately arose in a body and withdrew, amid Conservative cheers and laughter. The remaining clauses were then put and carried without comment and the Bill passed the committee stage, the Conservatives again cheering. The report stage of the Bill is fixed for the 27th inst.

John Bright has written to Mr. Gladstone an apology for inaccurately quoting his Swansea speech and accusing him of talking of Ireland "as if there was no Province of Ulster," the fact being that Mr. Gladstone made long and distinct references to Ulster and its peculiar interest in the Home Rule question. Mr. Bright says he made his "somewhat inaccurate quotation from memory." He adds: "I still contend, however, that there is no hope in Mr. Gladstone's promise to consider the case of the Ulster Protestants in his plan of settling the Irish question. Mr. Gladstone must know that any plan of dealing with the Protestants apart from the rest of the population of Ulster is impossible. The recent astounding revelations made by the *Times* must have increased the dread of Ulster to be subjected to Parnellite rule." The letter concludes as follows: "I grieve that I cannot act with you as in years past, but my judgment and conscience forbid it. If I have said a word that seems harsh or unfriendly, I will ask you to forgive it."

Roman carts without springs and the Cincinnatus plow are still used in the Spanish district of Corruma. Meat is rarely used by the peasant proprietors except on great festive occasions, and the common beverage is water, tea and coffee being considered luxuries for the rich.

Marc Antony was so pleased with a repast prepared by a cook for Cleopatra that he presented the man with a whole town.

A thrifty husband at Boston had his wife's portrait made into a fancy picture out of respect to his second wife's feelings. The color of the eyes was changed, golden locks gave place to raven tresses, and the head was surmounted by a theatrical-looking hat.

The German Crown Prince reviewed a body of school children at Sydenham to-day. He apologized for not replying to the welcome which he received. He was unable to speak above a whisper.

Prominent politicians in Montreal are still confident that Mr. Chapleau's appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec will be announced immediately after the close of the session.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Archbishop Fabre is dangerously ill from an attack of dropsy.

A 5-year-old girl named Begin was burned to death at Levis, Que., on Saturday by sparks from a pile of burning rubbish igniting her clothing.

The Y. M. C. A. have collected $1,808 of the necessary guarantee of $2,400 required before commencing the erection of their new building at Owen Sound.

The new bridge of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Lachine will be completed by the middle of next month, and the line from Smith's Falls to Montreal is expected to be opened for traffic about the same time.

A largely attended meeting of the Prince Edward County Farmers' Institute was held at Picton on Saturday to discuss commercial union. Owing to the number of speakers the meeting was adjourned till next Saturday, when suitable resolutions will be presented.

When Rev. Dr. Wilson left Kingston over three years ago owing to his connection with the Salvation Army it was thought he would never preach in St. George's Cathedral, in which he was curate, again. Time works changes, as the doctor occupied the pulpit in the Cathedral last evening.

Robbie Hay, aged 5, fell into a cistern in the North Ward, Brantford, on Saturday evening while playing and when found was dead. The mother, Mrs. Robert Hay, of Richmond, Que., is the wife of the Superintendent of the Atlantic Division of the G. T. R., and was visiting her sister when the accident occurred.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon a team of horses attached to a waggon laden with timber ran away at the first railway crossing west of Dorchester station, and the driver, Samuel McConnell, of West Nissouri, aged about 40, was dislodged from his seat. The wheels from the heavily laden waggon passed over his head, and at latest accounts the doctor had no hopes of his recovery.

A native of France named Cyprien, 45 years old, proprietor of a small factory for canning meat, committed suicide on Friday night by deliberately jumping into the St. Charles river from Dorchester bridge, Que. A bystander jumped after him, but Cyprien refused to be saved. Report says that deceased was prompted to the act by the fact that a young woman with whom he was on too intimate terms had taken steps to compel him to marry her.

Mrs. Colwell, of Byron, with two children and a lady friend, were driving over the clay bridge at the Cove, London, on Saturday, when a horse and buggy driven by a drunken soldier collided with them, knocking the ladies and children with their rig off the bridge and into the Cove. Fortunately no one was injured, though the buggy was badly smashed. Two county constables rescued the ladies' horse and captured the volunteer, who had taken off his red coat and made for the woods. His name is Edward Cushman.

The British Board of Trade has approved the new Tay bridge, and it will be opened for traffic on Monday.

Returns from the elections for members of the Hungarian Diet have been received from 278 districts. These show the return of 184 Liberals, 77 Opportunists, 6 anti-Semites and 11 Independents.

The Austrian Government is confident of having a larger majority than before. Serious election riots are reported. In several places the Radicals set fire to the headquarters of the Ministerial candidates.

The crops in Podolia, Kieff and Bessarabia are excellent, while in Taurida, Kherson and around Odessa they are a failure. Drouth, heat and the collapse of the Chicago ring have seriously affected the markets in the south of Russia.

The French Chamber of Deputies yesterday passed the first clause of the Army Bill, which declares it to be the duty of every Frenchman to perform military service, and the second, which provides that the duration of military service shall be 20 years.

While a party of 250 pilgrims were crossing the Danube River, near Paks, the boat in which they were making the passage was caught in a hurricane and capsized. Only a few of the party were saved. Over one hundred bodies have been recovered.

Lord Salisbury's speech in the House of Lords on Friday night is regarded in London as proof that the Imperial Government will not use the changes in the Canadian tariff as an argument against the proposed subsidy to the Pacific mail service; but Lord Salisbury's admission that the changes might affect the view taken by the House of Commons, coupled with the speeches of Earls Carnarvon and Granville, strengthens the anticipation that the subsidy proposal will meet with strong hostility in the Lower House.

Shortly after the men employed in the Twin shaft at Pittston Junction, Pa., had gone to work on Saturday morning there was a violent explosion, which was heard for miles around, and which caused rock, coal and timber to shoot out of the shaft like a violent volcanic eruption. The house at the top of the shaft was smashed into a thousand pieces. Five men were terribly injured, some, perhaps all of them, fatally. The victims are Patrick Barrett, Ed. Mooney, Bernard Dempsey, Michael Finors and Martin Donohoe. Barrett and Mooney will die.

Humbug.

Barnum said "The American people like to be humbugged." This may be true in the line of entertainment, but not where life is at stake. A man with consumption, or any lingering disease, looking Death in the face and seeking to evade his awful grasp, does not like to be trifled with. So with confidence we place before our readers Nature's great remedy, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, a sure relief for that long train of diseases resulting from impure blood, such as consumption, chronic nasal catarrh, liver complaint, kidney disorder, dyspepsia, sick headache, scrofula and general debility. Time-tried and thoroughly tested, it stands without an equal! Any druggist.

"My dear, if you don't quit annoying me I—I shall really have to move to Mexico," said a Washington man to his wife the other day. "What good would that do, I'd like to know?" "There is a law there compelling males, and males only, to wear pantaloons."

The Victor's Crown

Should adorn the brow of the inventor of the great corn cure, Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. It works quickly, never makes a sore spot, and is just the thing you want. See that you get Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, the sure, safe and painless cure for corns.

It is the best for a man to carry an umbrella when he goes out. Having his own in hand, he will be less liable to steal another man's umbrella in case of rain.

The most reliable cure known for rheumatic affections is an internal remedy called McCollom's Rheumatic Repellant, prepared only by W. A. McCollom, druggist, Tilsonburg, and sold by wholesale and retail druggists generally.

Advices received at St. Petersburg from Askabad state that most of the Ghilzais who were loyal to the Ameer have now deserted him. The insurgents have attempted to destroy the Quettah Railway, and the British are fortifying its terminus at Gulistan-Karez.

She scolds and frets,
She's full of pets,
She's rarely kind and tender;
The thorn of life
Is a fretful wife—
I wonder what will mend her?

Try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Ten to one your wife is cross and fretful because she is sick and suffering and cannot control her nervousness when things go wrong. Make a healthy woman of her and the chances are you will make a cheerful and pleasant one. "Favorite Prescription" is the only remedy for woman's peculiar ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper. Large bottles, $1. Six for $5.

Young wife: "John, dear, have you decided what name to give our dear, precious, sweet little baby?" Young husband (who has paced the floor with "precious" o' nights); "Yes, I have; 'Insomnia.'"

"Not Bulk, But Business!"

is the way a Western man puts it in expressing to a friend his complete satisfaction in the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. So small and yet so effectual, they bid fair to supplant entirely the old-style pill. An ever-ready remedy for sick and bilious headache, biliousness, constipation and all blood disorders. Mild in action, wonderful in effect! Put up in vials, convenient to carry. Their use attended with no discomfort! These sterling merits account for their great popularity.

A well-to-do German walked into the rooms of the the overseer of the poor at Buffalo the other day and gave the official $5, the price with interest of a ton of coal received by him when he was in poor circumstances in 1877.

Queen Judges.

Amazingly innocent and unsophisticated the English judges are, when they are on the bench. The Lord Chief Justice not long ago had never heard of Connie Gilchrist; Justice Hawkins once inquired the first name of Archer, the jockey; and now Baron Huddleston, trying a breach of promise case, has found it necessary to have elucidated the meaning of the little crosses at the bottom of a love letter. But when the big-wigs are off the bench——!

Governor Torres, of Sonora, offers $100 each for the heads of Apache Indians.

Since the hair has been dressed in plain bandeaux, combs have come into fashion again.

White nuns' veiling is combined with plain white net for dresses to be worn by ladies in light mourning.

Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets