BEHEADED A PRIEST.

Horrible Tragedy Before the Altar of a Madrid Church.

A MADMAN'S FURY.

A Madrid cable says: A most horrible deed was committed on Friday in a church at Anglesola, a village in the Province of Lerida. The usual services of Good Friday were being observed, and the church was filled to its utmost capacity with devout worshippers. Everything was calm as became the solemn ceremonies, and Father Francisco Marti, the priest in charge of the parish, was kneeling at the altar. Suddenly, and without a word of warning, a man armed with a revolver and a short sword sprang out from behind the pulpit at the left of the altar, where he had been concealed and leaped on the priest, brandishing his sword. The man's eyes fairly blazed with insane fury, and his appearance indicated that he was mad and bent on murder. The people in the congregation were struck dumb with terror, and not one of them could make a movement to save the priest from the doom impending. Even had they been able to attempt to reach him it is believed their efforts to save him would have been unavailing. Father Marti, whose back was to the congregation, seemed to have had instinctive warning that danger threatened him, and he partly turned his head in the direction of the man, but he was too late to do more than to raise his hand to ward off the sword blow he saw aimed at him. The man stood over his kneeling victim, the bright steel flashed in a circling blow, and in an instant the priest lay dead in front of the altar where he had so long served. The assassin's blow had struck the back of his neck, and the keen blade almost severed his head from his body. The corpse fell forward, and a stream of blood poured down the altar steps. Part of the hand of the priest, which had been raised in his vain effort to ward off the blow, was cut off, and lay beside the bleeding body. Women shrieked in terror and many of them fainted. Some few of the more cool-headed men attempted to seize the murderer, but they were thwarted by the assassin, who had undoubtedly armed himself with a revolver for just such a contingency. Levelling this weapon he fired right and left, and drove his would-be captors to seek safety in flight. One woman, shrieking and crouching close to the altar rails, was hit by one of the bullets. She uttered a most piercing shriek, threw up her hands, and fell dead to the floor. The worshippers were panic-stricken. A general rush was made for the doors, and many of the people were thrown down and trampled upon by the excited throng behind them. Several of them were seriously injured in this manner, among the number some children, who it is believed will die. The insane man, whose revolver was now emptied, sprang into the flying crowd, and wielding his sword, still dripping with the blood of the massacred priest, he slashed right and left, cutting his way to the street. The crowd huddled closer together to avoid the vicious blows aimed at them, making as far as possible a clear path for the murderer, but quite a number of them were hit by the sharp weapon and dangerously wounded. Once he reached the street the assassin started on a run and soon vanished. The civil guard was alarmed by the frightened people, and a pursuit was immediately organized. The village was thoroughly searched, and members of the civil guard were sent to scour the surrounding country. Thus far every effort to capture the murderer has been in vain, but the search has not been abandoned. By a full description given of the murderer he has been identified as a retired soldier. The affair has caused a widespread sorrow and indignation, and the whole village of Anglesola is in mourning for Father Marti, who was universally loved and respected by his parishioners. It is thought probable that the assassin has sought some secluded place, and there killed himself. No reason is known for the crime, and it is believed by almost everyone that the man was insane.

A man named Alawa, who is identified as the assassin who took Father Marti's life, has been arrested.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

A Jam at a Railway Station Leads to a Catastrophe.

A London cable says: A terrible catastrophe took place at Hampstead Heath this evening, by which two women and six children were killed, and threeen other persons were seriously injured. Hampstead, which is a favorite holiday resort, about four miles from London, was visited by many thousands of excursionists to-day, and as the day closed there was a great rush of people to catch the trains to return home. In the crush somebody fell at the foot of a staircase of the railway station, and in a moment the hundreds of persons above were thrown into a struggling mass. The police at once closed the doors and set to work to extricate the dead and injured. Four of the dead have been identified as Emily Hamilton, aged 55; Annie Eaton, aged 40; John Connor, aged 9; and Thos. Longford, aged 14. The other bodies are those of boys from 10 to 15 years. Many were injured.

A PRINCELY MURDERER

Lies in Wait for His Victim, Kills Him and Then Suicides.

A St. Petersburg despatch says: Prince Vladimir d'Jouvitch, a prominent Russian nobleman, figured in a recent tragedy in this city. A feud had existed for some time between the Prince and a cousin, Alexis Schpikuloff, and a quarrel which took place a short time ago between them had ripened their mutual hatred of each other. The Prince, under the influence of his passion, lay in wait upon the staircase of his cousin's house, and when the latter ascended the stairs struck him a number of heavy blows upon the head with a hatchet, killing him. The murderer then fled, and was pursued by several of his victim's servants. The police joined in the pursuit, and the Prince, finding escape impossible, drew a revolver and shot himself, dying instantly.

A Tramp's Cruelty.

An Anniston, Ala., despatch says: The 8-year-old son of Joseph Swayne, a wealthy resident, was stolen from his home in the southern part of the city by a tramp on Monday afternoon. The little fellow was carried into the mountains east of the city, where he was found unconscious by some hunters yesterday morning. He had been badly beaten and was tied to a tree. No trace of the kidnapper has been found. It is believed the child was stolen with a view to obtaining money for his return.

An Unnatural Mother's Crime.

A Berlin cable says: Anna Kirtz has been arrested at Schwels for the murder of her child. The infant mysteriously disappeared, and for a long time no trace of it could be found, and though the woman was suspected of having made away with it no evidence could be brought against her. Finally, by a mere accident, the child's body was discovered hanging in the chimney of the house in which Anna lived. It had been reduced by the heat and smoke to the condition of a mummy.

Standing Room Only.

Wiggs—You dont need to spend much money in advertising the "Skylight Breakers" company at Puritanville.

Futlites—Why not?

Wiggs—I have had "Public Morals" at work for a week giving the play fits in the local papers.

A Ready Reasoner.

Tommy (inquiringly)—Mamma, is the hair oil in this bottle?

Mamma—Mercy, no! That's mucilage.

Tommy (nonchalantly)—I guess that's why I can't get my hat off.

There is a veritable plague of field mice in the southern counties of Scotland, according to the *Dundee Courier*. They have been slaughtered by wholesale, one man having killed 32,000; but there is no perceptible diminution in their number.

This sort of smartness in trying to "size up," so to speak, the purchasing power of a customer, is by no means uncommon with certain clerks, and there are stores to which many persons will only go as a last resort simply because of the misdirected shrewdness—amongst other unpleasant traits—on the part of those behind the counter.—*Monetary Times.*

—Miss Amelia B. Edwards, the well-known novelist and lecturer, whose serious illness was announced several weeks ago, is dead.

Canadian thistles may look up proudly from their lowly place along the roadside and in the fence corner. The Chinese make what is called "chi-wa-hi," or grass cloth, from the fibre of the common thistle. It is said, when made in certain forms, it has twice the strength of leather.

SUNDAY LAW RUN MAD.

About Forty Miles of Rapid Transit Tied Up at Sioux City.

THE SALOONKEEPERS WANT TIT-FOR-TAT.

A Sioux City, Iowa, despatch says: About 40 miles of rapid transit has been tied up since yesterday forenoon by the Sunday law enforcement movement. The Peavey electric system, which operates 25 miles of road, was the first to be attacked by officers armed with warrants for the arrest of the operators, but soon after the cable line and the Booge system were also assailed. The warrants charged violation of the Sunday statutes. They were served on the motor men and the conductors. As fast as the men were taken off the cars by the officers other men took their places while arrangements were made for giving bonds. The Peavey system held out for two hours, but finally at noon called all its cars in and tied up for the day. The Riverside Electric Company made a lively fight and ran most of the day by skillful relays of motor men. Once, when all the men were under arrest, Chas. H. Swan, one of the proprietors, took the train. The cable company succeeded in running all day. At a critical time John Pierce, a Sioux City millionaire, owner of the line, took the lever and ran a train. When the officers went to the power house to stop the engine they found the door barricaded and Mr. Pierce behind it with a shot-gun. He threatened to shoot the first man that entered. None entered. A crowd of 4,000 assembled at the downtown terminus of the cable to witness the fight. The cable line employees mixed with the crowd and at a signal would leap on the cars and start them. About 100 arrests were made and all on the information of two saloonkeepers. They are the first in retaliation for the closing up of saloons by the newly-elected Mayor, who although anti-prohibitionist, declares he will observe his oath of office. He ordered the police to close all the saloons. The whiskey men have raised a large fund to retaliate. They did not stop with the rapid transit lines, but arrested every proprietor of cigars, news and candy stands and similar business caught with open doors. They said last night that they have only made a beginning and that next Sunday they will extend it to many other lines of business. They intend to stop the morning newspapers. There is universal indignation among the citizens. The result will be that Sioux City will be made red hot for whiskey sellers.

MURDERED ON A BRIDAL BED.

A Jealous Bridegroom's Bloody Revenge Upon a Rival in Love.

A Parisca ble says: On a farm on the banks of the Seine, ten miles east of Rouen, lived Sieur Daptal and his pretty daughter. Sought by many suitors, her affection seemed to have been bestowed chiefly on Robert Dubodat, a Seine boatman, handsome but not good. Pere Daptal, however, interfered with the announcement that Jules Nicot, a worthy master boatman, had been accepted as Helene's suitor. Robert at once set about to prevent the marriage. On Wednesday, the evening of the wedding supper, all the waterside population had been invited. While the guests were becoming more and more intoxicated Nicot watched the bride and Dubadot and finally surprised them in the hallway just as his rival was stealing a kiss. Nicot proceeded to wreak vengeance effective and terrible. The bridal chamber opened on the courtyard and was easily entered from without. Going there to prepare for retiring, Helene brought the guests panic-stricken to her side by giving vent to a terrible shriek and falling in a swoon. On the bed she had seen her old lover lying dead with three mortal stabs in his breast. Nicot, who rushed in with the rest, wildly proclaimed himself the murderer, saying that he had good reasons for the deed, and then and there attempted to stab his bride, but was prevented. In the confusion he ran from the house to the river and escaped.

ELLIOTIZING IMPROVED UPON.

Spanish Partisans Raid a Booth and Destroy the Ballot Box.

A Madrid cable says: Barcelona was yesterday the scene of a number of affrays, some of which are likely to result seriously to a number of participants. The occasion was the bye-election for a member of the Cortes. Partisan feeling was excited to the highest degree and free fights were of frequent occurrence. Sticks and knives were freely used as weapons of offence and defence, and some very severe wounds were inflicted. In the midst of the uproar two men, armed with revolvers and knives, entered a polling booth and, rushing up to the platform, seized the voting box and smashed it to pieces, the ballots being scattered in every direction. The spectators attempted to arrest the men, but they slashed right and left with their knives and cut their way out of the booth. They finally escaped.

BRAKEMAN KILLED

James Thompson, of Palmerston, Made a Fatal Misstep at Harrisburg.

A Galt despatch says: Mr. James Thompson, of Palmerston, a brakeman, met with a fatal accident last night at Harrisburg between 6 and 7 o'clock. He and the other brakeman were making up Conductor Andrew Pennington's train for Guelph, and while coupling cars he tripped and fell beneath his train. Both legs were cut off close to the hips. He lingered in great agony until 11 o'clock, when death relieved his pain. His wife in Palmerston was sent for, the Grand Trunk kindly placing an engine and coach at her disposal, but her husband died half an hour before she arrived. Mrs. Thompson went almost crazy, and has the sympathy of all the trainmen in this section, for her husband was a quiet, steady, cautious man. He was a member of the Sons of Scotland. His body was taken to Palmerston to-day for burial. He also left two small children.

FELL FROM A CUPOLA.

Horrible Death of Two Ironworkers in New York.

A New York despatch says: The new Astor hotel building under construction at 33rd street and 5th avenue was the scene of a terrible accident this afternoon. George Pfeiffer, 67 years old, an ironworker, and his helper, Rudolph Sherkle, aged 45, were at work on the iron cupola. Pfeiffer was putting an iron rivet on when the cornice gave way. He caught the leg of his helper, Sherkle, and the two men fell downwards. The two men's bodies crashed through a scaffolding on the third floor as if it was so much pasteboard. At the second floor Pfeiffer's body went through a one and a half inch plank to the pavement. Sherkle's body struck the end of the plank, broke it off, and bounded into the street, where it struck a laborer and broke his arm. Sherkle was married and had five children. The bodies were horribly crushed.

Ladies to the Front.

The Royal University of Ireland has lately conferred a unique distinction upon two of the lady lecturers of Alexandra College, Dublin, by enrolling them as members of its examining body. Miss Mary Stowe, M. A., was appointed assistant examiner in French, and Miss M. Kerr Johnston, M. A., assistant examiner in physics. The academic record of both these ladies had been brilliant. Miss Stowe obtained in 1889 the studentship in modern literature—value $2,500—the highest honor conferred by the Royal University of Ireland, and Miss Johnston was distinguished throughout her course at the same university.

Work of a Writer.

A rapid writer can write 30 words in one minute. To do this he must draw his pen through the space of a rod, 16½ feet. In 40 minutes his pen travels a furlong, and in five and one-half hours a full mile. He makes on an average 16 curves or turns of the pen for each word written. Writing at the rate of 30 words per minute he must make eight curves to each second; in an hour, 28,800; in five hours, 144,000, and in 300 days, working only five hours each day, he makes not less than 43,200,000 curves and turns of the pen.

The oldest of England's famous public schools is Winchester, which was founded in 1385.

No man ever falls into a habit. A habit is something that must be pursued step by step before it is ever caught.

Coal has been discovered at Qu'Appelle, N. W. T.

The mercenary maiden doesn't want the earth, but she would like to get the heir.

—With the opening of the Welland Canal to day it is expected that lake traffic will begin to move more actively.

THE RAVACHOL INDICTMENT.

The Long List of Crimes Charged Against the Paris Anarchist.

A Paris cable says: The indictment of Ravachol, the Anarchist, and his five accomplices, including Variette Loubert, the mistress of Baslot, one of the accomplices, which was presented to-day, gives the first connected history of the conspiracy in which the prisoners were implicated. The facts of the case open in April, 1891, when Decamp, an associate of Chaumartin, was convicted of wounding a policeman in an affray. The plotters met at Chaumartin's house and arranged a plan of revenge. The first victims selected were Judge Benoit, who presided at the trial that resulted in Decamp's conviction, and M. Reulet, who prosecuted him.

The indictment details the story of the stealing of dynamite, and the making of the bombs by Ravachol, who filled them with a mixture of dynamite and bits of iron. The conspirators also planned to blow up the police station at Clichy on March 7th. Ravachol, Simon and Baslot went to the police station, carrying with them a saucepan loaded with dynamite, and they had a number of fuses ready for use. When they arrived at the station they found an officer standing in the doorway, and his presence foiled their design.

The indictment next details the explosion at the residence of Judge Benoit in the Boulevard St. Germain, and how, failing to kill the judge, they made a second attempt; how Ravachol and his fellow-conspirators, working by the receipts they had received from the International, made a bomb and filled it with nitro-glycerine, mining powder and sebastine.

The evidence of a woman named Chevallier is introduced in the indictment. She describes how, upon entering the room in which the conspirators were at work she saw Simon holding a vessel as large as the crown of a hat, while Ravachol was pouring drops of something into the receptacle. Chaumartin was stirring the mixture with a spoon.

Ravachol, the indictment states, alone effected the explosion at the residence of Prosecutor Boulot in the Rue Clichy. He placed the explosive compound under the staircase in the hall so that none of the inmates could escape death. The indictment also reveals the fact that the prisoners were engaged in a plot to blow up the Palais de Justice at a time when it was most crowded.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

Ten Thousand Men to go to Work in Durham To-day.

A London cable says: Considerable surprise has been caused by the resolution of the non-union miners of Durham, about 10,000 in number, to resume work to-morrow. These men had nothing to do with the strike, but were forced out of employment by the strike owing to the stopping of furnaces and other works. Through the Durham coal strike between 18,000 and 20,000 men, women and children, who are not parties to the dispute, were deprived of the means of earning their livelihood. An appeal was made to the non-union men by the coal owners to come to work and earn bread for themselves and families as well as to relieve the thousands of other working people deprived of support by the strike. For some time the non-union miners were afraid to accept the offers for fear of violence at present and persecution in the future. But they have at last consented, having been promised full protection, to the extent, if necessary, of calling upon the military. With this understanding the non-unionists decided to go to work. A number of them have already worked three shifts in safety, and unless they break their word 10,000 of them will be in the mines to-morrow. This will relieve the situation to a great extent, and may induce the union miners to come to terms.

THE AUSTRALIAN MURDERER

Spending His Time in Prison Writing His Defence.

The doctor says that Deeming is an "instinctive criminal." His head measures only six and a half inches in diameter, which is exceedingly small compared with his height.

The doctor describes his whole character as one of extreme stupidity and coarsest animality. His escape from arrest hitherto, the doctor says, must have been due more to accident than to any cunning he was capable of.

The doctor declines to give expert testimony at the trial on the ground that scientific evidence does not obtain a right hearing in the courts.

Deeming, the murderer, passes most of his time in writing his defence. His counsel, Mr Lyle, declines to see Deeming alone, lest he be suspected of prompting the murderer to feign madness. Mr. Lyle proposes to apply for a postponement of the trial on the ground that the present public excitement would prejudice a fair trial.

BRAINED WITH A NECKYOKE.

Cold-Blooded Murder by a Farm Hand at Port Huron.

A Port Huron despatch says: A brutal murder was committed in the barn of Wm. Stephenson, a farmer in the township of China, in this county, on Saturday evening. Wm. Colby, a farm hand, aged 26 years, with a neckyoke beat out the brains of Richard Cook, another farm hand, aged 55 years. Cook had charged Colby with hiding in the room of the adopted daughter of Mr. Stephenson for felonious purposes. Words ensued, resulting in the murder. Colby was lodged in jail here last night. His statement shows his act to have been a cold-blooded and unprovoked murder. He says that after giving Cook the first blow with the neckyoke he fell to his knees and begged him not to kill him. After a moment's deliberation he thought he would have to go to prison anyway, so he might as well make a clean job of it, and gave him another blow, which he says killed him.

The Law of Rotation.

Throughout the whole universe, so far as men of science have yet been able to discover, the heavenly bodies are in a state of perpetual motion—not only revolving on their own axes, but travelling in their orbits round some central body, or turning, in company with their companion suns, round some common centre of gravity This revolving motion is the product of two different forces: One, the force of gravitation, drawing the bodies together; the other, a projectile force, forming an angle with the line of attraction. In regard to the former of these there is no difficulty, for although scientists may never be able to discover its cause, they know at least the method and law of its action; but in regard to the latter they are entirely ignorant—they have, as yet, discovered neither the cause nor the law, and therefore it is generally ascribed to the direct agency of the Almighty Creator, who, at the time when He first called the worlds into existence, and endowed them with the power of gravitation, communicated to them, at the same time, a projectile force, which, in concert with the law of gravitation, caused them to revolve both on their axes and in their orbits.—*Com.*

Electric Cooking.

Cooking by electricity is becoming, as we prophesied, quite the fashion. We notice that the proprietor of the Eldon Dining Hall and the Pine Apple Grill, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, has had trials of this novelty in cooking. At the former place on Friday some cutlets, and at the latter on Saturday a thick chop, were cooked by this new process—the cutlets in seven minutes and the chop in 14—to the entire satisfaction of the managerresses and chefs. We believe electric cookers are being fitted in several of the West End flats in London. They deserve to be widely adopted. Mr. Dowsing's demonstrations at the Crystal Palace will greatly foster this cleanly and easy method of every-day cooking.—*London Electrical Engineer.*

Afraid To Trust Himself.

"Papa," inquired the little boy, "how big a hailstone did you ever see?"

"I've seen hailstones," replied Deacon Ironsides, with animation, "as big as—as big—no! This is Sunday! Read another page of your catechism, Samuel."

The world continues revolving. The conservative old University of St. Andrew's in Scotland, with a history of 500 years, admits women on equal terms with other students.

From the small island of St. Kilda, off Scotland, 20,000 young gannets and an immense number of eggs are annually collected; and although this bird lays only one egg per annum, and is four years in attaining maturity, its numbers do not diminish.

—The McGreevy-Connolly trials have been laid over till September assizes.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Patterson, introducing a bill respecting the voters' lists of 1891, said the present law enacted that the voters' lists must be returned by the 1st of December. Some of the lists had not been returned till the 1st of January and even later, and this bill provided for the legalization of those lists.

Mr. Patterson explained that the Government intended to introduce a bill simplifying the Franchise Act and to reduce the cost of its revision.

Mr. Davies called attention to the fact that the Newfoundland correspondence was not all down. It was impossible to get at the state of the facts till these papers were presented.

Mr. Mills asked that haste be made in bringing down the correspondence respecting the Washington mission, which was all the more important because of the memorandum the hon. member for Queen's (Mr. Davies) had just referred to. It was evident that the Ministers had gone to Washington in consequence of a despatch by Lord Knutsford. It was important that the whole negotiations should be made known. He called the attention of the Minister of Finance also to the fact that the House had never had one syllable communicated in the form of papers on the subject of the West Indian mission. The only memoranda on the subject related to the determinations of the Government before the Finance Minister started on his mission at all.

The following private bills were read a third time and passed:

Respecting the Canada Southern Railway Company.—Mr. Ingram.

Respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.—Mr. Kirkpatrick.

Respecting the St. Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Company.—Mr. Carpenter.

Respecting the *Globe* Printing Company. Mr. Innes.

To incorporate the Woman's Baptist Missionary Union of the Maritime Provinces.—Mr. Stairs.

Mr. Ives, in moving "That it is expedient to impose export duties on saw logs and spruce pulp wood when exported from Canada," spoke at some length.

The resolution was lost.

Sir John Thompson, replying to Mr. Laurier, said that to-morrow he proposed to go on with the motion respecting the Connolly case, of which he had given notice. Then the criminal law bill, and afterward supply.

Sir John Thompson moved the resolution of which he had given notice, to the effect that in the prosecutions of the suits, criminal and civil, which have been instituted under instructions from the Department of Justice, arising out of the proceedings before the Privileges and Elections and Public Accounts Committees last session, the House deemed it advisable and necessary in aid of the prosecutions to allow to be given in evidence before the courts in which the trials are to be held the evidence given before the committees by the parties accused, also authorizing the examination before the courts of the clerks and stenographers employed by the committees as to the proceedings in these investigations. The resolution directs also that in the case of further actions arising out of the Larkin-Connolly transactions the House deems it advisable to allow the use of the evidence in its possession in support of the indictments before the grand jury and the courts and jury in case true bills are found. Sir John Thompson went on to explain that prosecutions had been begun in the courts against the parties implicated before the committees last session. The first were suits against Nicholas Connolly and Thomas McGreevy for conspiracy. There were also cases against John R. Arnoldi and against Horace Talbot and A. C. Larose for malfeasance in office and false pretences, as well as a suit against Larkin, Connolly & Co. for money alleged to have been improperly used in connection with contracts for the Levis graving dock, the Esquimalt graving dock, and the Quebec harbor improvements; also there were suits for the recovery of money against Buntin, Reid & Co., the Barber & Ellis Co., Miller & Richard, McLean & Roger, George Law, the Polson Iron Works Company, the Dominion Type Foundry Company, J. T. Johnson, Andre Senecal and H. J. Bronskill. The Committee on Privileges and Elections recommended that the books and papers which had been filed should be retained in possession, in view of the proceedings to be taken, and this recommendation was approved by an order-in-Council.

The resolution passed unanimously.

Mr. Taylor stated that a number of members had spoken to him in favor of an adjournment to-morrow at 6 o'clock to give them a chance to leave by the evening trains for home to spend the Easter recess.

After some discussion an agreement was reached across the floor that the House should adjourn at 6 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

Sir John Thompson moved the second reading of a Bill respecting the criminal law. It dealt with offences against public order, internal and external offences affecting the administration of law and justice, offences against religion, morals and public convenience, offences against the person and reputation, offences against the right of property and rights arising out of contracts, and offences connected with trade procedure, proceedings after conviction, actions against persons administering the criminal law, repeals. It did not aim at superseding the common law, while it did aim to supersede statutory law relating to crimes. The law also dealt with bigamy, as to the belief of the party seeking to effect a new marriage contract of the death of the other party to the former contract. The term "larceny" was abolished, and the word "theft" was adopted instead. With regard to procedure it abolished the distinction between felony and misdemeanors. With regard to the law of venue, it provided that any person arrested might be tried where he had been arrested or where he was in custody, thus treating it as a matter of convenience. He asked that the bill might be referred to a select committee of both Houses of Parliament.

The House went into supply.

On item $80,000 for militia clothing and great coats.

Mr. Mulock called attention to the system of letting contracts for militia clothing. One of the contractors for the manufacture of the clothing was a member of the Senate, and a member of the firm that manufactured the cloth was a member of this House. He did not think the contract system was satisfactory, and charged that the contracts were given without calling publicly for tenders, and that they were awarded to political favorites.

After further discussion the committee rose and reported and asked leave to sit again.

Mr. Prouix, the new member for Prescott, was inteduced by Messrs. Laurier and Watson, and was received with cheers by his friends.

Mr. Ross (Dundas) presented a bill to revive and amend the charter of the Ottawa, Waddington & New York Railway & Bridge Company, which was read a first time.

Mr. Mulock asked whether a proclamation had been issued bringing into force the Copyright Act passed by this Parliament in 1889?

Sir John Thompson replied that a proclamation had not yet been issued. He hoped to be able to state more in detail in a few days the reasons for delay.

Mr. Mills moved for a copy of all reports made by the Minister of Finance relating to his official visit to the British West Indies in reference to a more extended trade with these colonies, also for a copy of the speeches which the Minister of Finance made at Kingston and elsewhere in the West Indies on the subject of trade between the British West Indies and Canada, together with any correspondence which may have since taken place upon the subject with the Colonial office and with the West Indian authorities.

Sir John Thompson said he did not think there were any reports made by the Minister of Finance on his visit to the British West Indies in reference to a more extended trade with those colonies. The Government, however, sympathized with the gentlemen opposite in his desire that any speeches made by the Minister of Finance on account of their worth should be preserved and placed upon the records of the House.

The following bills were passed through committee, read a third time, and passed:

Respecting the Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada—Mr. Coatsworth.

Respecting the Nova Scotia Steel and Forge Co.—Mr. Fraser.

Respecting the Bell Telephone Company of Canada—Mr. Curran.

In Committee of Supply, and on the vote of $75,000 for the Royal Military College, Kingston,

Mr. Mulock asked how many graduates there were last year?

Mr. Bowell answered that there were eighteen last year.

Mr. Mulock called the attention of the Minister to the financial aspect of the institution. The cost of maintenance last year was $69,248. There were about eighteen professors in the service and twenty-one non-commissioned officers, making forty persons carrying on the work. It cost for each graduate turned out last year $3,847. The graduates in large numbers left the country and went to other parts of the world. It appeared that there were certain instructors of permanent corps who had afterwards to go to the Royal Military College to get instructed.

TORONTO STOCK BROKER SKIPS.

Manipulating Bank Shares by Means of Forged Checks.

YOUNG BROWN WAS A HIGH ROLLER.

Brown had a private wire connecting with Schwartz, Dupee & McCormick, of Chicago, and for the past year or so has operated quite extensively on the Chicago market. Last year he cleared between $25,000 and $30,000 on a big pork deal there. His success was too much for him and he began an extravagant style of living, while he speculated dangerously in his business. Lately his good luck deserted him, creditors began to press him and his situation got desperate. His more intimate friends were not greatly surprised when it was rumored that he had gone away. It was announced at first that he would shortly return and pay up, and this was expected by many up to Tuesday last, when it transpired that Mr Brown had been guilty of a much more serious offence even than defrauding his creditors. It was discovered that he had perpetrated a number of forgeries, and this has put an entirely different face upon his disappearance. The machinery of the law was immediately put in motion, and if his movements can be traced Mr. Brown will, no doubt, be extradited. It is understood that he has gone to Mexico.

The particulars of the more serious charge are contained in the following despatch from Montreal:

Montreal was considerably startled to-day when it was learned that a successful trick had been played upon the Bank of Montreal by which that institution loses about $22,000. It appears that Judge Senkler of St. Catharines, held 50 shares in the bank, and when he read the bank books upon the banks and banking he was surprised to find that he was not credited with what he owned. Inquiries followed, and it turned out that his shares had been sold some months ago. An investigation followed, and it was found that the power of attorney under which the shares were sold was a forgery, and that A. G. Brown, of Toronto, a stock broker, was the man who had made the sale through his Montreal correspondents. A leading official of the Bank of Montreal at once left for Toronto, but failed to find Brown. There are several other rumors in this city regarding previous transactions in which Brown has been mixed up.

The Freehold and other loan companies have, it is said, been also badly victimised, and will make a determined effort to have Mr. Brown brought back.

Mr. Brown comes of one of the best-known Canadian families, being nephew of the late Hon. George Brown. He is a young man of 27, and was married a few months ago to Miss Sherwood, of Ottawa, sister of the Dominion Chief of Police.

THEY WOULDN'T TREAT.

And a Party of Roughs Set Upon and Stabbed Them.

A Detroit despatch says: Frank and Max Gersch, two brothers, when returning home on Saturday night, stopped in a saloon on Tilman avenue to get a drink. There was a crowd of men in the saloon, and the brothers were asked to set up the drinks for the crowd, but refused. As they were leaving the place one of the party which they had met in the saloon crept up behind them and stabbed both of them a number of times. Max was badly cut about the head, face and shoulders, and Frank received a wound in the back, which penetrated the lung and will probably prove fatal. Frank Smith, John Steine, Frank Bloom and John Schinick, charged with being connected with the affair, were arrested and locked up.

Society of Jesus General.

At an early date the members of the Society of Jesus will be called upon to elect a General, an office at present vacant by the death in January last of Father Anderledy, who had been Father-General for five years. After the Pope himself and the Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda, the General of the Jesuits holds what is regarded as the most important official position in the Roman Catholic Church. In fact, he is universally known as the "Black Pope," to distinguish him from the "White Pope," or Supreme Pontiff, and the "Red Pope," the Cardinal Prefect. The General rules over a Company or Society consisting of 12,972 members, divided into priests, scholastics and lay brothers, and over these his rule is absolute. The members are not allowed to assume high office in the church except by express command of the Pope himself. The method of election is of the most democratic character, delegates being appointed from the 27 provinces of the Society scattered all over the world.

Mr. Heyd Was Tired and Hungry.

The judge—During the deliberations of the jury, which may be an hour or two, I will go on with the next case. Heyd vs. Hazel. What is that?

Mr. Brewster—I appear for defendant. It is a non-jury suit.

Mr. Heyd—My lord, I am in this case.

The judge—Well, come along with it.

Mr. Heyd—But, my lord, I don't feel physically fit for it. I have been engaged in the case all day and have had nothing to eat since 7 o'clock this morning.

The judge—Neither have I.

Mr. Heyd—But Your Lordship is better used to it than I am.

The judge—Well, you do look as if you were. However, I suppose you are tired. I will put off the case until to-morrow morning. All jurymen attending may go home for the night.—*Brantford Expositor.*

New Use for a Street Roller.

A steam road roller was put to a novel use in Providence, R. I., in demolishing a threatening wall. A four story business building had been burned, the side and rear walls having nearly all fallen at the time of the fire, leaving the entire front wall standing unsupported and threatening to fall into the principal business street of the city. Men at the top of a self-supporting fire ladder adjusted a stout timber toggle at a round window just above the fourth story line, from which a hawser was led across the ruins to a 20-ton steam road roller upon a street at right angles with the building's front. By this means the dangerous wall was pulled down, most of the debris falling inward into the cellar, and the street was quickly reopened to traffic.

A Mean Woman.

First floor walker—Talk about meanness. That woman in the black silk is a reg'ler old miser, I'll bet.

Second floor walker—Did she haggle over prices?

First floor walker—No; she selected her things and paid for 'em fast enough, but during the whole 17 minutes we've kept her waiting for her change, she hasn't moved around once to look at the other sorts of goods we've got on sale. 'Fraid she'll see something she wants, I s'pose.

Bad Either Way.

"I am afraid you think I am getting up in years," said Miss May True, playfully to Cholly, as they sat looking at the flickering logs in the grate.

"Not at all," said Cholly, gallantly, "you're not so old as you look. I mean," he added, correcting himself, "you look a great deal younger than you are."

Love in a Palace.

Mrs. De Style—So Miss D'Avnoo is going to marry Mr. Billion? I thought she would take Mr. Million.

Mrs. De Fashion—She did intend to, but Mr. Billion rushed in at the last moment and bid $50,000 higher.

Established a Claim.

"Fashionable! Why do you call her fashionable?"

"Because she is. She always talks at the theatre while the play is going on, her children are kept in the nursery when she's at home, and she never allows herself to be seen in her husband's company."

Knew Better.

"I hate real estate," said Hawkins. "Here I have two adjoining houses in the suburbs and a minister wants one and a ballet-dancer the other. The result will be they won't either of 'em stay more than a year."

"Don't you believe it," said Hicks, who knew several ministers.

ON A FOREST TRAIL.

Lieut. Schwatka and Party on British Soil.

They Meet with Indians for Juneau—A Scarcity of Provisions Causes Some Alarm Among the Members of the Expedition.

[No. 4—International Press Association.]

BRITISH NORTHWEST TERRITORY, June 9th, 1891.—The half-day's rest at the pole bridge camp also gave them another half-day on June 6th, caused by the packers losing the trail. A few miles beyond the pole bridge this trail splits into its two main branches, the northern one, which we should not take, being the shorter, and terminating in my old explorations of 1883, at a large lake (Takou) near the head of the Yukon. This northern trail is now very seldom

SECOND POLE BRIDGE.

travelled by the Indians, as the fur-bearing country it taps is given up wholly to the Chilkats, who reach it by another trail. The weather was yet heavy and threatening the morning of the 6th, as we got away. The white men had been obliged to repair the pole bridge the evening before, the rains having brought down driftwood that damaged it. It was a good morning for dusky grouse on the trail and a number were scoured with the Winchester shot-gun by members of the party. The junction of the two trails proved to be on a wide stretch of broken, angular gravel. The proper trail for us—the northeastern here led sharply up the mountain slope, the northern path being much the plainer of the two; hence our packers' mistake. These numerous gravel slides were exasperating to travel over. The gravel was of a uniform angular character as if it had come from a rock-breaker and intended for railway ballasting or the macadamizing of a road. Here was enough to have ballasted the whole length of the Canadian Pacific railway, the longest road in the world, and plenty to spare for constructing all the county roads that could be made in Yavapai county, Arizona, the largest county in the United States. If a railway ever runs through this country—which I think not unlikely for reasons I will give later—it certainly will be well supplied with this necessary and usually expensive material of construction.

As we rapidly ascended from mountain slope by a well defined trail after the gravel cones were left behind we had the best view of the country that the route had yet presented. Between the two trails lay a great bald mountain, with rounded top crowned with two conspicuous black objects, looking much like two houses, and these could be seen for miles on either side. I think they were huge erratic boulders even at this high altitude. I named this butte "The Trail Splitter," from its position with regard to the two trails already described. That night we camped on the high slope, 1,350 feet above the river, and where it was not easy work to find enough flat space to even make our beds, so as not to roll down the hill.

Sure enough "Robert" joined us as he had promised, and which I had hardly expected from the great distance he had had to travel. At this camp the Indians found a small pine squirrel in the stunted spruce, and the way they turned out en masse after it would have led one to believe that they were on the verge of starvation. After an exciting chase of ten minutes or so they secured the two-ounce a affair and proceeded to cook it. I knew a native, at another time, to shoot one with a 10 guage Winchester shotgun, the cartridge used weighing more than the carcass. There were a great many snowbanks on the trail the next forenoon (7th) which still led upward until the aneroids showed 2,652 feet above river level. They were not very bad in the early forenoon, but later, when it is warmer, they are very exasperating to encounter. Despite the melting snow through which we floundered we found no drinking water anywhere, the gravelly and loose soil absorbing it all as rapidly as it was formed. As we descended the slope, however, the springs reappeared and by the time the valley was reached it was quite swampy in many places. Old moose signs were seen everywhere but not a hair of the

INDIAN BOY PACKER, MR. HAYES.

animals themselves. In certain low swampy localities probably the mosquitoes and gnats drive them to the higher, cooler altitudes.

Early that afternoon we came to an open but brushy country covered with a kind here known as "moosebush." It is much harder to make one's way through, when dense, than any other country I know of, and it requires a skilled backwoodsman indeed to follow a trail through it unless very well traveled. In another hour the moosebush had disappeared and a beautiful park country stretched out ahead of us. It was on the summit between two forks of the Takou and, while pleasing to the eye as it broke on us, we found it marshy enough under foot. Here is a large shallow lake, draining both ways, and on its shores were camped Indians who were outward bound to trade furs at Juneau. Near them our own Indians had camped in order to trade for moccasins with the others, their own being about worn out. For some time there had been growing complaints in anticipation of the Indian food supply running low. They had brought only about a week's supply, an amount which they can easily dispose of in half that time, and certain kinds were now running out. They were especially pathetic over sugar, a luxury that they seldom had, but which now, singularly enough, seemed indispensable. A moose, or a couple of caribou, which we had every right to expect, would have settled the question for probably the whole portage, but the chances for game seemed to be fading faster every day. So when "Robert" asserted that I would yet take six days to reach the big lake, where the packers' contract ended, they decided to send one member back to the head of canoe navigation after food, while they would divide his pack among them and follow the trail until he overtook them, while I agreed to feed them from my own supplies until then. "Paddy," a good-natured Takou of fat, squatty proportions was selected for the return, and I curled up the corners of his mouth by giving him an extra pair of moccasins to make it in. He got away early next morning, but the packers were much slower in getting "a move on them." They were back in less than two hours, having made only a short distance, "Paddy's" load appearing extra burdensome divided among them. They reported a number of white grouse (ptarmigan) as having been seen in the open places, but we saw none later. Near the trail we saw a beautiful, bubbling spring boiling two or three inches above the level in its centre. Its water was ice-cold, however, and it was the only one of the kind that we saw in the whole taip.

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