LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA.

ase Long Held by Physicians to be Incurable.

fors are Those of a Living D ath The n Helpless, His Torture I tense s Control of Bowels and Bladder and Source of Constant Worry to Family Friends A Remedy for the Disease overed

James McLean, a resident of Simcoe county, Ont., is known ry man, woman and child for round the vicinity of his home, know of the long years during his condition has been that of ng death, Mr. McLean tells of ury, his years of torture, and sequent release from the agonlocomotor ataxia, in the follow-

vid language: the year 1880 I was thrown from ffold, falling on my back on a pile. I was badly hurt, and nar escaped death. Plasters and nts were applied and I seemed omewhat better. But the ap improvement was short lived. et began to get unusually cold, othing that could be done would them. The trouble then spread legs, and from the waist down attacked with shooting pains along the nerves in thousands, using the most terrible torture ys and nights at a time. get no relief save from the inof morphine. Six physicians me at different times, but aponly to faintly understand my , and could do nothing for my Some of the doctors declared ouble was rheumatism, but two em said it was a disease of the cord, that the trouble would orse and that sooner or later rms would become affected. prediction proved true. My left dropped at the wrist joint and dead and cold, and I had no control of it than if the hand not on me. Fly blisters and elecwere resorted to without avail. nach was next attacked with a ng, aching, nauseating pain, the most distressing vomit nd I often thought I would not orning. I have vomited almost ually for thirty-six hours, and

ig but morphine or chleroform deaden the anguish I suffered vorse trouble was in store for lost control of my bowels and , and my condition became most ole, necessitating constantly the est care and watchfulness. I was ffering from the top of my to the point of my toes. I say , and had to keep my eyes fixed on the ground to make a step and the moment I raised my would stagger and fall if I not grasping something. I could ake a single step in the dark. ine long years I suffered all the rs of a living death. In 1889 I admitted to the Toronto General ital, where I was treated for months. I was told that my was locomotor ataxia, and inle, and I returned home no bet-After returning home I had furmedical treatment, but with no results than before. Finally I ven the following certificate of

Churchill, July 27th, 1893. IS IS TO CERTIFY that James an has a disease of the spinal (incurable) that renders him unobtain a living.

ability:

A.OT. LITTLE, M. D. out this time I was strongly urged

ow I wish I had known of this remedy years ago! What anand torture I would have been Soon after beginning the use ink Pills I found myself improv-The pains left me and I was to discontinue the use of the hine. I regained control of both ls and bladder and gradually a g of life returned to my legs and . I can now walk without the of either crutches or sticks and take long strides. My stomach ole has all left me, and I can ear eartily as ever in my life. My ids, who never expected to see me t again, are astonished at the ight in me. When I began the the pills my weight was red to 136 pounds, and it has now eased to 165. I am a new man, it is not possible for me to say igh in praise of this marvellous cine. My wife also joins me in ks, and says it was a happy day her when I began the use of D iams' Pink Pills, as since then has been able to get rest at night h she had not done for so many

years before. I hope

direct this into the hands of

e other poor sufferer, who may

as I did, release from a living

h through your great life-saving

JAMES MCLEAN.

edy. Yours very gratefully, Williams' Pink Pills are a cercure for all diseases such as St. dance, locomotor ataxia, rheusm. paralysis, sciatica, the after of la grippe, loss of appetite, dache, dizziness, chronic erysipe-scrofula, etc. They are also a bific for the troubles peculiar 60 female system, correcting irregu ties, suppressions and all forms of ale weakness, building anew the nd, and restoring the glow the lith to pale and sallow cheeks. and restoring the glow of men they effect a radical cure all cases arising from menta ry, overwork, or excesses of any ure. Sold only in boxes bearing firm's trade mark and wrapper nted in red ink), and may be had all druggists or direct by mail from

Williams' Medicine Company, ckville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for

A PROBABLE MARRIAGE.

ondon G. B., Feb. 15.-It is stated e that the reported betrothal of the nce of Naples to Princess Maud Wales is not correct. The rumor or nated in Rome, where there was no ndation for the story sufficient to rrant its being given currency

THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

Dr. Stockton Instructs the Government in Constitutional law.

An Interesting Tilt Between Him and

the Attorney General. The Question at Issue Between Mr. Connell

and the Government No: ettled Yet. Fredericton, Feb. 14.-Hon, Mr. Mit-

chell submitted the report of the New Brunswick university; also the crown

Hon. Mr. Dunn introduced a bill egalizing the adoption of Gertie Reed

ov John E. Porter.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell, with the unanimous consent of the house, moved, seconded by Mr. Labillois, that the jection to the motion except that it should have been made a week ago.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell said the matter had been overlooked, but not intentionally. The chairman of the public accounts committee had called his attention to the fact that the accounts had not been referred to the committee, and his (Mitchell's) present motion was intended to get the accounts before the committee without further delay.

The motion was carried. Mr. Powell introduced a bill further amending the laws relating to the inreporation of the town of Moncton. Mr. Dibblee introduced a bill repealing section twenty-three of the law incorporating Hartland Village for

water and fire purposes.

Mr. McLeod committed a bill providing for the election of an additional councillor in the parish of Lancaster, county of St. John. Mr. Mc-Leod explained that there had been a good deal of friction between the two councillors of Lancaster, and the result was that the county council had been called upon to interfere with matters purely of a local character. In order to obviate the trouble in the future, the council had unanimously agreed to recommend this bill, providing for an additional councillor, making three councillors in all for the said parish. Agreed to with amend-

At 4 o'clock his honor the lieutenant governor came to the assembly chamber and gave his assent to the bill reating to the water and lighting system of the city of Moncton.

Hon. Mr. Blair committed a bill respecting the property of married wo-men, Mr. Flewelling in the chair. Progress was reported with leave to

Mr. Powell gave notice of the for-Resolved, That in the opinion of this house the offices of judge of probate and registrar of probate in the different counties should be abolished. The duties now performed by the udge of probate in respect to contentious business should hereafter be performed by the judges of the county courts, without any fees other than travelling expenses, and all other duties now performed by the judges formed by the registrars of probate to the clerks of the county courts, and

tutes.-Adjourned.

Fredericton, Feb. 15.-Mr. Flewelling introduced bills incorporating the Nauwigewauk Hall company (limited) and the Clifton Hall company (limited); Mr. Wells, a bill further amending the Pharmaceutical society and to regulate the sale of drugs and allowed. medicines; Mr. Killam, a bill enabling Dr. Se the trustees of the Young Men's Christian association of Moncton to issue bentures and for other purposes.

Hon. Mr. Blair said during the discussion the other day regarding Mr. Connell's connection with the govern-ment up to and including the night before the opening of the house last year, he had sent a note to the chief superintendent of education, asking if of education the day before the house met last year. The superintendent sent back the reply that meetings of the board had been held early last year, as follows: January 17th, March 14th and April 27th, and that the house had opened last year March 9th. His (Blair's) statement to the house was founded on that note from the chief superintendent, and he now desired to say that the journals of the house showed that he was in error. As the house met on March 15th last year, he felt that in justice to all par-

ties this explanation was due. Dr. Stockton said he had a letter from Mr. Connell on that very point. He would take occasion to refer more

particularly to this letter.
Dr. Stockton, seconded by Mr. Smith, noved his resolution for the production of all correspondence between the excutive government and the government of Canada with respect to the eservation by the lieutenant goverfor for the signification of the gov rnor general's pleasure of an act repecting the use of tobacco by minors

Dr. Stockton said the resolution raised an important constitutional quesion. He quoted from an order in counil passed by the dominion government n 1882, which declared it to be at variance with the princples of consttuovernor to reserve a bill for the leasure of the governor general. He nderstood that a similar reservation

was made in 1891 of an act passed relating to government house and grounds, in respect to which corresoondence had passed between the two governments. It was important to know whether the authority of this legislature expressed by an act passed with all due formality could be thwarted by the advice of the executive given to the lieutenant governor, by that means throwing the responsibility of enacting a law upon the same subject upon the dominion government.

Hon. Mr. Blair did not know whether the hon. member merely wished the assurance of the government that the correspondence, if any, would be produced, or wished to provoke a discussion as to the constitutional right of the lieutenant governor's advisers to advise him as to the constitutionality of any bill that might pass the legislature. He (Blair) wished to take dir-Hon. Mr. Mitchell presented the petition of the St. Stephen board of clear that the hon. gentleman was that eastern standard wrong if he held the idea that the distance with the distance of the standard wrong if he held the idea that the distance of the standard wrong if he held the idea that the distance of the standard wrong if he held the idea that the distance of the standard wrong if he held the idea that the distance of the standard wrong if he held the idea that the distance of the standard wrong if he held the idea that the distance of the standard wrong if he held the idea that the distance of the standard wrong if he held the idea that the distance of the standard wrong if he held the idea that the distance of the standard wrong if he held the idea that the distance of the standard wrong if he held the idea that the standard wrong if he held the idea that the standard wrong if he held the idea that the standard wrong if he held the idea that the standard wrong if he held the idea that the standard wrong if he held the idea that the standard wrong if he held the idea that the standard wrong if he held the idea that the standard wrong if he held the idea that the standard wrong if he held the idea that the standard wrong it has the standa of the lieutenant governor to advise him as to whether in their opinion any bill which passed the house contravened its proper powers.

Dr. Stockton-I did not say you had not the power public accounts for the fiscal year stood the hon. member to suggest the public accounts for the fiscal year ending October 31st last, together with his honor's advisers had not the power, because if they undertook to receive it they would be thwarting exercise it they would be thwarting the will of the legislature.

Dr. Stockton-You have the power theoretically, but under the constitu-

tion it should not be exercised. Hon. Mr. Blair—The proposition of the hon. member is unsound in theory and must necessarily be in practice. He is confounding the veto power of the crown with the power of reservation. In theory there did reside in the sovereign as to imperial legisla-tion the veto power, though for over 150 years it had never been exercised. There, however, the power to legislate was absolutely unilmited, whereas the powers of the dominion or the provincial legislatures were limited. the hon. member had any experience he would know before any legislation of this house receives the assent the lieutenant governor, it is certified by the officers of the crown, who are his advisers, that in their opinion it does not contravene the provisions of powers of this legislature. If the hon. member's object was merely to secure all correspondence that might have taken place, it would be produced without the formality of an address. If, however, he wished to have the house adopt the views he had propounded, he (Blair) would have to call upon the house to vote the resolution down. If any order in council had been passed by the dominion executive declaring it to be improper for the advisers of the lieutenant governor to advise him to withhold his assent to a bill until the pleasure of the attorney general was signified, he (Blair) had never had his attention called to it, and he doubted that such an order had passed. It was not competent for the governor general in council to pass such an order. They had no power to declare what was the proper constitutional course for the governments of the various provinces to take. The advisers of the lieutenant governor must exercise their own judgment as to their consti-

tutional rights and duties. As a matter of fact, no correspondence whatever had taken place as to whether or not the executive of this province properly took upon itself the power of advising that the lieutenant governor's assent should be reserved retravelling expenses, and all other duties now performed by the judges Referring to the order-in-council, of probate and all duties now performed by the registrous of metals.

Mr. Blair said its language was "the formed by the registrous of metals." dominion government held it to be at should hereafter be performed by the variance with the principles of conclerks of the county courts, and that stitutional government for the lieutenfees allowed to said clerks therebe according to the table of fees pleasure of the governor general which allowed by the Consolidated Statutes is entirely within the power of the provincial legislature, and in which no the fees of proctor in the probate imperial or dominion interest is incourt hereafter be taxed as nearly as volved." This language clearly impossible in accordance with the plied that the power of making such table of fees to attorneys in the reservation did exist with respect to county court. Hon. Mr. White introduced a bill to visers of the lieutenant governor, were amend chapter 60 of Consolidated Sta- not entirely within the power of the provincial legislature. Mr. Blair said that owing to the great care bestowed by the crown officers of this government upon legislation, few, if any,

> provincial legislatures had been dis-Dr. Seockton said, notwithstanding his (Stockton's) inexperience, the attorney general was entirely wrong. He wished to refer to one or 'wo

> Hon. Mr. Blair asked whether the hon, member intended accepting his suggestion, or whether he proposed to enter upon a general discussion of

Dr. Stockton-I claim the right to there had been a meeting of the board reply to some observations of the attorney general.

Hon. Mr. Blair-If the hon. member accepts the assurance of the gov ernment that the correspondence will be furnished without the formality of an address, he must withdraw his motion. If he does that further discussion is not in order.

Mr. Speaker-When it is said that the papers will be furnished without the formality of an address, the usual practice is to withdraw the motion. Dr. Stockton-I will probably do so

Mr. Speaker-If the hon, member is going to press his motion he would have the right to close the debate. Dr. Stockton-I did not say that the government had not the power theoretically to advise the lieutenant governor to reserve a bill. Her majesty the Queen theoretically has the right to yeto any bill of the imperial parlaiment, but that power has not been

exercised since 1714. Hon. Mr. Blair-Do you say the veto power was exercised with respect to

the same as a reservation? Dr. Stockton-I say the effect is the same. The dominon government has

contravene that act or which may be untra vires of the provincial legislature. It was in consequence of many bills being reserved by the lieutenant governors that the order in council was passed declaring the practice to be at variance with the principles of constitutional government. It was true that the lieutenant governor could reserve his assent to a bill, but he must do it as a dominion officer and without the advice of his responsble

ministers. Hon. Mr. Blair-I ask in all seriousne's whether this order in council does not simply apply to bills that are entirely within the competency of the provincial legislatures?

Dr. Stockton—There may be differences of opinion as to whether the bill is on the shadowy line between dominion and provincial authority. But the former practice and declaration of the attorney general was that we should always assume that we had the power, and let the dominion government say otherwise. The attorney general now said that this reservation was made under the advice of the government. Hon. Mr. Blair-We had to advise

one way or the other. Dr.Stockton-Not necessarily. There are cases where the lieutenant gover-nor is bound to reserve a bill even against the counsel of his advisers. Mr. Todd, the great constitutional authority, says that the lieutenant governor is not warranted in reserving any measure for the assent of the governor general on the advice of his ministers. He should do so under the instructions of the governor general in his capacity as a dominion officer Watkins of only, and it is only in cases of ex-

should be exercised. Hon. Mr. Blair-You think if the formal manner by his advisers it does not contravene the B. N. A. act or saw Hoi, a Chinaman who is going to exceed the powers of the legislature, Hong Kong.

The lads Joseph and Benjamin Ho

necessity that such reservation

duty of the lieutenant governor to assent to any bill passed by the legislature, unless he receives instructions from the governor general to reserve it as a dominion officer, and that it is not his duty to reserve a bill under the British North America act, nor the the advice of his ministers, but only as a dominion officer.

Hon. Mr. Blair-Suppose a bill promoted by my learned friend was passed here and the advisers of the governor were unable to certify that it was intravires, would my learned friend write to the governor general to ascertain whether or not he would instruct the lieutenant governor to give his assent, or should the governor assent to a bill which he was advised and knew was not within the competency of the legislature?

Dr. Stockton—I say he should receive his instructions from the governor general. It is only in cases of extreme necessity, Mr. Todd says, that a bill should be reserved, and also that with the facility of communication now existing between the dominion and provincial governments such a necessity would seldom arise. When a bill passes the house the presumption is that it is constitutional because the executive are supposed to be the leaders of the house. If the attorney general says the papers will be brought down without the formality of an address I will withdraw the Hon. Mr. Blair-I have nothing fur-

ther to say on the subject than I have said. Dr. Stockton-I will withdraw the motion if you will give the assurance. Hon. Mr. Blair-I will give no further assurance than I have already

The resolution was then put to the house and carried unanimously.
Dr. Stockton moved, seconded by Mr. Phinney, his resolution condemning the government for making no provision last year for the sinking fund in connection with the issue of

bridge bonds. Mr. Mitchell moved the following amendment, seconded by Mr. Killam: Strike out the recitals and all after the word resolved, and insert the following: That this house is satisfied with the assurance of the chief comoner, that any apparent omission last year to make provision for the sinking fund in connection with of its enactments had been disallowed, whereas many of the acts of other the issue of bridge bonds will be supplied during the current year. Mr. Mitchells amendment was car

> Yeas—Blair, Mitchell, Emmerson, White, Dunn, Gogain, Lewis, Harrison. Martin, Russell, Sivewright, Mott, Killam, Flewelling, Scovil, Baird, O'Brien (Northumberland), Robinson, Veniot, Dibblee, McLeod, Wells, Farris, O'Brien (Charlotte)-24. Nays-Powell, Stockton, Phinney, Shaw, Smith (St. John), Alward, Pitts, Allan, Howe, Atkinson, Perley-11. Mr. Blair recommitted a bill respecting the property of married nen. Agreed to with amendments.

-Adjourned. Fredericton, Feb. 16 .- Hon. Mr. Mitchell presented report of St. Basil hospital; also return of Universal Marine Insurance company.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell introduced bills aiding an exhibition in the city of St John, and providing for the inspection of cheese and butter intended for export; Hon. Mr. Emmerson, further am ending the N. B. Medical Act; Mr Powell, relating to the university of

Mount Allison college.

Hon. Mr. Blair committed the bill amending law relating to the solemnization of marriage.-Mr. Baird, chair man. Hon. Mr. Blair, in explaining the bill, said he had not consented to bring in this measure until it had been made to appear that the petition and duties of the commissioners and staff officers of the Salvation Army are substantially the same as those of clergymen and ministers in the churches and religious denominations mentioned these two bills? Do you say a veto is the first section of chapter 71 of the the same as a reservation?

Consolidated Statutes of Solemnization of Marriage. These officers and commissioners are desirous of being adopted the policy of allowing a bill authorized to solemnize marriage in to lapse which has been reserved by the usual manner, and the present bil the governor general. The order in proposed to confer that powed upon for the purpose of preventing these them—authorizing them to solemnize marriage by license or publication of reservations by the lieutenant gover- banns within this province. It was nor, because under the British North | proposed, however, that before any America act express provision is given | such person shall be entitled to exer-

to the governor general in council to cise any of the rights by this act condisallow any bill that may happen to ferred, the names of such official persons, commissioners and staff officers of the said army shall be duly certified to the provincial secretary, who shall, upon being satisfied that such persons have been duly commissioned as such commissioners and staff offi-cers and a resident within the province and have charge of a division or branch of the said Salvation Army, advertise in the Royal Gazette name of such commissioner or staff officer, and give public notice that such person or persons are authorized to solemnize marriage within the province, and when such notice has been given the persons therein named may lawfully exercise the powers by this act and the said chapter 71 of the Consolidater Statutes conferred.—Agreed to with slight amendment. Mr. Allen committed bill incorpora

ting Wilmot Park board in the city of Fredericton.-Mr. Dibblee, chairma Agreed to with amendments.-Ad-

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Str. Taymouth Castle, Capt. Forbes, arrived at 5 o'clock on Sunday after-noon from the West Indies. She left Bermuda on Tuesday and encountered severe gale on Thursday and Friday. From that up the weather was fine The steamer has 250 tons of cargo or board, the greater portion of which will be landed at Halifax. Six saloon passengers came up in her, viz.: A. J. H. Eckardt, a Toronto commercial man, who has been doing the islands R. N. Cox of P. E. Island; Mr. Le Bas of Gaspe, who made the round trip in the vessel; Mrs. W. Blake Watkins of Demerara, and Blake boys. Joseph and Benjamin Ho A Hing, sons of the wealthiest merchant in Berbice. The steerage passengers were Capt. Drinklieutenant governor declines to assent to a bill until it is certified to in a Mr. Moxey, who was mate with him;

Dr. Stockton—I do not say that it A Hing, being British born, came is proper or improper. I say it is the ashore immediately after the arrival of the steamer. They went to the Royal and will start today for Vancouver to take passage to China. They are intelligent lads.

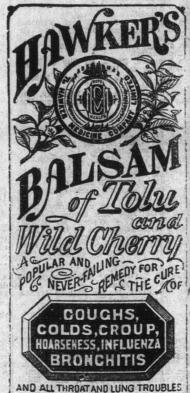
POTATOES AS PENHOLDERS.

traveller, "how general the use of po-tatoes as penholders is becoming in hotels. I have seen them in use in great hostelries of the east, whose owners wouldn't hesitate for a mo ment to spend \$10 for a desk ornament to hold pens used by the guests in registering. The mixture of starch, se and water in the potato seems well adapted to take up impurities of ink and to keep the pen point clear and bright, while the alkaloid of the potato, known as solanine, doubtless has something to do with it in the same line. These elements readily take up the tannate of iron, which is the body substance of ink. cally speaking, starch is the first base of a potato, and sugar or glucose is the second base. Thus is the humble potato finding another way in which to serve the uses of mankind. There is a rather pleasing suggestiveness in a big ten-inch potato when a fellow comes in tired and hungry from a long run."

COVERED WITH LIVER SPOTS. Gentlemen—I was cevered with Liver Spots over my back and chest. I took three bottles of your Burdock Blood Bitters and am now perfec!ly cured of Liver Complaint. I can truly say that I think B. B. B. the best medicine ever discovered. best medicine ever discovered. L. KITCHEN, Hamilton, Ont.

Europe derived its name from the Greek language, the original word signifying "broad face of the earth."





SAFE AND PLEASANT . SURE TO CURE THE HAWKER MEDICINE CO., LTD.

ST. JOHN, N.B.

· 在大學學 1985年120日本學校的 (1985年12月1日) CASTORIA

for infants and Children.

WOTHERS, Do You Know that Paregorie Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordicl, mainy so-called Scothing Syrups, and most remedies for children are composed of ording or morphine?

Do You Those that opium and morphine are stars ying narcotic poloons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poisons?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child. unless you or your physician know of what it is composed? Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of

its ingredients is published with every buttle? Do You Know that Cactoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher. That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that move Castoria is now sold than

of all other remedies for children combined? Do You Knew that the Potent Office Department of the United States, and of

other countries, have issued exclusive right to Dr. Pitcher and his assigns to use the word "Castoria" and its formula, and that to imitate them is a state prison offense i Do You Know that one of the reasons for granting this government protection was

secause Castoria had been proven to be absolutely harmico.? Do You Know that 35 average doses of Casteria are furnished for 35 cents, or one cent a dose?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

V/ell, thes. things are worth knowing. They are facts.

signature of Catt Hitcher is on every The fac-simile

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

"It is surprising," says a commercial Sir Edward Harland's Question Concerning Nicaraguan

Canal.

The Parnellite Amendment to the Queen's Speech Defeated.

A Verdict Against William O'Brien, the Well Known Irish Member of Parliament.

London, Feb. 14.—During the session of the house of commons this afteron, Sir Edward Harland, conservative, asked whether the government introduced in order to confuse the iswas aware that Mr. Morgan's Nicara-sues now before the people and deguan Canal bill had been passed in lay the inevitable the United States senate and was now before the house of representatives, and that Mr. Morgan had stated in government, declared Mr. Chamberthe senate no foreign government the lain, to disclose the terms of their jected to the bill, and whether in view proposed resolution against the house of the importance of the canal to of lords was disrespectful to the house British shipowners the government would make urgent representations to ing and could no longer represent the the government of the United States against any provisions in Mr. Mor- counsels of Europe. Neither could it gan's bill detrimental to the inter-ests of British shipping. Sir Edward ment of its domestic policy. also asked whether the government would consider the propriety of urging upon the government of the Unit-ed States the importance of the crea-tion of a British and American com-

statue when built. Sir Edward Gray, parliamentary Sir Edward Gray, parliamentary were dissatisfied because a leader secretary for the foreign office, said (Lord Rosebery) who was a member of the house of lords, had been plankto make any representations against bills before foreign legislatures. The ed Lord Rosebery for pandering government, he added, considered that such a canal as it was proposed to construct through Nicaragua should be under international control, and ficialdom since the retirement of Mr. whatever steps may be desirable will Gladstone, both in regard to home be taken to advance this view. He. however, saw no reason to surpose that the United States government would not maintain their treaty en-

Sir George Baden-Powell, conservaquestioned the government in regard to the proposed Pacific cable. Sydney Buxton, parliamentary secretary of the colonies, in response, said that negotiations relative to the construction of a cable were proceeding, but that it would not be to the public interest to enter into a detailed statement of their status. The debate on the address in reply

of the session was then resumed. amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Clancey, Parnellite member for North Dublin, declaring that the time had arrived when the cases of the men now in prison under sentence for taking part in dynamite crimes could be advantageously considered by the government, was rejectel by

vote of 111 yeas to 299 nayes. The trial has begun in London of a licitor against Wm. O'Brien, the well known Irish member, to recover a balance of £407, which the plaintiff claims is still due him for expenses incurred by him while acting on Mr. O'Brien's side in the latter's famous suit against Lord Salisbury. The case was concluded this afternoon, when a verdict was given in favor of the

London, Feb. 15.-During the sesion of the house of commons this afternoon, a member asked whether the government were aware that Mussulmen in the Pashalic of Marash were terrorizing the Armenians of

that district. Sir Edward Grey, the parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, answering, said the government had received reports of the existence of anti-Christian feeling among the Mussulmen of Marash. The attention of the porte has been called by Sir Phillip Currie, her majesty's ambassador to Constantinople, to the state of affairs there and in other

parts of the Vilayet of Aleppo. The porte has promised Sir Phillip to have an inquiry made into the condition of affairs in the Vilayet.

On the resumption of the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech at the opening of the session, Joseph Chamberlain offered an amendment declaring it was contrary to the public interest for the time of parliament to be occupied in the discussion of measures which, according to the minister's statements, had no prospect of passing into law, while proposals involving grave constitutional changes had been announced on which the judgment of parliament should be taken without delay. In speaking to his amendment, Mr. Chamberlain said that the unionists in the house desired to impugn the latest electoral device, consisting wasting the time of the house in the discussion of measures which were not expected to pass, but had been of lords. The government was totterinterests of Great Britain in enact measures for the enfranchise

The Right Hon. Herbert Asquith, the home secretary, in reply to Mr. Chamberlain, said that it would not be the government's fault, but the ion to deal with the question of sure did not become a law.

the construction of the canal and its | Mr. Labouchere, the radical leader, said that the members of his party ed upon them. Mr. Labouchere blamthe "Jingo" party. Continuing, he said there had undoubtedly been change in the attitude of liberal of-Gladstone, both in regard to home rule and the position of the house lords. The change was due to the in-

Mr. Labouchere warned the govern-ment that the country had not changed its views of the question, but de-manded the abolition of the house of lords. He urged the government not to pursue a course which would only lead to disaster

In reply to questions asked on the subject, the Right Hon. James Bryce, president of the board of trade, said that the report of the floating derelicts committee shows the fruitless The debate on the address in reply ness of any attempt to search for der-of the Q:ueen's speech at the opening elicts on the well defined Atlantic

Sir Edward Gray, in response to an inquiry as to the condition of affairs in Hawaii, said that Mr. Hawes, the British commissioner, had been in-structed to cable to ask for the delay of the execution of the Englishman Rickard, who had been condemned to death by court martial, if he had been convicted of complicity only in the rising, or of the actual participation, without having had a fair and open trial, with full opportunity to defend himself against the accusations made against him. In either case, the evidence on which the sentence of Rickard is based, is to be sent home, and Mr. Hawes has been directed to act in concert with his United States colleague, who has received similar instructions from his government, in the case of the American who was also condemned to death.

Italy was so called from the name of Italus, an early king who govern-

ed most of the peninsula. Belgium took its name from the Belgae, a warlike tribe which inhabited it before the time of Christ.

