

#### If I Thought as You Think. (From the New North.)

(From the New North.)
Why, do you oling unto life, my brothers? Why do you beep unto life? I say.
Why do you beep when the yoke and fetters of flesh from a dear friend drop away?
You know this world is a House of Sorrow, you know this world is a House of Sin.
That pain is the Dead Sea fruit of pleasure, and will be ever as it hath been.
Why, then, eling unto life, when ever the blue transpicuous rim afar
Shineth the wall of the Wondrous City, where only blessing and blisses are?

Why do you beat your hands with passi storm the sky with your plea and prayer, Whenever passes a stailess spirit forever out of your clasp and care? You say he goes to a glad, brave kingdom, over a vague and voiceless sea.

vague and voiceless sea. Where never a last good-bye is spoken, and never and never a grave shall be: And where from rapture to perfect rapture, with crown and lyre he soars and sings. The chrism of Christ upon his forehead, the glory of God upon his wings.

If I thought as you think, my brothers, if I be lieved in a better sphere.
Beyond the grass and the golden lilies that blossom over a dead man here. som over a dead man here, I would tingle with great, strange gladness when-ever a friend of mine should die; I would robe him in festal raiment, and would kiss him a gay good-bye.

And, O! when unto me came the hour-the miracle hour that comes to allNever a cypress branch or blossom should throw its gloom on my gorgeous pall;
At my funeral should be dancing, and dainty feasting at featal board.
Bhould be singing, and jest, and langhter, and gurgle of wine in the glasses poured;
And jubilant bells should rock the steeple when I was borne to the gay, bright grave.
And ratile of drums and thrill of trumpets blend in a glad thanksgiving stave!

### The Oueen's Jubilee.

Old England calls upon her sons To honor England's Queen. Her sons respond, and daughters, too, To keep her memory green; With logal hearts and ready hands The Empire's children stand Prepared to do, prepared to die, For Queen and native land.

For fifty years our country's Hath borne o'er earth and main The name of Empress, Queen beloved With neither spot nor stain; Long may it bear Yictoria's name, Long o'er us may she reign; And for our Empire, broad and grand, May she new honor gain.

Upon our Queen-our country-flag, God's blessing ever rest : God's blessing ever rest; With peace and plenty everywhere Her people's homes be blest-God save the Queen, her people pray From hearts sincere and free, God save our loved Victoria And crown her jubilee.

CHORUS-Victoria ! Our Queen beloved, With loyal heart and hand Thy colonies and fatherland United by thee stand. F. H. TORRE

Housekeeping Melodies.

(Carrie W. Bronson in Good Housekeeping. Sing a song of cleaning house! Pocketful of nails? Four-and-twenty dust pans, Scrubbing-brooms and pails ! When the door is opened, Wife begins to sing-

Just help me move this bureau here, "Just help me move this bureau hero, And hang this picture, won't you, dear? And tack that carpet by the door, And stretch this one a little moro, And stretch this none and the moro, and drive this nail, and screw this screw; And here's a job I have for you-This closet door will never catch. I think you'll have to fix the latch; And oh, while you're about it, John, I wish you'd put the cornice on And hang this curtain; when you're done I'll hand you up the other one; I'll hand you up the other one; I'll hand you up the other one; I'l like a hook put up right there, The bureau drawer must have a knob; And here's another little job-I really hate to ask you, dear-But could you fix a bracket here ?"

And on it goes, when these are through, With this and that and those to do, *Ad infinitum*, and more too, All in a merry jingle— And isn't it enough to make A man wish he was single? (Almost.)

## To the Spirit of the Age.

(With apologies to Mr. Austin Dobson If I were you, in moments of reflection, Though criticism may be fair and true, I'd not go in too much for vivisection If I were you.

I would not take the flowers of life and tean them Apart, their inner secrets all to view; I'd pluck them gently, reverently wear them If I were you.

I'd leave some gossamer of tender fancies In life's wide meadow, gemmed along with Not sweep] them all before stern Fact's advance If I were you.

If I were you I'd leave some twilight hours 'Twix glaring daylight and the night's black Some neutral-tinted scenes—some shady bowers If I were you.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Mr. Charlton introduced a Bill to amend the Seduction Act and to make further pro-visions for the protection of women and girls, and moved the first reading, seconded f the v Mr. Mitchell.

by Mr. Antenen. Sir John Macdonald in moving the first reading of the Bill to establish a Ministry of Trade and Commerce, said the Bill was similar to one introduced in 1867, and defined the duties of the Minister and the nature of the department. Bills would be ntroduced for reorganization of certain lepartments, and he would ask the House at the proper time to consider the organi-sation and reorganization together. Mr. Mitchell asked whether it is the in-

tention of the Government to lay before the House the correspondence which has taken place in relation to the Fishery ques-tion between the Canadian and the British Governments and the Government of th United States, and if so, when?

Hon. Mr. Foster-The correspondence vill be laid before the House on Friday. Hon. Mr. Pope, replying to Mr. Amyot. said that the \$960,000 voted in 1884 for the extension of the C. P. R. to Quebec harbon had been invested in bonds and the interest was held to make up any deficiency in the running of the road.

running of the road. Mr. Casgrain asked who is now act-ing as High Commissioner for Canada in London? Has Sir Charles Tupper con-tinued to act since his return to Canada, and is he still acting as such, ad interim of otherwise ?

Sir John Macdonald said that Sir Charles Tupper had consented to act without salary or emolument, while he was in Canada. or emolument, while he was a faires, or Mr. Colmer acted as charge d'Affaires, or

Mr. Courter of Legation. Mr. Curran, on rising to move his reso-lutions in condemnation of the Coercion Bill, was received without cheers. He said in their favor. Mr. Wallace (West York) said he was Bill, was received without cheers. He said he was confident the position he took and the action he was to propose would meet with the favor of at least 80 per cent. of the Canadian people. He was proud that no Canadian newspaper, so far as he knew, in discussing this question, had spoken against the principle of Home Rule. It was true some had declared this resolution in its form was incensate and struid but avor of a measure of Home Rule, but hought the House was not in a position to tion give the robust was not in a position to express an intelligent opinion on this ques-tion of coercion. To pass the original reso-lutions would be to enderse the policy and actions of Parnell and other Nationalist leaders, and there was now a cloud hangin over them. He found in the London *Time* a letter of fearful import signed "Charles Denvelu" in its form was insensate and stupid, but he would recover very soon from the criticisms of men expressing such opinions. Irland was not alone in this great contest, for she was being include the Scotland and . Parnell.' Mr. Jones said that the people of Ireland who were seeking redress in a constitu-tional way, could not be charged with dis loyalty. One-half of the population o Halifax were from the old land, and they for she was being joined by Scotland and Wales, while her plea was sustained by yractically all those colonies which knew by experience the blessings of local control of local affairs. It was said that the Propractically all tho

of local attains. It was said that the Pro-testants of Ireland were opposed to Home Rule, but it was not so. He read the report of a meeting of Irish Protestants in Dublin-recently held protesting against coercion and favoring Home Rule. He dwelt upon the probable effects of coercion, and said that twould strike a direct blow at those who had conducted the constitutional agitation for Irish liberty which had challenged the admiration of the whole world, for the political descendants of the men who had spent millions in debauching a Parliament to deprive a nation of its liberties would hardly hesitate at the peccadillo of packing a jury to ruin the influence of a man who stood in their way. He closed by moving the resolutions of which he had given

# Mr. Patterson (Essex) seconded the re-

Mr. McNeil, after eulogizing Mr. Cur-an's ability and devotion to the cause of reland, expressed regret at the introduction of this resolution. It was true the House had last year passed a resolution on this subject in favor of Home Rule, but it was modified by a demand for the full recognition of the rights and position of the minority. The leader of the Opposition had—with that dove like innocence which characterized his course always—sought to commit the House to agreement in full with Mr. Gladstone's Bill, which was then before the British House, but the effort was unsuccessful. House, but the effort was unsuccessful. It was the first duty of a Government to maintain the law, and in any event this must be done. The steps necessary to do this were better known to those in charge of affairs in Britain and to the people of

ch it was based.

Rule, but only on condition that the rights

e people of Ireland were a unit in favor Home Rule, but there were a million and

half of people in Ireland who would not

bmit to such a measure as Mr. Gladst

of the minority should be protected seemed to be assumed in this debate

Ho

the League did not like? He regretted to ONTARIO LEGISLATURE The following Bills were read the third

see also that Archbishop Lynch had sent to a public meeting a letter which in effect incited Irish sympathizers in Canada to insult Her Majesty's representative. The question has been asked of the Govern-ment, he believed, whether this emissary of the Network area was to be placed To incorporate the Western Fair Associa ion-Mr. Meredith. he believed, whether this called National League was to be placed nolice surveillance. He (O'Brien tion—Mr. Mergaun. To amend the Act incorporating the Sandwich & Windsor Passenger Railway Company—Mr. Balfour. For the protection\_of infant children— The Attorney-General. Mr. Balfour, moving the second reading of the Bill respecting the law of libel said under police surveillance. He (O'Brien) could tell him that it was more in the

nature of police protection he would require, for if he tried to carry out the pro gramme laid down by the League ther of the Bill respecting the law of libel, said ere men in every town and village in this untry who would convince him that the

of the Bill respecting the law of libel, said that while there had been legislation for every other class of the community, there had not been since Confederation any legisla-tion in favor of the press. The Bill asked for no license. They asked only for liberty to discuss public matters fairly. At pre-sent lawyers of no repute frequently brought groundless suits for libels against news-nances. It was objected that this Bill presentatives of Her Majesty was not to e thus treated with impunity. Mr. Casey said that the last speaker had given a specimen of the fairness and free-dom from the bias of those who favored coercion. He had taken certain hewspaper statements and upon them held the leaders of the Irish Nationalists to be guilty of the groundless suits for index against news-papers. It was objected that this Bill would deprive the poor man of the oppor-tunity for redress. But it was not the poor who usually brought these speculative cases, but scoundrels and blackmailers. Newsravest crimes. It was true there we differences between the circumstances of Ireland and those of Canada, but the principle of Home Rule was as good for one as it was for the other, and means should be found to apply it, so as to meet the different circumstances. It was true that the Government of Mr. Gladstone had paper publishers often paid unjust claim to save themselves from being dragged al over the Province to be tried. Hon. Oliver Mowat said that there

might be some difference of opinion as to the details of the Bill. He had no objec-tion to the second reading. The Bill was read a second time and referred to a comleclined to accept the suggestion of Canada n 1882, but Canadians would be unworthy of their position if they accepted this sn thereby acknowledging that they had Thereby acknowledging that they had no right even to approach the theme and subject in which they were deeply interested. The statement was made by the members for North Bruce (McNeil) and Muskoka (O'Brien) that the minority in Ireland mittee composed of Messrs. Fraser, Hardy, Meredith, Creighton, Stratton, French, O'Connor, Wood (Hastings), E. F. Clarke, Clarke (Wellington), Guthrie, Craig, Gib-son (Hamilton), Evanturel, Chisholm and (O Brien) that the minority in Archand-would not submit to a measure such as that proposed by Mr. Gladstone, plainly making a threat on behalf of that minority of an appeal to arms should such an Act be passed. Such a threat would hardly influence those who believed in Home Rule Ralfour.

On the motion for the second reading the Bill to amend the Act relating to the new Parliamentary buildings, Mr. Fraser stated that the architect's

own figures for the cost of the interior work, woodwork, painting, etc., on these buildings were \$298,000, this amount being additional to the amount of \$750,000 voted for the construction of the buildings themselves, and included all the work not covered by the original contract. The Bill sanctioned the expenditure of the amount named for the bove purposes. The Bill was read a second time and ad-

nced a stage. The Provincial Secretary's Bill, better to

The Provincial Secretary's Bill, better to provide for the enforcement of the temper-ance laws, was recommitted, and on motion of Mr. Gibson (Huron) amended by provid-ing that the County Councils should be entitled to a copy of the receipts and ex-penditures by the License Board yearly when called on to pay a share thereof. The Bill to amend the Public Schools Act was read the third time. Hon, G. W. Ross, replying to Mr. Craidyton said that

were all engaged in the advancement of the welfare of the country although he could look back to a time when such was not the case. When Irishmen left the Old Country Ross, replying to Mr. Creighton, said that when a Board of Trustees had once adopted and came to Canada they were found to h leading citizens of this country. It was in the interest of the British race that they should see this question speedily settled and therefore he had much pleasure in supthe ballot in electrons for trustees that once adopted the ballot in electrons for trustees there was no provision for getting back to the old state of things. So far as he had learned the ballot had worked well. porting the resolution. Mr. Laurier resumed the debate on Mr

On the motion for concurrence in the tems of expenditure on Government Government

Curran's resolutions against coercion in Ireland and Mr. McNeill's amendment Mr. Marter moved, That, while concur ring in this resolution, this House is of opinion that after the present year no further expenditure be incurred by the Province in the maintenance of the Gov-ernment House. He thought that the salary leclaring that the House was not in a posi tion to express an opinion upon the ques-tion. He said that under ordinary circum-stances it would not be necessary for the House to further express its opinion upon Irish affairs, but the circumstances under which Ireland found herself 'to-day were not ordinary. The mayer of the amond of \$10,000 a year paid by the Dominion Government and the use of the house and grounds were sufficient remuneration for the duties of the office, and that these not ordinary. The mover of the amend ment (Mr. McNeill) had directed an able should hot be supplemented by this Pro-vince. The average annual amount paid by the Province was \$11,000. The duties of the Governor of a State in the Union and well-tempered speech to prove that coercion was necessary in Ireland, but he concluded by an amendment to commit the House to the view that it could not express an opinion on this subject for were far more onerous, and yet only two, the Governors of New York and Pennsylvania, received as much as \$10,000 per annum. Mr. Marter then dealt with per annum. Mr. Marter then the details of the expenditure.

want of information on this subject lob want of information. He thought that Canadians, and especially French Cana-dians, were a standing proof that Home Rule tended to peace and union instead of to discontent and distinion. After all there Mr. Wood (Hastings) seconded the were only two ways of governing a people --tyranny, or coercion, if they choose so to call it, and freedom: They might govern by tyranny a degraded and inferior race, but they could not so govern a proud and self respective receiptor a proud and air. Wood (Hastings) seconded the motion. He thought the expense was un-necessary, the duties of the office being very light. The attempt to keep up in this city a little court mimicking royalty was absurd on the face of it. To attempt was absurd on the face of it. To attempt to keep up the tawdry tinsel of royalty here was an insult to the intelligence of the peo-ple. This opening of the House with a pomp that feebly imitated a Lord Mayor's but they could not so govern a proud and self respecting people. To suppress the tempta-tion to crime. Rebellion did not come without some moving cause. The doctrine had of late been taught in this must be done. The seps necessary in this were better known to those in charge of affairs in Britain and to the people of Britain than the people of Canada. It was to be deplored that the Coercion Bill was introduced. It was to be regretted that there was any criminal law, but the same phases of society which made the criminal law necessary, made it necessary, in the opinion of the British Government, Par-liament and people of England, that coer-cion should be established. Were an effort made to establish Home Rule without recognition of the rights of the minority it would result in civil war, for every man of the minority would fight for his rights to show was utterly absurd. He had the utmost respect for the Speaker of this House, and he respected him none the less because he had no adornment but his good looks. They had a gentleman there with a sword and a belt, who was supposed to keep order, but he supposed that if any emergency arose he would go out of one loor and the Speaker out of the other. He considered it was perfectly absurd for th Lieutenant-Governor to come down in a cocked hat and gold spurs, stumbling over e steps, to give his solemn assent to th Bills passed by the House. The Attorney-General said that the hon. gentleman's remarks regarding the expenliture in connection with the opening and closing of the Legislature had no bearing on the items under consideration. The cutting off of the expenses of the Lieut. Governor's house would not reduce the oosal was made to granta measure of Ho xpenses of such opening and closing. the objection raised to these exper the ceremonies he thought people were rather fond of ceremonies. It was well nown that they were frequently willing to pay very large sums in connection with military displays. He did not say the public taste was a good one in this respect, but merely said that it was such as he stated it to be. That the Governor she have a Government house, and that these other expenses should exist, was simply what obtained in all other British colonies was the most miserable in Europe. Was there no remedy? There was, It was not coercion, but freedom. Let Britain trust the Irish people as they had trusted the and in every one of the States on the other side of the line. He wanted to disal side of the line. He wanted to disabuse the mind of the hon. gentleman of the idea that the Lient. Governor's salary was paid to him in addition to the expenses of his office. If the hon. gentleman thought that the Lieut. Governor simply took his salary of \$10,000 and put it 'n his pocket he was very much mistaken indeed. Far was very much mistaken indeed. Far from it. The salary was wholly taken up with the expenses of his office. Without having any special reference to the gentle-man who at present held the position of Lieut. Governor, he would mention that he had hed converse time with had had conversations with every Lieut. Governor the country had had except one and they had all told him that they had Rule resolutions. Mr. Costigan spoke shortly, but well. found it necessary in carrying out the duties connected with the office to spend a considerable sum outside the salary. Let nobody imagine, therefore, that the salary was over and above the Governor's expenses. It was only a contribution on the part of the Province towards the expenses neces-sarily incurred in carrying out the duties of the same. It has been suggested that of the same. It has been suggested that the Lieutenant-Governorship was a Dom-inion position, and that the Dominion should bear the expenses. But if they ad-mitted that principle they must admit that the Governors of all the Provinces should be paid by the Dominion, and in that case Ontario would have to pay consider-ably more than at the present time. It was in the interest of the Province, there-fore, that it should pay its own gubers. fore, that it should pay its own guberna-torial expenses, rather than that they should be paid by the Dominion. n to say Mr. Fiaser moved as an amendment to the amendment that all words after "that in the original amendment should be stricken out and the following inserted in their steady what the stricken out and the stricken out and the strick eir stead : "And this House, while grant ing such sums, frusts that all possible and reasonable economy will be exercised in its xpenditure Mr. Meredith said he did not intend to Mr. Meredith said he did not intend to support the motion for the abolition of Government House, though New Bruns-wick, he believed, had abolished its Gov-ernment House and had found it could get along very well without it. He considered, however, that the office of Lieutenant-Governor was a processory office and must

amendment to the amendment, with the to repress such crimes ?- and ... at was all ollowing result

following result : YEAS-Messrs. Allan, Awrey, Ballantyne, Big-gar, Blezard, Chamberlain, Chisholm, Clancy, Clarke, E. F. (Toronto), Clarke, H. E. (Toronto), Clarke (Wellington), Conmee, Craig, Creighton, Dack, Drury, Evanturel, Ferguson, Field, Frasert Freeman, French, Gibson (Hamilton), Gibson (Huron), Gould, Graham, Gutbrie, Hammell, Harcourt, Hardy, Hess, Hilliard, Hudson, Leys, Lyon, McAndrew, McKay, McLaughlin, Me-Mahon, Mack, Master, Meredigh, Metcalfe, Monk, Morin, Morgan, Mowat, O'Connor, Pacaud, Par-dee, Phelps, Preston, Rayside, Rorke, Ross (Huron), Ross (Middlesex), Smith, Stewart, Strat-ton, Tooley, Waters, Widdifield, Wilmot, Wood (Brant)-64. NAYS - Messrs. Armstrong, Balfour, Blyth, Cruess, Fell, Garson, Ingram, Kerns, Lees, Mar-re, Maeaham, Nairn, Ostrom, Snider, Willoughby, Wood (Hastings), Wyllie-17. The item of \$1,600 for the Immigration Department was carried by 51 to 36.

The item of \$16,900 for general immi-gration purposes was carried on the same

visio On the item for colonization

\$109,550, Mr. Marter moved that municipal councils be allowed to control the money voted for this purpose. Mr. Conmee moved in amendment to the amendment declaring that the House, while

concurring in the motion, approves of the policy of the Government in expending yearly a limited sum of money in building yearly a limited sum of money in building Colonization roads in the new and outlying districts in such a way as not only to pro-duce the greatest mileage of roads and at the same time give employment to settlers in constructing such roads. 59 to 28.

After remarks by Messrs. Meredith, Awrey and Rorke, Mr. Conmee's amend-ment to the amendment was carried by 55 o 33. The House expressed concurrence with

The supplementary estimates to the amount of \$105,063.55 were then brought

lown.

down. On the motion for the third reading of the Attorney-General's Bill respecting Separate School debentures, Mr. Meredith moved, seconded by Mr. Creighton, without comment, the resolution moved by him in committee on the preceding evening, being, as he alleged, an explanation of the 121st section of the Public School Act of 1885.

The amendment was lost. The House went into committee on the

The House went into committee on the Bill respecting the property and income of the University of Toronto, University Cel-lege and Upper Canada College. – Mr. Meredith asked to have it made clear that the new Upper Canada College build-ing would be within ten miles of the city of Toronto Coronto. Hon. G. W. Ross said it was not th

intention to go one mile out of the city, but he had no objection to make the limi-tation. The intention was to erect the

minimum and the second dress, or with the crown covered with the fress material, a velvet brim, and a group of loops or bows of gros-grain ribbon, with corded or looped edges for its trimming. ave to be made for other d nstitutions A pretty dress recently worn at an artist's

Hon. O. Mowat said that the circum stances of Victoria were peculiar, as it was necessary for the authorities to abandon the The bodice, train and draperies were of cloud-gray velvet. The front was a softly arranged mass of silver-gray crepe de chine embroidered with silk of the same site and buildings at Cobourg in order to

ome here. Mr. Meredith said that the same argument might be used by Queen's or Trinit in case of their entering into the scheme of ederation.

Hon. O. Mowat said there was some forc Hon. O. Mowat said there was some force in this argument. He had supposed that what Mr. Meredith was contending for was that this grant would be a precedent for grants to denominational colleges which remained out of federation. broad brin

Hon. G. W. Ross said that the maximum cost of the new U. C. College building was \$120,000, and of the site \$20,000, of the group of glossy coal-black ostrich plames tied with a wide bow of velvet. lterations in the University \$10,000, and of Convocation Hall \$50,000. A pretty and clever new bracelet for

The Bill was reported and read a third

To unite Toronto Baptist College and lender chain, so that when it is drawn To unite Toronto Baptist College and Woodstock College under the name of McMaster University.—Mr. Harcourt. <sup>\*</sup> To amend the Act incorporating the Home of the Friendless, of Hamilton.—

Home of the Friendless, of Hamilton.— Mr. Gibson (Hamilton). On the motion to read the Bill amend-ing the Municipal Act a third time, Mr. O'Connor moved its amendment by the insertion of a clause giving township councils power to compel the removal of obstructive dams from streams under their control, the clause he said being the acess Handy Helps and Makeshifts. When cleaning a stove if a small quan tity of sugar be put into the stove-blackin, it will not burn off so quickly. It is claimed that holding a shovelful hot coals over varnished furniture will take out spots and stains. Rub the place while

warm with flannel. The amendment was carried. Mr. Widdifield moved to amend the Bill To clean tins, making them look almost

in the centre

hade.

Piles have been success'ully driven by was meant to do. Mr. Stratton said that the

. Was meant to do: Mr. Stratton said that the preceding speaker had no right to impute to the Attor-ney-General the motive of a mere desire for political gain. The member for Toronto had quoted many opinions against Home Rule, but the opinions he quoted were those of a privileged class. The hon. gentleman had spoken as if this was merely a Catholic question. He forgot that nearly all the great leaders in the Home Rule ynamite at Pesth. As many as 100 quakings of the earth a has have been registered in New Zealand. The lowest average temperature knowa in the world is observed at Werknojanck. Siberia. For 1885 it was 1° Fahr For January of that year it was 56 ow, and the maximum cold all the great leaders in the Hor

all the great leaders in the Home Rule movement had been Protestants. Mr. Metcalfe said that it might have been as wise for the Attorney General not to have moved these resolutions. But as they had been moved he must express his views. He had always favored Home Rule for Ireland, believing that it would promote not only the happiness of Ireland but the prosperity of the Empire. The debate was continued by Messrs. Awrey, French, Evanturel and H. E. Clarke.

abandoncd. The Anglo-American (Field) Company has four cables; Western Union (Gould lines), two; Direct lines, one; Franco-American, one; Commercial (Mac-kay-Bennet), two. Owing to competition a message may be sent to England at 12½ cents a word, while it costs from \$2 to \$4a word to South America, from \$1 to \$1.80 from England to India, from \$2.05 to \$2.45 from England to South Africa There Clarke At 2.45 Mr. Meredith rose to speak in

from England to South Africa. There are now in operation throughout the world about 100,000 miles of submarine cables, representing a total capital of \$175,000. rom England to South Africa. poposition. It was thought he would move an amendment, but he did not. Mr. Fraser followed Mr. Meredith, and

moved that copies of the resolutions befor-warded to Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell. This was agreed to. At 3.30 the House divided, and the resolutions were carried,

Mr. Fraser called for three cheers for Home Rule, which were given with a tiger

THE LADIES' COLUMN.

Latest Fashion Notes

Claret color is revived among the reds. Picot-edged ribbons are the most fashior able for all sorts of trimming.

Roses of a vivid red are being used on th ew spring hats, combined with hade to match the costumes.

flame gives out an intensely white light, which is perfectly steady and of high value; for a light of 20 candles is obtained from burning only 2½ feet of gas per hour." Nearly all the new covert coats being surned out by fashionable tailors are of an nvisible olive; the tan-colored ones are out

Mr. Dalton McCarthy has given notice of a Bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act. It is believed that the Bill will proof favor. Neapolitan violet is one of the most delicate of the new tints, but is becoming only to extreme blondes. vide for the sale of wine and beer in Scot

The waists of dresses for young are almost all made with the effect of a crossed fichu front and the leg-o'-mutton sleeves. Basques are but little worn by The boltmin Annance Legislative Com-mittee recommend that the amendments to the Scott Act refused last session be again applied for, and that a Prohibitory Bill be

young girls. Colored bengalines are seen on silk coun ters. Some are plain, some striped, plaited and barred. The colors are very pretty, showing old tapestry shades, while the fabric is repped and very pliant.

Introduced. This was adopted. The Scott Act is being vigorously en-forced in the county of Lincoln. Six Port Dalhousie hotel-keepers went to St. Catharines on Wednesday and paid \$50 each as fines for illegal liquor selling, and complaints have been lodged against about twenty people in Niagara for the same offence. To wear with her travelling dress a bride chooses a close-brimmed English round hat either of dark straw, the color of the

troduced. This was adopted.

Act constituencies.

Prof. Foster explained to the Dominion Alliance yesterday that, while he is in-dividually in favor of prohibition, there is no immediate chance of prohibitory legisla affecting revenue, tion. Such a measure, affecting revenue, must originate with the Government, and dio tea was in two shades of silver-gray. the Government is not going to propose a measure which must ensure its own defeat.

Ten cables across the Atlantic ocean are

now in active operation, and two have been abandoned. The Anglo-American (Field)

"A new method of burning gas, and one which promises to cause a small revolution in gas apparatus, has lately been exhibited in London," says "Chambers' Journal." "This is an incandescent burner, invented by Dr. Auer von Welsbach. It consists of a so-called 'mantle' of muslin, which has

a so-called 'mantle' of muslin, which has been impregnated with certain incombusti-ble oxides produced from the rare metals zirconium and lanthanum. This cap or mantle is supported by a platinum wire in the flame of a Bunsen burner, with the result that the delicate incombustible net-work is brought to a white heat. The flame gives out an intersely, white light

Scott Act Jottings.

The Dominion Alliance Legislative Com

#### An Upheaval at the Falls.

The Suspension Bridge, N.Y., Journal One of the handsomest of imported spring says: One of the strangest miracles—if you may call it such—occurred here this winter that seems almost incredible. On a certain day during the month of March, ats was brought by the wearer from Lor on. It is of black felt, high crowned and coad brimmed. It is raised slightly on he side and the brim grows narrow in the when the ice was coming down the river thick and fast, a high mound of that solid back. It was faced with tiny coal-black cock's feathers placed as closely as they substance accumulated on the very brink of the American Falls, about midway between Prospect Point and Luna Island. The face than velvet and infinitely more becom-ing. The only other trimming was a great mound usually reaches the height of about mound usually reaches the height of about twenty feet or more, and it resembles a per-fect circus tent. The cause of this forma-tion is owing to the shallowness of the water at this point, and as it has formed in wearing at dances has just been inverted. Imagine a gold bangle with three slight gold hoops, which a gold pencil-case fits. This pencil is attached to the bracelet by a this manner winter after winter as long as the "oldest inhabitant" can remember, nothing unusual was said about it. But since the ice has all disappeared there re-mains a huge rock on the very brink, stick-ing out above the rapid waters fully ten feet and probably ten or fifteen below the surface to mark the ball programme there is no need to restore it to its place; it looks very well hanging. Among new jewels for men arc sleeve-links and studs of white enamel surface

Mother's Work.

"My mother gets me up, builds the fire, and gets my breakfast and sends, me off," said a bright youth. "Then she gets my father up, and gets his breakfast and sends bin off. There is in the set of t thim off. Then she gets the other children their breakfast and sends them off to school; and then she and the baby have their breakfast." "How old is the baby?" asked the reporter. "Oh, she is 'most two,

as nice as new, wash in hot soapsuds, dip a dampened cloth in fine, sifted coal ashes, a week, and father gets \$2 a day, but she can walk and talk as well as any

How

The following Bills were read a third

I would not let the oil of toleration— The sameness of one general "width of view Subdue the free waves motion to stagnation, If I were you.

I'd not laugh down enthusiasm's fire As antique and high-flown—I'd leave some Sparks of noble rage, agenerus ire, If I were you.

And O ! amid the rush for wealth or pleasure And all the hurly-burly and to-do, I'd leave some breathing space, some nooks

leisure, Some time for laying up th'enduring Treasur If I were you.

## The Old Man Has Nothing to Say.

I heard of a husband and father who sought amusement in a public beer garden. He sat sipping his beverage steadily enough, and then, forgetting his develope steading enough, and then, forgetting his dignity, he invited her to drink with him. She consented. Reguery in her eyes flashed into the foam-ing cup as she lifted it, and said : "Well, here's to the health of Bessie and

Charley ose were the names of his children. He The

one hard look at the girl, and recognized in her the nursemaid of his household. The beer didn't choke him quite to death, but almost. And he doesn't dare to say boo at home about the manner in which his wife's favorite servant spends her evenings out.-Cincinnati Enquirer

### Cute Boy Comes Out on Top.

Wife -" Before we were married never thought of business matters in the evening; there was not a night that you

evening; there was not a night that you dian't call to see me—"
Young husband—" I remember, dear."
"Oh you do? Well, please explain why it is that you rush off to your office the moment you have your supper and don't get back until midnight?"
"I have two to support now" 'I have two to support now."

An Appreciative Husband.

ourning husband came to see the A mourning nuscand came to acc in ast of his dear deceased wife. "Pray adv it well," said the sculptor. "It is study it well," said the sculptor. "It is only clay, and I can alter it." The widower looked at it with most tender interest. "It is her very self !" he exclaimed ; large nose—the sign of goodness !" " he Then bursting into tears, he exclaimed : "She was so good ! Make her nose a little larger !"-Youth's Companion.

Two weeks ago, at Kimes' Post-office, near Bannister, I.T., the snow was twenty-two feet deep. The inhabitants had due nnels from house to house. When it commenced to snow a large number of cattle were lying down by a stack. They were completely covered up, and it is thought by the owners that they are still there eating hav

-First Girl: " Why, what's the matter, -First Girl: "Why, what's the matter, dear ? You look terribly despondent." Second Girl: "I am afraid George has been engaged ever so many times before, and I thought I was his first and only love." "Well, how do you know you are not?" "After he proposed last night I told him he must never kiss me until we were married. heaving I didn't think it was proper." ecause I didn't think it was proper. Yes !" "Well, he kissed me right off and said I didn't mean a word of it. He knows too much."

the minority would fight for his rights to the last gasp. He feared that if this resolution were passed it would give encouragement, not to the poor peasantly. had hesitated to trust. In proof of this he went briefly into the history of French Canadian discontent, showing how their grievances had been set forth, after investiof Ireland, but to those who were enemie of the Empire, Fenian traitors to the Queen. He moved the following amend gation by Lord Durham, but when the pro-

posal was made to granta measure of Home Rule to Canada, even so great a Liberal leader as Lord John Russell opposed it on the ground that it would not be safe to trust the people so fully. But when Home Rule was granted discontent disappeared in a very few years, and all would agree with him that no people more loyal to the Crown existed than the French Canadiana. nent: That this Honse desires to repeat the expres-ion of its deep and abiding interest in the pres-perity and happiness of the people of Irelam-and its sentiments upon the subject of Hom-fule ennuciated in the joint address of both fouses of Parliament passed in the session of se2 and the resolution adopted by this Honss-n 1886. This Honse is, however, unable to form rexpress an opinion as to the merits or de-neritiand law with respect to Ireland now before the four the four the subset of the four the four the four the subset of the Bill for the amendment of the sector of the Bill for the subset of the four t in the Bull for the amendment of the inal law with respect to Ireland now befor-mperial Parliament in the absence of the ure itself and of the papers and evidence of h it was based. What would be the condition of Canada to-day if the old course had been followed of keeping the people in subjection? (Hear, hear.) The condition of the Irish people was the most miserable in Europe. Was Mr. Kenny spoke briefly, supporting Mr. Surran's resolution. Mr. Flynn referred to the land troubles

n Prince Edward Island, when the people proke out into open revolt, which had to be suppressed by military force, but when he Government stepped in and allowed Canadian people and the problem would be solved. In order to make the Government of Ireland strong it was necessary only to nake the people free.

he people to purchase their holdings peace turned and prosperity reigned again. No nore law abiding and peaceful people ex-ted than those of Prince Edward Island. Mr. Costigan was the first speaker after recess. He advised Mr. Curran not to accept any amendment to the resolutions unless he were satisfied that it would add The right to agitate for the reform of abuse and for the extension of liberty educated the people in the principles of gov-ernment and made them loyal to o their strength. He denied the state finents of crime charged by certain of the speakers against the Irish people. 'He fur-ther defended himself against the charge that he had rendered null the last Home the laws which they themselves au-thorized. He denied that erime had increased in land. He gave statistics quoted by h. Gladstone to show that

ever had there been less crime in Ireland Mr. McCarthy opened by sensibly re-marking that the discussion had taken so than there was at this time. To deprive the people of the right to agitate for reform must lead to most regrettable acts. In the Maritime Province, before the use it is wide a range that it might be as well to look for a moment at the matter they had to decide upon. He went on to say that he, Maritime Provinces, before the principle of on this question, could not say that he could ocal control over local affairs was admitted the people were in a state of constant dis on this duestion, could not say that he constituents be-cause he could not pretend to voice an opinion that had not been delivered. They content. This state of affairs was a con stant source of trouble to the Mother Coun try. If repression had been longer continued he believed there would have been an outbreak, but Home Rule was granted and the people became at once contented. Mr. Gladstone had declared ad pronounced before on the question of Home Rule, but what were they being led to now? They were being asked to pro-nounce upon a legislative enactment at present before the Imperial Parliathat there were two roads, coercion and greater local liberties. They had tried the ment and he, for one, was not prepared to say that they were not going beyond the say that they were not going beyond the powers delegated to them if they attempted such an act. He said that the tenantry in irst long enough ; let them try the other Mr. O'Brien expressed regret that thes reland were better off than the tenantry resolutions had been introduced. The House had voted last year in favor of Home

of Canada. It was not for him to say whether Parnell had written that letter in the *Times* or not, but until he took the way pen to him to clear his name and sued the leged libeller, he for one would not vote to send him a copy of the resolution. In con-clusion McCarthy moved an amendment to lusion McCarthy moved an amendment to he amendment to the effect that the Cana-ian Parliament had no business to interere with legislative matters before the Imperial Parliament.

submit to such a measure as Mr. Gladstone proposed. He referred to the charges against Parnell and other Irish leaders, that they had entered coolly upon a system of assassination, and declared that these resolutions called upon the House to ex-Mr. Davis pointed out that if they did ass Home Rule there would be still the ame number of landlords and the same press sympathy with men convicted—for the held they were convicted, as the evidence admitted of no doubt—of using such means as this in furthering their agitations. He number of tenants, and the tenant who ould not pay his rent now would not pay t then.

denounced the League for sending an emis-sary to dog, as he said, the footskeps of the Governor-General because he did, in his capacity of Irish landlord, something which Mr. Carpmael is at present in Ottawa for certain improvehe purpose of obtain ments for the Toronto Observatory.

Governor was a necessary office, and must be maintained, and he believed in its being maintained in a reasonably respectable manner.

qualifications of Mayors, Reeves, etc., to that of municipal electors.

Mr. Garson would like to see the change frames gilding roposed, but was afraid the House won not agree to it, and rather then be defeated on so very radical a measure he would prefer rame with a brush), drying quickly rying to get something more moderate He soft rags.

oved in amendment to the amendment To make calicoes wash well infuse thr providing that the qualifications for coun-cultors in cities, towns and villages be \$400 rechold and \$800 leasehold. gills of salt in four quarts of boiling water and put the calicoes in while hot and leave hem till cold. In this way the colors ar rendered permanent and will not fade by

Hon. O. Mowat implored the members of the House to make short speeches, in order that this might be the last sitting of the House. subsequent washings. To remove paint and putty from (Cheers.) Mr. E. F. Clarke suggested that Mr

ow-glass put sufficient saleratus into hot ater to make a strong solution, and with vater to Garson should withdraw his motion for the present, in order that a vote might be taken his saturate the paint or putty which adheres to the glass. Let it remain until n Dr. Widdifield's motion. Then if Dr. Viddifield's motion was lost, Mr. Garson nearly dry, then rub off with a woold loth To preserve carpets against the ravage of the buffalo moth or carpet worm the

lestroyer.

ot lard

Jura

ould still propose his again. Mr. Garson withdrew his amendment o that understanding. The House divided on Dr. Widdifield's of the

following process is recommended: Add three tablespoonfuls of turpentine to three amendment making the qualification for mayors and councillors the same as that for electors, which was lost-35, yeas, 55 quarts of pure cold water; in this mixture steep a sponge, then squeeze it about two-thirds dry and pass it carefully over each ays. The House then divided on Mr. Garson breadth separately and in all the corn As often as the water becomes solied take a fresh supply. It will cleanse the carpet, besides acting as a disinfectant and moth

amendment, which was lost on the follow-ng division: Yeas, 36; nays, 50. The Bill was then read the third time and "Mr. Hardy's Bill for the better enfor

ment of the temperance laws was read the third time and passed.

Hon. O. Mowat rose amid loud applaus o move the resolutions favoring Home Rule for Ireland and protesting against the Coercion Bill. He said that he had calcu-Coercion Bill. He said that he had calcu-lated on being able to move them at an earlier hour. He believed the passing of these resolutions might be of service to the cause of Ireland. Recent events had done a good deal to moderate the antagonism existing between the two races, especially the conversion of Mr Gladstone to the cause of Home Rule. The very fact that Mr. Gladstone had taken up the cause, and cause of Home Rule. The very fact that Mr. Gladstone had taken up the cause, and had been supported by a great majority of the Liberal party, had done much to allay ill-feeling. Here in Canada we knew the effects of Home Rule. We knew that there would be no prosperity here without Home Rule, and we knew that under it the Irish people lived here in content and happiness. The resolutions had been drawn in such temperate language that it seemed difficult to suppose that any one should oppose them, as it would be a grand thing for On-

tario if they were passed unanin they had been drawn with that end in view. Mr. E. F. Clarke said he did not desige to make political capital out of the discus-sion. This seemed to be the sole aim and

object of the promotors of these resolu-tions. The Imperial Parliament was now dealing with this difficult subject, and he was entirely opposed to interfering in their dehberations. The recent elections in dehberations. The recent elections in Great Britain were on the question of Home Rule, and were unfavorable to the cause of Home Rule in Ireland. This Coercion Act was only intended for the lawless, for the assassins, the böycotters, those who maimed cattle and pulled down houses, those who had brought disgrace

houses, those who had brou upon the name of Ireland. The House divided on Mr. Fraser's

scour well, then polish with dry ashes. It is said that the lustre of old picture rames may be restored by washing the ilding in warm water in which an

set with a tiny but very brilliant dia

much does your mother get?" With a be-wildered look, the boy said, "Mother, why she don't work for anybody." "I thought you said she worked for all of you." "O, yes, for us, she does; but there ain't no nion has been boiled (after dusting th money in it.'

## A Double-Action Excuse.

It was a noted old Scotch laird who. when he went to Paris, took his ordinary country clothes to wear. He met a friend. "What are you going about Paris in ose old clothes for ?" thos

Oh, naebody kens me," said the laird. Some time afterward they met in the laird's own country town. "You've got the same old clothes, I see."

"Oh, weel, everybody kens me." Francisco Chronicle.

## A Trifle Upreasonable.

Patient (to young doctor)—Why do you charge me so much, doctor? I had a simi-lar trouble last year, and Dr. Pellet cured e for half this amount.

Young Doctor-How long did it take him cure you?

Batient-Three days. Young Doctor-Well, I've been working on your case for nearly two weeks. You can't expect to get two weeks' work for a three day price three-day price.

Useful Recipes. Crullers.—Two eggs, a pinch of salt, lour enough to knead hard, roll as thin as wafer, cut in strips and twist; fry in very

-" Big trees," says the Monetary Times " are grown in Essex County. One of buttonwood was teamed from Essex to Windsor the other day, which weighed 92,000 pounds or forty-six tons. The load

Puff Pudding .- One pint of boiling milk and nine tablespoonfuls of flour; mix first with a little cold milk. When cold add a was drawn by a single team on a pair common trucks."

little salt and flour, three well-beaten eggs and bake in a buttered dish. Serve at once -" Tell your mother, Johnny," said his kind maiden aunt, as she placed a piece of cake in his hand, "that I was very sorry your sister couldn't come," "And what will I say," replied little cohnny, with an air of strategy, "if manfma asks where is sister's piece of cake?" Aunt Kitty's Suet Pudding .- One cup of molasses, one cup suet, one cup raisins, or cup of milk, two teaspoonfuls bakir two teaspoonfuls baking with spoon; put in a steaming pan, or floured bag, and steam constantly for three

-The New York Tribute has discovered the great truth that " it is the rarest thing in the world to find a baldheaded man suffering from insomnia." It must be the that they do not permit their minds to dwell upon their wickedness.

dissolved in one pint of water, two cups of sugar, juice of two lemons. Strain when it begins to thicken. Mix in the whites of two eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Mould it -There are scores of perfect loves bonnets on the streets these days. The spectacle makes one think that a rainbow has been chopped into small pieces and scattered over the sidewalks. re serving; pour around it a soft cust.

-Papa-Well, girls, Lent is now over, And now what have you done for the good of the church during the season of penance? Bess, with a sudden attack of bravery-Molle hasn't done much of anything, but I-hm-cr-I've p-promised to m-marry he new rector.

-Beware the seductive influence of light underclothing.

-Sour milk will soon taint cream and make "off" butter.

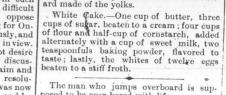
-Dr. Brown-Sepuard, the celebrated -Dr. Brown Sepuard, the celebrated physiologist, says he has discovered that the moment the skin of the neck is cut all sensibility disappears, and that the best means of resuscitating persons asphyxiated by smoke, coal gas or water, is to apply galvanism to the skin of the neck- a method be has uncessfully employed. he has successfully employed.

beaten to a stiff froth.

Snow Pudding .- One-half box of gelatine

was probably because the latter sometimes nisses fire.

bishop marins, or menugan, explains that the word "obey" was not dropped from the marriage service by the late Epis-copal convention. No clergyman is allowed fo omit this vow for the bride when pertorming the ceremony.



ard made of the yolks.

The man who jumps overboard is sup-posed to be over-bored with life.

Bishop Harris, of Michigan, explains

There is a woman in Ohio who cats tothing but pie. Why she chose this form of uicide in preference to "Rough on Rats"