PARLIAMENT OPENS.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

The city is full of visitors. Hundreds of applications for tickets to the galleries of the Senate to witness the opening ceremony had to be refused. All the tickets were given out last evening, and in number they were far beyond the seating capacity of the galleries. Many who had tickets were consequently crowded out. The floor of the Senate Chamber was filled with Senators, their wives, daughters and lady friends in low-necked dress. Around His Excellency, who was seated on the throne, were Ministers of the Crown in their bright Windsor uniforms, Justices of the Supreme Court in their brilliant red robes, and the "sides" of Government House. Though a little blizzard was blowing at the time, it did not deter the people turning out in large numbers to see the procession from Government House to the Parliament Buildings and giving a hearty cheer to Their Excellencies as they passed. An escort was supplied by the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, and the guard of honor was from the Governor-General's Foot Guards. Everything passed off very successfully. The Speech from the Throne, delivered by His Excellency, was as follows

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate, Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In addressing the Parliament of Canada for the first time, in fulfilment of the important trust which has been committed to me as Her Majesty's representative, I desire to express the satisfaction with which I resort to your advice and assistance. I am conscious of the honor which attends my association with your labors for the welfare of the Dominion, and it will be my earnest endeavor to co operate with you to the utmost of my power in all that may promote the prosperity of the people of this country, the development of her material resources and the maintenance of the constitutional ties which unite her Provinces.

THE FISHERIES TREATY FAILURE.

It is to be regretted that the treaty concluded between Her Majesty and the President of the United States for the adjustment of the questions which have arisen with reference to the fisheries has not been sanctioned by the United States Senate, in whom the power of ratification is vested, and that our legislation of last year on the subject is therefore in a great measure inoperative. It now only remains for Canada to continue to maintain her rights as prescribed by the convention of 1818 until some satisfactory readjustment is arranged by treaty between the two nations.

THE BUNGLED FRANCHISE LAW.

A measure will again be submitted to you to amend the Acts respecting the electoral franchise, for the purpose of simplifying the law and lessening the cost of its operation.

FINANCIAL LAWS.

It is expedient in the interests of commerce to assimilate and in some particulars to amend the laws which now obtain in the several Provinces of the Dominion relating to bills of exchange, cheques and promissory notes, and a Bill with this object will be laid before you. A Bill will also be provided for making uniform throughout the Dominion the laws relating to bills of lading.

THE OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

During the recess my Government has carefully considered the subject of ocean steam service, and you will be asked to provide subsidies for the improvement of the Atlantic mail service, and for the establishment in connect with Her Majesty's Government of a line of fast steamers between British Columbia and China and Japan. Your attention will also be invited to the best mode of developing our trade and securing direct communication by steam with Australasia, the West Indies and South America.

MORE LAW DOCTORING.

A Bill will be submitted for your consideration for the prevention of certain offences in connection with municipal councils and to give greater facilities for making inquiries as to such matters. Several measures will also be presented to you for improving the law of procedure in criminal cases. Among those will be a Bill to permit the release on probation of persons convicted of first offences. A Bill authorizing regulation to be made for the practice in cases partaking of the nature of criminal proceedings, and a Bill to make the Speedy Trials Act applicable throughout Canada.

Bills relating to the inspection of timber and lumber, for the improvement of the postal system, and for increasing the efficiency of the Northwest Mounted Police will also be submitted for your consideration.

"THE ROYAL LABORERS."

The Royal Commissioners of Labor having concluded their inquiries, I hope to be able to lay before you at an early day their report, with the important evidence collected by them in various parts of Canada.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The accounts for the past and the estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before you. These estimates have been prepared with a due regard to economy and the efficiency of the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I now commend these several subjects and the others which may be brought before you to your earnest consideration, and I trust that the results of your deliberations may, under the divine blessing, tend to promote the well being and prosperity of Canada.

OTTAWA, Feb. —The Speaker took the chair at 3 p. m.

Mr. Denison presented petitions from the Knights of Labor, Toronto, praying for the establishment of a national holiday for wage earners and for legislation to compel vessel owners to carry competent crews, and for the proper inspection of engines and harbors.

Mr. R. S. White, on rising to move the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, was received with cheers. After an allusion to the death of his father, the late Minister of the Interior, and the circumstances under which he came to occupy a seat in the House, he proceeded to discuss the topics of the Speech. Referring at some length to the fishery question, he expressed regret that the work of the joint High Commission had been made abortive by the action of the American Senate in its rejection of the treaty last August. The incident of the retaliatory message was, he said, the only new event of importance in connection with this question during recess. The course of President Cleveland in relation thereto he characterized as most inconsistent and illogical, and manifestly dictated by party expediency. The threatened retaliation was received by the Canadian press with admirable spirit, who, without distinction of party, expressed the universal opinion that Canada must not allow herself to be browbeaten and coerced by her big neighbor. Taking up the reference in the speech to franchise, he said that the Dominion measure had undoubtedly enlarged the electorate by broadening the basis of suffrage, and had secured the advantage of practical uniformity the country over. The subject had been debated more or less in the House, in the press and on the public platform since 1885, and it was a fair interpretation of that discussion to say that the current of opinion favored the principle of franchise law. The objections advanced against the measure had relation wholly to details of revision and preparation of lists, and he was sure the House would learn with pleasure of the intention of the Government to introduce a measure for the purpose of simplifying the law and lessening the cost of its operation—a law whose character is already so liberal as actually to confer the suffrage upon every citizen of the country who is not a convicted felon, lunatic, and who, in a word, is interfered with his progress and prosperity, and in whom is the maintenance of law and order. He referred to the financial condition of Canada as evidence of her ability to undertake subsidies to the Atlantic and Pacific steam services, and showed that while in the first twelve years of Confederation only six million dollars of the increase of public debt had been contributed from within the country, during the last nine years no less than forty-three millions of the increase had been contributed by the Canadian people. These figures, he held, should sustain the view that the wealth and prosperity of the people had enormously increased of late years and that we are from day to day becoming better able from within ourselves to contribute the necessary means for expenditure for the provision of general public utility. The large outlay upon the C.P.R. when first proposed had excited a good deal of alarm in many quarters, and doleful predictions of the evils that were to befall the country therefrom were freely indulged in, yet the completion of that work had immensely increased the reputation of Canada abroad, and had so enhanced her credit in the great money market of the world that during the past summer we were able to place a 3 per cent. loan at 95, and to-day her credit stood on a par with that of India and not very far behind that of the Mother Country herself.

Mr. Lepine, in French, seconded the address. He intimated that, as he had been elected as a representative of the workingmen, he would be bound primarily to protect the interests of the class he represented irrespective of party, but he believed the Conservative party had always been friendly to the workingman, and he was disposed to give the Government a fair trial on its general policy. He would, however, resist to the utmost every attempt to encroach upon the autonomy of the Provincial Legislatures, and he believed the Government had been prevented to a great extent from legislating for the working classes by the fact that under the constitution the Provinces claimed to have control of this question.

Mr. Laurier, after complimenting the mover and seconder of the address on the manner in which they had acquitted themselves, concurred in the complimentary references to Lord Stanley, and congratulated the country on the uniform good fortune which had attended the selection of its Governor-General. The Speech was more meagre than usual. A number of needed reforms were omitted mention of, none of which was more urgent than the question of securing better trade with the United States. Though the Government had not seen fit to mention this subject in the Speech, he believed it would not be long before they would be forced by public feeling to take up the question, and to adopt the views which he and his friends had been advocating in regard to it. He expected also that the long promised legislation in regard to the workingman would have been foreshadowed in the Speech. It was to be regretted also that no amendment to the Customs Act was promised. Many of the provisions of this Act were repugnant to the commercial community. During the past year the sum of $98,000 had been levied upon the commerce of the country in the way of fines and seizures, nearly all of which had been disbursed to officers of the Customs Department. Many of these men were in this way receiving princely incomes at the expense of the mercantile community. The Franchise Act, however, was more privileged in having been mentioned in the Speech. The career of this Act had not been a glorious one. It would seem as if the Administration were ashamed of their progeny. Year after year the Act had been altered and amended, and still the Government clung to the measure, notwithstanding the repeated calls of the Conservative press for manhood suffrage. The reason for refusing to go the length of manhood suffrage was plain. In regard to the promised measure to encourage trade with Australasia, he said the policy of the Opposition was to favor the extension of trade with all parts of the world. He was, however, sorry that the party opposite, instead of looking to the Antipodes for an extended market, did not seek for it in the great republic to the south of us. The Speech differed from all former ones delivered in recent years in this, it contained not the slightest congratulation on the prosperous condition of the country, owing primarily to the operation of the National Policy and secondly to Providence. (Laughter.) He believed that every act friendly to the United States was to the advantage of England and Canada—(hear, hear)—and that anything which would increase the friendship of all the members of the great Anglo Saxon family, scattered over the world, was a step forward in the civilization of the world. The Opposition would exercise their right to criticize the measures of the Government, but they were desirous of entering at once into the business of the session, and would do everything to hasten its progress.

Sir John Macdonald congratulated the leader of the Opposition on the kindly manner in which he had addressed the House. That, however, was his usual manner. If the bill of fare was a meagre one, it was calculated to suit the weak digestion of hon. gentlemen opposite. Milk for babes and strong meat for men—(cheers)—and his hon. friends opposite were still in the weakness of political juvenility. The hon. gentleman had asked why we did not extend our trade to the South? The reason was that the South would not allow us. We had been desirous and ready from 1854 to the present moment and had shown our readiness to enter into the most friendly commercial and social relations with the United States, but we could not secure the desired end unless perhaps at a price that we did not choose to give. The hon gentleman would not, he thought, give that price himself. It had been announced by the leading men of the United States, by the men who, in the near future, would direct the political course of that country, that there was to be no extension of trade with that country unless it would be by selling our heritage for a mess of pottage, by giving up our allegiance to our sovereign and becoming a subservient outskirt of the neighboring republic. Unless we were willing to pay that price all hopes of an extension of our trade with the South could not be realized, and the project of Commercial Union would have to be abandoned. Referring to the complaint that no alteration was announced in the Customs Act, and that the mercantile community would suffer thereby, he believed the mercantile community could take care of themselves. If the law relating to the Customs or to the administration of the Customs Act pressed unduly on the commercial body, they would let the House and the country know it. Where were the petitions from the commercial community complaining of the working of the Customs law? That law was necessarily stringent. It would have no value if it were not so. The ways and wiles of the smuggler and trader were dark and needed to be closely watched, or the operations of the Act would be nugatory. In conclusion, he expressed the hope and belief that due progress would be made in the business of the session with the assistance and candid criticism of hon. gentlemen opposite, and that a number of useful measures would be passed which would tend to develop the country.

The address was then carried and ordered to be presented to His Excellency by such members of the House as are of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

The House adjourned at 5.30.

Odd Courtship and Marriage.

The Lewiston (N. Y.) *Review* says that for some time past Miss Minnie Ralston, a pretty little lady living not far from that place, has been corresponding with a Mr. Rupert, of Pompeii, Mich., whom she had never seen. He arrived there one day last week and called on Miss Ralston and introduced himself. Mr. Rupert said: "My clothes look rough, and they are, but I have a big heart and good bank account." He showed his prospective bride his bank book, and said: "Will you marry me?" Miss Ralston replied "I will." Mr. Rupert then reached for his hip pocket and pulled therefrom a large roll of money and counted out five one hundred dollar bills, which he handed to Miss Ralston, saying, "Here's a small wedding present for you." Mr. Patterson, the lady's brother-in-law, who was present, then went for the license and the Rev. Mr. Turner, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, performed the ceremony. The groom is about 45 years old and the bride about 25.

Curiosities of Suicide.

A Roman lady swallowed red-hot coals.

A Frenchman built a small guillotine and beheaded himself.

An English iron-worker literally jumped into a fiery furnace.

Domestic trouble is the principal cause of suicide; alcoholism comes next.

In America June is the favorite month for committing suicide; in France August.

At Plymouth, England, a man tied his hands and feet together (?) and then jumped into the water.

France is the banner suicide country. In that country 216 persons in 1,000,000 take their own lives; in England 74.

Janos Meryessi, an Austrian 84 years old, killed himself because he could no longer support his parents, aged 115 and 110 respectively.

Social Debts Promptly Paid.

Mrs. Westend—"Who was it called?"

Marie—"Mrs. Grubbs, I told her you were out."

"Mrs. Grubbs is out making calls, then. Order my carriage quickly. I will return the call before she gets home."

Messrs. W. D. Mathews, grain merchant, and D. R. Wilkie, of the Imperial Bank of Canada, were nominated yesterday for the Presidency of the Toronto Board of Trade.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY,—The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

The following among other petitions were presented:

Mr. Balfour—From the Municipal Corporation of Amherstburg, for the passing of an Act to consolidate the debt of said town; also from residents of Pelee Island against the proposed amendments to the Incorporation Act.

Mr. John Leys—From the Trades and Labor Council, for an amendment to the Factory Act, so as to include all workshops and dwellings in its operations.

Mr Gilmour—To incorporate the Toronto Belt Line Railway Company.

Mr. Gibson (Huron)—From the County Council of Huron, asking for power for townships and villages to conduct the sale of lands for non-resident taxes.

Mr. Balfour—For amendments to the game law so as to allow spring shooting of ducks in Southwestern Ontario.

Petitions were presented for amendments to the Assessment Act from the Municipal Councils of Galt (Mr. Master); Port Elgin (Mr. Biggar); Alvinston (Mr. P. Graham); Cobourg (Mr. Field); Huron (Mr. Gibson, Huron); Chatham (Mr. J. Clancy); Kent (Mr. Clancy); Bruce (Mr. O'Connor); Waterloo (Mr. Snider); and Victoria (Mr. Fell); Port Erie and Welland (Mr. Morin); Southampton (Mr. Biggar); Halton (Mr. Kearns); Chippewa (Mr. Morin); Chesley (Mr. Dack); Thorold (Mr. Morin).

Mr. Fraser moved that a select committee of eleven members be appointed to act with the Speaker in the control and management of the Library, to be composed as follows: The Attorney-General, and Messrs. Clancy, Clarke (Wellington), French, Gibson (Huron), Harcourt, Meredith, O'Connor, Ross (Middlesex), and Wood (Hastings).

The motion was carried.

Mr. Fraser moved that a special committee of twelve members be appointed to prepare and report lists of members to compose the Select Standing Committees to be composed as follows: Messrs. Awrey, Clarke (Wellington), H. E. Clarke (Toronto), Creighton, Dryden, Fraser, Gibson (Huron), Hardy, Meredith, Monk, Ross (Huron), and Wood (Hastings).

The motion passed.

The following Bills were introduced and read the first time:

To amend the Act to impose a tax on dogs and for the protection of sheep.—Mr. French.

To amend the Ditches and Water Courses Act.—Mr. J. Waters.

An Act entitled the Homestead Exemption Act.—Mr. Balfour.

Mr. Fraser submitted a message from the Lieutenant-Governor forwarding Provincial estimates to the amount of $300,000.

The estimates were passed through "Supply" and "Ways and Means" in the usual way.

Mr. Hardy brought down the report of the Minister of Public Works for 1888.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Sprague—Bill to amend the Municipal Amendment Act.

Mr. O'Connor—Bill to amend the Assessment Act; also Bill to amend the Act Respecting Assignments and Preferences by Insolvent Persons.

Mr. Miller—Friday next—Bill to amend the Municipal Act.

Mr. Dack—Thursday next—Bill to amend the Act Respecting Snow Fences.

Mr. Ingram—Thursday next—Bill to amend the Assessment Act.

Mr. Harcourt—Thursday next—Bill to amend the University Act.

The following petitions were presented:

For the abolition of tax exemptions from the following: Lambton (Mr. P. Graham), Wiarton (Mr. Biggar), Simcoe (Mr. John B. Freeman), Millbrook (Mr. T. Dixon Craig), Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry (Mr. William Mack), New Hamburg (Mr. Master), Milverton (Mr. George Hess).

Mr. Garson—From the Plumbers' Assembly, K. of L., of St. Catharines, praying for free school books and other amendments to the school laws; they also desired legislation for the regulation of stationary engineers, engines and boilers; the compulsory publication of assessment rolls, and certain amendments to the Factory Act. The Seamen's Assembly of the same organization, of St. Catharines, also petitioned for similar legislation.

Mr. Lees introduced a Bill to amend the General Road Companies Act, which was read the first time.

Mr. Fraser called attention to the fact that the *Globe*, in endeavoring to give the items of expenditure on the Parliament buildings as shown in the appendix to the report on Public Works, had fallen into the serious error of adding the items to the totals, a process by which they made out the total expenditure to be double what it really was. For the information of the House and the country he might state that the total expenditure on the new Parliament buildings to the 31st December, 1888, was $308,646. Of this sum Mr. Yorke, the contractor, had taken $244,313 for masonry, $80,531 for carpentering, etc., $12,031 for bricks. The St. Lawrence foundry had taken under their contract $10,019 for iron, and Mr. Waite, the architect, had been paid $12,500. With miscellaneous expenses, these items made up the total of $308,000 in round numbers.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Morin—On Friday next—Order of the House showing the number of persons who have visited the Queen's Falls, Niagara Falls, Park during the year 1888; also showing the number who have paid for admission to the islands in said park, giving the amount of revenue derived from that source; also showing the amount of revenue derived from all other sources during the year; also showing the amount paid as expenses for the management of said park, giving the names of the officials and the amount paid to each; also giving a statement of the money still on hand derived from the sale of bonds; also showing the amount of interest paid, and from what source paid.

Mr. French—On Friday next—Inquiry of Ministry—Has the attention of the Attorney-General been drawn to the recent decision of Anderson vs. Glass, confirming the power of practically evading the provisions of the Act respecting assignments and preferences by insolvent persons, which, under sec. 6, requires an assignment to be made to the sheriff or to a person resident in the county? Is any remedy proposed?

Messrs. Fraser and Evanturel presented to the House Mr. Caldwell, the recently elected member for North Lanark, who, having subscribed to the usual oath and signed the roll, took his seat.

The following petitions were presented:

Mr. Chisholm—From the village of Streetsville, asking that exemptions from taxation be abolished.

Mr. Harcourt—From the Council of the corporation of the county of Haldmand, with the same prayer.

Mr. Awrey—From the county of Wentworth, asking for amendments to the law regarding hawkers and peddlers; also for amendments to the General Road Companies Act.

Mr. Hardy, Commissioner of Crown Lands, presented to the House a tabulated return of the number of inmates of the public institutions of Ontario, showing the sex, nationality, parentage, religious denomination, etc., of each inmate, to the 30th Sept., 1888. The total number of inmates in all the institutions of the Province was shown to be 4,469, there being 2,443 males and 2,016 females.

The analysis of reports of the County, Township and Horticultural Societies of Ontario for the year 1887, and the report of the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association of the Province for 1888, were also laid on the table.

The following bills were introduced and read the first time:

Mr. French—An Act to amend the Law of Slander.

Mr. Waters—An Act to enable widows and unmarried women to vote for members of the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Balfour—An Act to amend the Assessment Act.

Mr. Ingram—An Act to amend the Assessment Act.

Mr. Fraser moved the second reading of the Bill respecting voters' lists. He explained that the Bill retained all the present machinery making provision relative to the preparation and revision of the voters' list. The present machinery was simply adapted to the Manhood Suffrage Bill of last session. He had thought that instead of bringing in an amended Act it would be better to incorporate all the laws on the subject in one Act. It was desirable to have the voters' lists ready as soon as possible, and in order to expedite matters the Government intended to ask the House to consent to the printing of a larger number than usual of the Bill, so that the members could send copies to each officer in each riding.

Mr. Meredith said that ordinarily the practice of not taking the second reading of Bills till they were distributed would be adhered to, but in the circumstance he waived his objection, as he understood from his hon. friend that the Bill was a consolidation of existing laws with an adaptation of the existing machinery so as to carry out the manhood suffrage system.

The Bill was read the second time.

Messrs. Mowat and Awrey presented Mr. J. M. Gibson, the newly elected member for Hamilton, who, having taken the oath and signed the roll, took his seat immediately next to that of the Minister of Agriculture.

The following Bills were introduced and read a first time:

Mr. O'Connor—To amend the Assessment Act.

Mr. Clarke (Wellington)—For the better protection of insectivorous and other birds.

Mr. Balfour—To amend the Act respecting the federation of the University of Toronto and University College, and other universities and colleges; also to amend the Municipal Act.

Mr. Waters—To amend the Assessment Act.

Mr. Fraser moved that the name of Mr. Gibson be added to the Library, Private Bills, Privileges and Elections and Railway Committees. Carried.

The House adjourned at 8.20 p. m.

Renovating Run-Out Orchards.

We often meet with an orchard of apparently healthy trees, which is practically fruitless. The owner may tell us that it formerly bore abundant crops, but of late years the trees have "run out." Why have they "run out?" They formerly gave good crops of apples. All the other land on the farm was expected to give but one good crop, but this of the orchard was made to give a crop of grain, or a crop of grass or clover, to be taken off as hay. The soil soon became tired of doing this double duty. The trees "gave out" because they were robbed of food; the first thing they need is feeding. Of course if the soil needs draining, lay the needed tiles at once, or as soon as the soil will allow. Such orchards are usually in grass; draw on a heavy dressing of manure and spread it, and, as soon as the soil is in proper condition, turn over the sod and the manure with the plough; with the hot weather the sod will decay rapidly. When this is found to be well rotted, give another ploughing, and a deep one. If ashes can be had, spread a heavy coating and harrow; in the absence of ashes, harrow in a good dressing of lime. If the trunk and larger branches are covered with loose scales of old bark upon which lichens and mosses have a foot-hold, scrape off the loose bark, using a blunt, short-handled hoe as a scraper. Then in a damp time or thaw wash the trees with soft soap, made thin enough to apply with a brush. Use home-made soft soap, made with lye or potash. That sold at the stores is usually merely hard soap mixed with water and very deficient in strength and quite inferior to home-made. Mix the soap with enough water to work readily, go over the scraped portions with it, and leave the spring rain to finish the work. In due time the bark will be found beautifully smooth and deprived of all foreign growth. The soap that has been washed into the soil will act as a useful fertilizer. Long neglected trees usually require pruning, and this must depend upon the condition of the tree. Never cut out a branch without good reason for it. If the top has become crowded, cut out enough branches to let light and air into the centre; if grown one side, remove the branches needed to restore the balance. If large wounds are made, smooth the surface and paint them over with some dark-colored paint.—*American Agriculturist for January.*

How Lincoln Signed the Pledge.

We have a pleasant account of Lincoln signing the pledge. A personal friend of Mr. Lincoln told Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer, President of the Chicago Missionary Training School, that Old Uncle John, as he was called, an itinerant temperance lecturer in southern Illinois nearly two generations ago, on one occasion, speaking in an isolated country district, probably in the schoolhouse, offered the temperance pledge, as was his custom, at the close of the meeting; whereupon a tall, lank, awkward youth came forward and affixed his name. Years after, when he had come to great renown, Abraham Lincoln, meeting Uncle John, said to him: "I owe more to you than to almost any one else of whom I can think, for if I had not signed the pledge with you in my years of youthful temptation, I might have gone the way that the majority of my old comrades have gone, which ends in a drunkard's life and a drunkard's grave."

His conduct when receiving notification of his nomination to the presidency is a part of history. A friend, knowing that he never kept wine in his house, and, thinking it an absolute necessity on so great an occasion, had sent in readiness to present to the committee who formally notified Lincoln of his nomination. But Mr. Lincoln quietly set it aside and, ordering a pitcher of water and glasses, filled them and passed them to his guests, saying: "We will drink to the fortunes of our party in the best beverage ever brewed for man."—*Exchange.*

Queer Methods of Real Estate Agents.

A novel method of making a house appear to be valuable, and thus securing a sale at a good price, was exposed in Architect Renwick the other day in his testimony before the Elevated Railway Damage Commission. He proposed to buy two tenement houses in Third avenue. He was assured that the property was paying a handsome interest; that it was full of tenants, and he could go and see for himself. He went and found that the other day the buildings were full of tenants. So he bought the buildings on the calculation that the rentals were 10 per cent. of the value of the property. As soon as he got possession he found that the tenants began to move out. Then he learned that they had occupied the place rent free. The building had been salted with tenants in much the same way that naughty men have been known to salt mining property with rich specimens.—*New York Sun.*

Trees with Large Leaves.

Trees of the palm family have larger leaves than any others. The linaja palm, which grows on the banks of the Amazon, has leaves which reach a length of from thirty to fifty feet and are ten or twelve feet in breadth. Specimens of the leaves of the Talipot palm, a native of Ceylon, have been met with that were twenty feet long and eighteen feet broad. These leaves are used by the natives to make tents and form very efficient shelters from the rain. The leaves of the double cocoanut palm are often thirty feet long and several feet wide. When the wind is strong they clash together with a noise that may be heard at great distance. Only one leaf is produced each year, and they are so firmly attached to the stem of the tree and so strong in themselves that a man may sit on the end of one and rock to and fro in perfect safety.—*New York Telegram.*

No Respect for Bogeys.

The bogey and the bad man have passed finally out of the lives of children. You cannot scare the small boy any more with any such imaginative terrors. An anxious mother has just lost her last bit of control over her child by a "bluff" which did not work. She did not know her boy. She quite undervalued his experience in human nature. The boy was naughty.

She had exhausted all appeals to his imagination, and finally she had recourse to practical terrors. She threatened to call the policeman, and she painted the prison cell and all sorts of things.

"Yah!" said the boy. "Mamma, you can't play the policeman on me. He gave me a lot of candy yesterday. He wouldn't run me in for anything."

A Campaign Echo.

"Ah, my darling," murmured J. Court Plasser, as they sat on a sofa in the softly lighted parlor, "you must forgive your ducky for what he said to little brother at the supper table, but little brother was naughty, you know. What's the matter with Johnny lately, birdie, anyway?" Johnny (from behind the sofa)—"He's all right!"

Ancient vs. Modern Tortures

Miss Travis—Oh, what dreadful torture they used to practise in the middle ages! Think of breaking a man on the wheel!

De Smith—No worse than nowadays you never saw me out on my bicycle, did you?

Rev. James Macdonald, of Guelph, is searching for his wayward 18 year old daughter Nellie. She has been heard of in disreputable houses in Detroit, Port Huron and Flint.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* states that Gen. Harrison offered Senator Evarts the Attorney-Generalship, but the Senator declined it.

"Mark Twain" lost his hat and coat at a recent ball in Connecticut, and was obliged to drive home with no protection from the cold save that afforded by his luxurious locks. He kept himself warm by cracking jokes.

SIR RODERICK'S GIRL.

Amusing Case in which a Former Hamiltonian Figured.

THE BARONET CALLS IT BLACKMAIL.

A New York despatch says: Sir Roderick Cameron, a tall, dignified, austere looking representative of Her Majesty's Dominions, a former well-known resident of Hamilton, Ont., who is now a leading New Yorker, appeared in the Court of Sessions to-day as complainant against Joseph L. Clarke, the manager of a morning newspaper, and Miss Emma Meredith, a former servant of his. He charged them with criminal libel.

The civil suit of Miss Meredith against Sir Roderick for wages, which she claimed, he would not pay her, has already been fully told. The paper complained of in reporting the case said: "The only advances Sir Roderick was ready to make to her, the lady asserts, were advances of a nature she could not mention without a blush."

Assistant District Attorney Gunning S. Bedford and Peter B. Olney were there to lay down the law in the interest of Sir Roderick, while Counsellor Wm. F. Howe and Lawyer Dennis Corcoran were there to protect the defendants.

Mr. Howe held forth long and learnedly regarding what did and did not constitute libel in the meaning of the statute, and closed by stating that for Sir Roderick's sake he wished the case dismissed. He said he did not want to subject the venerable gentleman to a "most painful" and "excruciating" cross-examination.

Sir Roderick smiled grimly at Mr. Howe's excessive concern for him, and Justice Kilbreth denied the motion to dismiss.

The complainant then took the witness chair, and Counsellor Howe began to bombard him with questions that soon made him exhibit signs of wrath and perturbation.

"You brought Miss Meredith to this country from England on the steamer Republic in November last to act as schoolroom companion to your youngest daughters, did you not, Mr. Cameron?" inquired Mr. Howe. The witness replied that he did. In answer to further questions he denied that he had ever treated her except with respect, and any assertions to the contrary were absolutely false.

Miss Meredith, who is tall, finely formed and was becomingly dressed, took Sir Roderick's place in the witness chair. She has large gray eyes, full red lips and cheeks and very regular features. Her eyebrows are beautifully curved and her hair is cropped close and inclined to curl.

SIR RODERICK IN TROUSERS AND SHIRT.

In answer to questions she said that on the night of Jan. 3rd, about 8 o'clock, she finished dressing Sir Roderick's daughter Isabella in the dressing-room. It was adjoining his bedroom, and had a door leading from it into Sir Roderick's place of rest. Shortly after the daughter had left the room Sir Roderick came in clad in his trousers and shirt, caught her by the arm and attempted to force her into his apartment. She broke away from him, after telling him "never to dare speak to her again," and ascended to her own room.

Mr. Bedford cross-examined Miss Meredith. She said that after she went to her room Miss Thomas, a maid in the house, came in and to her she "made light" of Sir Roderick's action. She acknowledged that she told the maid Sir Roderick had "flattered her" that evening. He had said she had "very pretty hair."

"When was the first time he (Sir Roderick) made advances toward you?"

"On the steamer Republic, on the way over, when we were about three days at sea. He put his arm around me and expressed sorrow that I was sick."

"The weather was very boisterous, was it not?"

"Yes, it was boisterous all the way over. (Much laughter.) Miss Meredith was asked to describe in detail the alleged gallantries, and after a wrangle between the lawyers and the refusal of Judge Kilbreth to hear them in private, did so in a low voice and with blushing cheeks.

Miss Thomas, a tall, spare woman, took the stand and related how Miss Meredith had laughingly told her on the night of Jan. 3rd how Sir Roderick had complimented her on the appearance of her hair. She was with the family abroad and came home with them on the Republic.

"Did you not," asked Mr. Howe, "tell Miss Meredith shortly after she was hired in London that if Sir Roderick made any advances toward her to be firm?"

"No-o-o, no, sir," stammered the witness. "I made no such remark in regard to Sir Roderick. I might have cautioned her in that way against the male sex in general."

MISS MEREDITH COMPLIMENTED.

Roderick McLeod Cameron, a son of Sir Roderick, swore that on the night of January 3rd, just about the time Miss Meredith says his father appeared before her in trousers and shirt, he came into the drawing room dressed as usual, and said to his daughters: "I have just complimented Miss Meredith on the way she does her hair. You girls should take lessons from her."

James Lenon next recounted how he and another man met Miss Meredith with Sir Roderick's butler, Mr. Milton, in Patrick D. Hagan's saloon, on Clinton place, where she recited her grievances at great length.

The case was adjourned until Tuesday afternoon next.

Sir Roderick came over to the reporter's table and said he would like publication of the case held over until Butler Milton had testified. He said it was clearly a disorganized attempt to extort money from him.

"I deny everything Miss Meredith has said," said he.

A New York despatch of to-day's date says: The jury in the case of Mary Meridith against Sir Roderick Cameron, the millionaire Australian merchant, living in this city, for three months' wages as children's maid, found a verdict yesterday in favor of Miss Meridith. Sir Roderick had refused the payment on the ground that Miss Meridith had broken a contract to remain a year in his service. During the trial the plaintiff charged defendant with attempting to treat her improperly.

MADE RICH IN 30 MINUTES.

Two Brothers Strike a $100,000 Mine by Digging Down Two Feet

S. R. Roger and his brother left their homes near Hastings, Mich., about four years ago and went to Breckinridge, Col., where they worked in a stamp mill. They got possession of two claims, the "Iron Mask" and the "Kewanee," and worked them during spare hours, putting considerable time and money into them. The claims had been worked previously for six years by an old miner, who failed to find paying ore. Roger recently put a man in the lower one and went to work himself. In less than half an hour, after digging about two feet, he struck gold and silver bearing carbonate of silver, said to be the most valuable and easily worked in the State. The vein was followed to the surface, when it was found that all the previous year's work had been within eighteen inches of the vein. The Roger Brothers have been offered $100,000 for two mines, but want $200,000. Within a week after this find 5,000 men were on the spot, establishing claims, but the Rogers have secured many of the most desirable. The mine is on the east side of the mountain, and the snow necessitates keeping it roofed over.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Coasting Party's Sad Mishap.

A Lawrence, Mass., despatch says: About 8 o'clock last evening William F. Fuller, his wife and three friends, while coasting, ran into a stone wall. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller were severely injured. Mrs. Fuller was taken to the Lawrence Hospital. She is suffering from a compound fracture of the knee and hip, and physicians do not think she will live. Mr. Fuller is in a very critical condition.

A Near Kinship.

Yeast—"Where's your overcoat?" Crimpenbeak—"At my uncle's." "By your uncle's do you mean the pawnbroker's?" "Precisely." "Why do you call him your uncle?" "Because he's a clothes relation of mine."

In his sermon in St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa, yesterday, Principal Grant used the following phrase, which is worth remembering: "The curse of Christ's Church is the sectarian; the curse of the world in general is the partisan."

Sir Fred Middleton deplores the frequent desertions from "A" Battery, and attributes them to low wages, easiness of access to the United States, and the wearying work done in barracks.

A citizen of Brooklyn heard his poultry making a fuss the other night and went out to ascertain the cause. A chicken thief hit him with an old hen which he had just "lifted," and the blow was so violent that the man may die. Old hens are dangerous no matter how you take 'em.

AT A VANDERBILT BALL.

Where Affluence and Extravagance Met Hand-in-Hand.

A New York despatch, referring to the great ball at the residence of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Fifth avenue, on Monday night, says: As the great oaken doors incessantly swing on their hinges warm draughts of air sweetly perfumed with flowers floated out to revive the waifs and strays assembled to peer from darkness into light. The wild melody of the Hungarian Band and the more measured strains of Lander alternately set the tramps' cold feet in motion. Footmen in livery directed the initiated to the various dressing rooms. The men turned to the left, entered a small room with walls and ceiling of carved ebony, passed down a staircase of the same lustrous wood and entered the big billiard room, with the basement library adjoining, where they stowed away their coats and hats and settled their ties and back hair. The ladies mounted six steps with palms on either side, passed under a portiere that suggested the palace of Aladdin and entered the large hall. The caryatides on either side of the covered mantel supported orchids in white tipped with pink, and a row of what seemed to be illuminated roses, but were lily shaped electric globes of pink, each one encased in a bit of pale pink silk. In the great fireplace were masses of brilliant red poinsettas, geranium and African orchids, as though a perfumed fire without heat, with a bank of primroses for a back log. Mrs. Vanderbilt, looking thoroughly radiant and beautiful in a French gown of tulle over satin, received the guests in Lovis XVI. drawing-room, where the flowers were entirely lilies of the valley, in keeping with the white and gold walls and furnishings. In the red drawing-room adjoining was a stand of smilax, cedar and ferns, covered with rare cabataya, orchids, and here Lander and fifteen musicians played all evening, and scattered about were great vases filled with rare pink buds, American beauties and magna chartas. Across the hall, in the big picture gallery, the conservatory, music room and Turkish room were set small tables, each lit by crimson shaded candles, and in these apartments at 1 o'clock a delicious supper was served. It was half-past 11 before Johnston had opened a half dozen carriage doors, but at midnight three hundred guests were dancing in the hall and two drawing-rooms. All the women wore new gowns, and diamonds were as plentiful as dewdrops on May grass. The young married women were radiant in Directoire gowns of brocade and fine lace, and the maidens in tulles and gauzes shot with gold or silver tinsel and girdled by silken sashes on many colors.

IRISHMEN IN JAIL.

O'Brien's Rough Treatment by Warders—Other M. P.s Sentenced.

A Dublin cable says: Mr. Wm. O'Brien was yesterday lodged in Clonmel jail, to undergo the sentence of four months' imprisonment imposed on him. When ordered to remove his clothing and don the prison garb he refused, whereupon he was seized by the warders and his clothing was forcibly removed. His beard was then shaved off. He made a desperate resistance, and was exhausted by the struggle. His prostration was so severe that a priest was summoned.

The Nationalists are greatly agitated over the treatment of Mr. William O'Brien. It is stated that he was severely injured in the struggle with the jail warders, and that he is still much prostrated. He wears only a shirt, refusing to put on the prison garb.

Messrs. John O'Connor and Thos. Condon, members of Parliament for Tipperary, were yesterday sentenced to imprisonment for four months without hard labor, for inciting tenants not to pay rent. They appealed.

Ontario Spring Assizes, 1889.

ARMOUR, C. J.

Stratford	Tuesday, 12th March
Guelph	Tuesday, 19th March
Berlin	Tuesday, 26th March
Brantford	Wednesday, 3rd April
Simcoe	Monday, 8th April
Cayuga	Thursday, 11th April
Welland	Monday, 15th April
Hamilton	Tuesday, 23rd April

ROSE, J.

Milton	Monday, 11th March
Brampton	Thursday, 14th March
Orangeville	Monday, 29th April
St. Catharines	Monday, 6th May

ROSE, J.

Toronto, Criminal Court	Monday, 18th March
Toronto, Civil Court	Monday, 15th April

FALCONBRIDGE, J.

Cornwall	Tuesday, 12th March
Whitby	Monday, 18th March
Napanee	Monday, 25th March
Kingston	Monday, 1st April
Brockville	Tuesday, 9th April
Picton	Tuesday, 16th April
Belleville	Monday, 22nd April
Cobourg	Monday, 6th May

STREET, J.

Walkerton	Tuesday, 12th March
Goderich	T