NO MERCY FOR FENIANS.

A Motion for Amnesty Provokes a Debate in the Commons.

THE MOTION REJECTED.

A London cable says: The debate on the amendment to the Queen's address moved by Mr. John E. Redmond, the Parnellite leader, and suggesting amnesty for Irish prisoners convicted of connection with dynamite plots, was resumed to-day in the House of Commons. There was a thin attendance, and but few of the prominent Liberals were present.

Mr. Timothy Harrington said that the prisoners had been convicted on an indictment charging them with a political offence, and that it was a gross outrage to treat them like ordinary criminals. Why not extend to them the distinction which all civilized nations usually do when political and other offenders are punished?

Mr. McCarthy said that the Fenians were wild and possibly foolish revolutionists, but that dynamite outrages did not form any part of their programme.

Home Secretary Matthews aroused cheers and laughter from the Conservative benches by remarking that the speaker, having been once closely connected with Fenianism, ought to have given his valuable assurance as to the omission of outrages from the programme to Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt when that eminent member of the Opposition was engaged upon the subject.

Mr. James G. Fitzgerald, M. P. for Longford, said that Sir Wm. Harcourt was the real jailer of the Irish Parliament parliament, and could doubtless induce the Government to liberate them if he desired.

Sir Wm. Harcourt arose amid profound silence and was listened to with the gravest attention. He said that he had not shirked the debate. He had listened attentively to the remarks of the hon. members on both sides of the House, but had failed to find therein any reason for changing his previous views. He said that inquiries made with the greatest care since the conviction of the prisoners had confirmed the finding as to their guilt, and no reason to remit their punishment had been alleged. The statement that the convicts were Fenians, and that the Fenians had compelled the Liberals to adopt the principle of Home Rule for Ireland, was contrary to the fact. The truth of the case was that the Fenians had been the greatest obstacle to Home Rule.

Dr. Jos. E. Kenny and Mr. Patrick J. O'Brien, of Tipperary, spoke in favor of amnesty, while murmurs arose from the benches against the prolongation of the debate.

Mr. Thomas Sexton said that the fact that the whole of Ireland had a passionate desire for amnesty ought to suffice a justification for asking the Government to exercise its power of clemency.

Mr. Pierce Mahoney, M. P. for Meath, said that the prisoners had suffered sufficiently, even assuming their guilt, and that it would be no more than just on the part of the Government to exercise mercy.

Mr. Henry John Roby (Liberal), M. P. for Eccles, said that the crimes of the convicted men were essentially political. The prisoner Daly was entitled, on the strength of evidence brought to light since his conviction, to a re-hearing.

Mr. John Dillon said he would personally vouch for the fact that Daly, as a Fenian, abhorred the use of dynamite. He appealed to both parties to exercise clemency, which, he said, they would never regret.

Mr. Henry Joseph Wilson, Liberal, member for Holmfirth, Yorkshire, said that he thoroughly agreed with Mr. Roby that the crimes charged against the prisoners were political, and Daly ought to have a hearing, even if the Government didn't see its way to grant an amnesty. The motion for amnesty was rejected by a vote of 168 to 97.

MRS. OSBORNE'S CASE.

The Woman in the Jewelry Robbery to be Tried for Perjury.

A London cable says: Mrs. Florence Ethel Osborne was this morning brought from Holloway jail to the Bow Street Police Court, where she was arraigned before Magistrate Sir John Bridge to answer the charge of perjury made against her in connection with the libel suit she brought against Mrs. Hargreaves, who had charged her with the theft of a quantity of valuable jewelry. The court room was packed with friends of the Osbornes and Hargreaves and others. Mrs. Osborne was attended by her husband. She was dressed in black, and when she was placed in the prisoner's dock she wept bitterly, bowing her head in her hands. Capt. Osborne stood beside her outside the dock and held one of her hands in his own, and tried to infuse her with courage to face the ordeal before her. Mr. C. T. Gill appeared for the Treasury to prosecute the charge. He produced the formal evidence of perjury as shown by the records of the higher court, and then called as a witness Mrs. Hargreaves. Mrs. Hargreaves repeated the evidence she had given in the trial of the libel suit. She stated that the jewelry had been restored to her and that all the costs incurred by her in defending the libel suit had been paid back to her. The witness was then asked if she had seen Mrs. Osborne since the latter had returned to England and given herself up to the police. With every evidence of deep emotion Mrs. Hargreaves said she had visited her at the jail yesterday.

Mr. Spink, the jeweller, was called to give evidence regarding the purchase of the jewels. He identified Mrs. Osborne as the lady from whom he had bought the jewelry.

After further evidence had been taken the magistrate asked Mrs. Osborne if she had anything to say concerning the charges against her. She answered "No." The prisoner was then committed for trial. It was developed to-day that the Treasury prosecution of Mrs. Osborne is based on a charge of larceny as well as perjury.

A HIGH JUMP

That May Yet Cost Meredith Stanley, of Cincinnati, His Life.

A Cincinnati despatch says: Meredith Stanley, the bridge-jumper, made what in all probability will prove a fatal leap yesterday from the Cincinnati and Covington bride, a distance of over 100 feet, into the Ohio river. Only a few weeks ago Stanley and his wife made a successful double leap from the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway bridge. Since then they have been on exhibition at a dime museum in this city. Stanley is now lying in bed suffering intensely and unable to talk. His side is badly hurt, and it is feared he has received fatal injuries. A party of men a few weeks ago raised a purse of $25 which they offered to Stanley and his wife to leap from the bridge together. Yesterday morning she refused on account of the sum being too small and the water too cold. She accompanied her husband down town and then went to see her mother, while Stanley went to the river, telling her he intended making the jump. All knowledge of the proposed jump was confined to those who had subscribed the purse. At the hour named he walked out into the centre of the bridge and made the leap. As he jumped he saw a piece of wood floating in the water, and turned his body in the descent to avoid striking it. In consequence he fell on his side, and when he sank into the water he did not reappear very soon. When he did come up it was seen that he was hurt. A boat took him to the shore, where he was dressed and taken home. Those who subscribed to the purse were alarmed at the result, and made off without handing over the money.

EPIDEMIC TYPHUS.

New York Alarmed Over a Disease Imported With Refugees.

A New York despatch says: Thirty-six cases of typhus fever were discovered this afternoon by the inspectors of the Health Department of this city. Fifteen cases were discovered in the building occupied by the United Hebrew Charity Association on East 12th street. Twenty-one more cases were located at 5 Essex street and in a house on Monroe street. The victims are men, women and children. The places were fumigated and the people removed to North Brother Island. This is the same as the hunger typhus fever of Russia. It is said to be the worst of all fevers. Over 200 Jews recently came from Marseilles on the steamship Massalia, and it is supposed that some of them contracted the disease during the voyage. The inspectors are now scouring the city to arrest an epidemic of the disease.

A Sorrowful Book.

In Mrs. Humphrey Ward's new novel there are three deaths by accident, two by suicide, two cases of cancer, one of consumption, one of paralysis and one of diphtheria. This is all well enough, so far as it goes. But what is to be thought of a novelist who goes through the whole of her book without a single case of grip?

Germany is a man's country," said a titled German lady. "Men will die for their sweethearts, but their wives must live for them

FLIGHT OF MANY WIVES.

An Epidemic of Elopements in Worcester.

A Worcester, Mass., despatch says: Elopements have become epidemic here, and the husbands of the town are alarmed. An exodus of wives has set in that threatens to smash many a heartstone and to ruin the census statistics of South Worcester. In the past ten days three women left their homes, and one tried to, but failed. All are English, and all were employed at Whittall's carpet Mill. Philadelphia seems to be the objective point of the runaways.

The epidemic started a week ago Monday when Mrs. Charles Lloyd, a widow, who keeps a boarding house on Douglass street, suddenly left town, leaving her household goods with her brother, with orders to sell them and forward the proceeds to Philadelphia. The same day Charles Smith, her favorite boarder, also bought a ticket for Philadelphia and left town.

The following day William Jenkins, upon returning to his home, found that his wife had stripped the house of furniture and clothing and taken her two children and disappeared. Her husband says she did not even leave him a pair of trousers. She had run away more than once before. So far as is known, she had no companion in her flight.

To-day it was developed that there were two more wayward wives in the neighborhood, one of whom had skipped, but the other was prevented from going by her husband. Harry Page, one of the young men in question, came to this city from Philadelphia a little more than a year ago, and went to work in Whittall's mill. He went to board with a fellow weaver, Thomas T. Turner, while his friend boarded with a neighbor. Turner became suspicious of Page's relations with his wife, and last week ordered him out of the house. Page thereupon gave up his job in the mill and left for Philadelphia yesterday. Mrs. Turner also disappeared, taking with her all the money she could secure and such valuable articles as she could carry. Her sewing machine and other bulky articles she sent to the freight station to be shipped to Philadelphia. Her husband stopped the shipment and notified the police.

The other young man had a row with the husband of his boarding mistress, and was ordered out of the house last week, Wednesday. He threw up his job at the mill on Thursday, and left for Philadelphia on Saturday. The woman had her trunk all packed to go, when her husband discovered the scheme and stopped it.

The married men at the mill are considerably stirred up over the elopements. One of them said to-day that he was thinking of chaining his wife to his loom in the mill during the day until the epidemic had spent its force.

A PLOT THAT FAILED.

Six Montreal Jail Birds Conspire to Break Out of Prison.

A Montreal despatch says: A desperate attempt to break jail was arranged for at the Montreal prison yesterday, but was frustrated by the confession of one of the prisoners. Thomas Litzenberg, for whom extradition papers were granted in Ottawa yesterday, was the ringleader. He is wanted in Chicago for jail-breaking, shooting with intent to kill and burglary; and he has been in jail here for the past two weeks awaiting extradition. Yesterday afternoon he forced his way past one of the guards, and ran into the governor's office and asked him if he had any letters for him. The governor replied "No," at the same time reprimanding him for coming to the office against the rules. It is thought this trip to the office was only a ruse on the part of Litzenberg to see how an escape could be managed. Litzenberg used very abusive language to the governor, and dared him to put him in the dungeon. About half an hour after this a guard came to the governor and asked him to see a prisoner who would make an important communication. The prisoner told a most singular story. He said he was one of six prisoners who had formed a conspiracy to break out of the prison that night. In the cells of one of their number would be found a knife ten inches in length, which was to be used without mercy on any of the guards who attempted to stop the outbreak. In another cell would be found a bunch of skeleton keys. The informer said he had been compelled to enter the plot against his will, and had been threatened with death if he divulged the secret. He dare not go back to his cell without protection. The governor took action at once, locked all the suspected men in new cells, and then searched the old cells, where he found the knife and bunch of keys.

ALL HANDS LOST.

A Nova Scotian Vessel Burned in Mid Ocean.

A New York despatch says: The identity of the ship seen burning on January 16th, about 1,200 miles southwest of Cape Clear, Ireland, or nearly in mid-ocean, has been established. She was the Nova Scotian clipper Loodiana, which left this port with a large cargo of refined petroleum, in cases, on December 31st. She was commanded by Capt. Boyd, and carried a crew of 38 men. She is the only oil ship overdue at a European port, and there is no doubt that she was the vessel that the steamship Egyptian Monarch passed on January 16th. Capt. Irwin, of the Egyptian Monarch, reported after reaching Liverpool on January 22nd he sighted a wooden vessel burning fiercely. Judging from the dense black smoke and from the odor, he thought she was laden with oil. Her masts were gone. Her bowsprit was standing, and to it Capt. Irwin saw two men clinging. Before a boat could be lowered the bowsprit snapped and fell into the sea with the two men, who disappeared. Believing that the boats from the burning ship might be in the neighborhood, Capt. Irwin remained near until dawn. He saw no signs of the crew on the waters. He concluded that if they had succeeded in launching a boat it had been swamped. The steamship Imperial Prince saw the burning ship at eleven o'clock on the morning of the day the Egyptian Monarch left here. The weather became thick just after the Imperial Prince sighted the flaming craft, and when the mist left nothing was seen of her. The Loodiana was owned by Bennett, Smith & Sons, of Windsor, N. S., and was insured for $40,000. She measured 1,820 tons.

DEBARRT'S FRESHNESS.

Detroit Officials Claim His Conduct is Wholly Illegal.

A Detroit despatch says: Referring to a Buffalo despatch stating that three Grand Trunk employees, working in that city but residing in Stratford, had been returned to Canada, the *Evening News* says: This is startling news for many Detroit employees who live across the river, and a visit was paid to the collector's office this morning to learn if the law is to be enforced here. Collector Hopkins is out of town, but Deputy Collector Tillman gave the desired information. "They have done that two or three times in Buffalo," said Mr. Tillman, "but when we asked the district attorney's opinion last October he made a long search, and was unable to find any laws bearing on the subject. Mr. Hopkins is now in Washington. I think I shall call his attention by telegraph to the action of the Buffalo authorities."

"What was the result of former attempts to enforce such a rule in Buffalo?"

"I don't know," replied Mr. Tillman.

"Has the Detroit collector received any notification of such a law?"

"None whatever."

"Have any complaints been made against the practice of allowing Canadian residents to work in Detroit?"

"None that I can remember."

The investigation showed 39 Detroiters worked in Walkerville, while only 15 Walkerville residents worked in Detroit, so in the case of Walkerville, at least, the advantage would seem to be on this side.

HER LIFE FOR HER SISTER.

One Girl Tries to Save Another and Both are Crushed to Death.

A despatch via Chicago says: A terrible accident occurred at Cameron, near Wheeling, W. Va., on Wednesday night, by which two beautiful young girls, daughters of William Criswell, a wealthy citizen, lost their lives—one of them while heroically attempting to save the other. Essie and Georgia Criswell, 14 and 16 respectively, were walking along the Baltimore & Ohio tracks, and while attempting to cross in front of a west-bound train Essie fell when the engine was almost upon her, Georgia, seeing her sister's danger, and ignoring the fact that the attempt was almost certain death, rushed to her rescue. She too stumbled and was struck by the locomotive and killed. Essie was cut in two by the wheels.

An equestrian statue of the Emperor Frederick is to be erected on a hill in Alsace, on a spot overlooking the field of Worth. The statue is to cost $60,000.

THE BILL OF FARE.

Mr. Mowat's Legislation for the Session Foreshadowed in the SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

The Benefit Societies to Receive Some Consideration.

Forest Reservation and Provincial Park at Nipissing—Forest Fires Decreasing—Last Session in the Old Buildings—Fish and Game Commission.

As it had been announced that this was to be the last session in the old building on Front street quite a large crowd attended. It is now 56 years since the first Parliament was held in the west wing of the building. Sir John Colborne opened the session there in 1836, and as this was to be the last session in the legislative pile some historical interest was attached to the event. Many changes have taken place since then. The building is unchanged except that it is more dilapidated and weather-beaten. The form of government has been replaced by another, and the generation that represented all that was wise and socially brilliant on that occasion has passed away.

Among the many spectators present was Mrs. J. M. Gibson.

Mr. Speaker took the chair shortly before 3 o'clock, and read the writs calling for elections to take the place of the ex-members, Messrs. Metcalfe and Dunlop.

Mr. Speaker then left the chair.

Outside was "C" Company, of Toronto, in command of Capt. Macdougall and Lieut. Laurie. When the carriage containing Chief Justice Hagarty reached the building, "C" Company band struck up the National Anthem and "C" Company gave the general salute. Chief Justice Hagarty, acting as Lieutenant-Governor, entered the room promptly at 3 o'clock. He was followed by Commander Law, R. N., Mr. Verner Harcourt, Lieut.-Col. Gray, Brigade-Major, Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, Capt. H. Mowat. The Administrator took his seat and asked the members to be seated.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

In consequence of the illness of the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Alexander Campbell, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint me Administrator for the purpose of declaring to you the causes of holding this session of the Legislative Assembly, the first in the second century of the Parliamentary history of our Province.

The lamented death, a few weeks ago, of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale caused profound sorrow throughout the British Empire. On behalf of the people of Ontario the Lieutenant-Governor communicated by cable their deep sympathy with Her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in their great affliction. His Royal Highness was pleased to acknowledge the message very graciously.

I am pleased to be able to congratulate you on the bountiful harvest of the past year. The demand for the publications of the Department of Agriculture and for the enlargement of the scope of the Bureau of Industries evinces a growing desire for fuller information with respect to all matters affecting the interests of the husbandman. The large attendance at Farmers' Institutes and at meetings of other associations connected with agriculture and the practical character of the work which is now being done are further signs of agricultural progress. The work of instruction carried on during the past year by the Dairymen's Association and by means of the travelling dairy was very satisfactory. The demands for the travelling dairy were far greater than could be met.

Notwithstanding the decreased output of timber and saw logs last winter, the revenue from woods and forests for the year 1891 was in excess of the estimate. The receipts on account of crown lands sales were also larger than anticipated.

Owing to the exceptional drought in the spring and early part of the summer of last year, forest fires were unusually numerous and extensive. By means of the system of fire ranging adopted some years ago, these fires were in some instances entirely extinguished at an early stage, and in others confined to limited areas. The prompt information conveyed to the Crown Lands Department through this service gave easy facilitated the work of the department in dealing with the injured timber, and about one hundred million feet of pine in unlicensed territory through which fires had passed, were during the latter part of the year disposed of at public sale.

A commission has been appointed to report upon the desirability of establishing a forest reservation and park in part of the Nipissing District, south of the River Mattawa, and upon the methods and expense of maintaining and managing the same.

The depression of the mining industries of Great Britain and the United States from the failure of several large mining companies, during the last year, had an injurious effect upon existing and projected enterprises in Ontario also. A steady demand has, nevertheless, been kept up for our mineral lands, the leasing provisions in the mining act being regarded with special favor. A bill to consolidate and amend the mining laws will be laid before you.

I am pleased to be able to state that the new Parliament buildings are so near completion that the departmental offices will be removed thereto during the summer, and that the next session of the Legislature will probably be held in the new buildings.

I am glad to inform you also that the Provincial University buildings, so seriously damaged by fire two years ago, will be fully restored within the next few months. The improved interior arrangements and the erection of a library apart from the main building will add greatly to the efficiency of the work of the university. I am pleased also to perceive the progress made with the building for Victoria University, now federated with the Provincial institution.

The completion of the new buildings erected for the use of Upper Canada College marks an epoch in the history of one of the oldest educational institutions of the Province. So great has been the demand for admission to the college that the increased accommodation is still inadequate to meet the public wants. A full report by the trustees of the college will be submitted.

Bills have been prepared and will be laid before you immediately, consolidating the municipal law, the assessment laws, and the election laws, respectively, at these now stand. Bills amending these laws will also be submitted for your consideration, with the view of such amendments as you approve of being introduced into the consolidated acts before the passing thereof.

A bill will be submitted to extend some of the provisions of the laws heretofore made in respect of insurance, to certain classes of insurance not included in the present enactments. Also a measure to correct the evils which have arisen from the difficulty under existing laws of distinguishing licensed insurance companies and legitimate and bona fide benefit societies from organizations which are unauthorized and illusory.

The report of the Commission on the Fish and Game of the Province will be laid before you, and if possible, measures will be submitted during the session having in view the more effective protection of these important sources of food supply.

Amongst other bills which are in preparation is a bill for the assessment of collateral or remote inheritances in certain cases. A bill adopting in substance the recent modifications by the British Parliament of the laws relating to mortmain, and a measure respecting the emoluments of certain of the county officers, who are paid by fees.

The public accounts for the past year will be laid before you at an early date. You will be pleased to learn that the expenditure has been kept within the appropriation, and that the revenue has exceeded the amount anticipated.

The estimates for the current year will be presented for your approval. They will be found to be framed with due regard to economy and to the necessities of the public service.

After Chief Justice Hagarty had retired an interval followed, during which the House was cleared.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair and read a copy of the Lieutenant-Governor's address.

Mr. Speaker announced that he had received a certificate of the election of Mr. Kirkwood, M. P. P. for East Wellington.

Mr. Mowat and Mr. Dryden retired, and then entered supporting Mr. Kirkwood. Mr. Mowat repeated the introducing formula, and Mr. Kirkwood took his seat.

Mr. Mowat moved that the Speech from the Throne be taken into consideration on Monday. He said that when the debate began on Friday there was very little to be done on the Monday following, and he agreed with the hon. gentleman opposite that the reply should be postponed, and so introduced the motion. He added that he expected the Public Accounts would be laid on the table on the day following the conclusion of the debate on the address, and that the financial statement would be given the day following that.

The motion was passed.

Mr. Mowat then moved, and Mr. Hardy seconded, that the following select standing committees be appointed: 1st, on Privileges and Elections; 2nd, on Railways; 3rd, on Miscellaneous and Private Bills; 4th, on Standing Orders; 5th, on Public Accounts; 6th, on Printing; 7th, on Municipal Law; and that the said committees shall be severally empowered to examine and enquire into all such matters and things as shall be referred to them by this House, and to report from time to time their observations and opinions thereon, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Whitney—From the Municipal Council of Chesterville, praying that power be given to municipalities to relieve from taxation all personal property.

Dr. Willoughby—Re the Narrows bridge.

Mr. E. F. Clarke—From the Journeymen Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters' Association of Toronto, praying for the abolition of the property qualification for holding municipal office; also praying for an amendment to the Municipal Act which will give power to municipalities to decide as to the incidence of taxation for municipal purposes; also praying for the insertion of a clause in the specifications for all public works providing that the successful tenderer shall pay the rate of wages prevailing in such trade, and calling upon the municipality in which the proposed work is to be performed to enforce the law under penalty of forfeiture of his contract; also praying for the abolition of the contract system in the construction of public works; also for an amendment to the Municipal Act that shall permit the entire electorate to vote on money by-laws.

Mr. Cleland—From the County Council of Grey, re the union of Public and High School boards.

Mr. H. E. Clarke—From District Assembly 125, Knights of Labor, asking for the abolition of the contract system on public works.

Mr. E. F. Clarke—From the local Brotherhood of Brassworkers, praying that similar privileges may be given to the councils of municipalities in Ontario as are enjoyed by the municipalities in British Columbia with respect to the levying of taxation for municipal purposes; also from the Cabinet and Piano-makers' Association on the same subject.

Mr. Campbell (Algoma)—From the township of Wilburforce and North Algoma, praying that the privileges of taxation enjoyed by the British Columbia municipalities be extended to those of Ontario; also from the inhabitants of the township of Hallman, praying that a colonization road be opened from Massie to Webbwood along the track of the C. P. R.; also from the residents of the townships of Johnson and Coffin, asking for a grant for a colonization road.

Mr. Hardy said that these petitions were out of order, as they asked for money grants.

Mr. Gibson (Huron)—From the ratepayers of U. S. S. No. 1, Turnberry, praying for an amendment to the school law to extend the limit for third-class certificates to five years.

Mr. Harcourt—From the village of Niagara Falls, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the village to amend the compiled plan now on record by the filing of a new plan of the village.

Mr. Ferguson—From the Chatham Waterworks Company, praying that an Act may pass to enable the company to borrow money.

Mr. Tait—From Mr. Frank Turner and others, of Toronto, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the People's Life Insurance Co.

Dr. Gilmour—From the Toronto Electric Railway & Light Company (Limited), asking that the powers given to railway companies under the Railway Act to expropriate lands in the city of Toronto and the county of York belonging to persons or municipalities be extended to the said company.

Mr. Gibson (Huron)—From the electors of the township of Turnberry, praying for a reduction in the number of county councillors to about one-third their present number, to abolish grand juries, and take proper steps to have the Act of Confederation amended so as to reduce the number of representatives to the different Parliaments to one-third the present number, and to have the Senate abolished.

Mr. Whitney—Bill to amend the Ontario Election Act.

Mr. Balfour—Bill to amend the Municipal Act.

Mr. Meredith said that before the House adjourned for the day he would like to ask the Provincial Secretary what steps had been taken to provide a number of returns which had been asked for at the last session. He wished particularly to refer to the returns with reference to the working of the Liquor License Act.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) said that a number of returns had been prepared and would be laid on the table at an early date.

The House adjourned at 3.34 p. m.

The Attorney-General—On Tuesday next Select committee to strike the standing committees ordered by this House.

The Attorney-General—On Tuesday next Select committee to assist Mr. Speaker in the care of the library.

Mr. Wood (Brant)—On Monday next—Bill to repeal the bonus clauses of the Municipal Law.

The Attorney-General—On Monday next—Select committee to assist the Speaker in the care of the library.

Mr. Hardy—On Tuesday next—Bill to consolidate the Municipal Act.

Mr. Hardy—On Tuesday next—Bill to consolidate the Assessment Act.

Mr. Hardy—On Tuesday next—To amend the Land Surveyors' Act and to incorporate land surveyors.

Mr. Hardy—On Tuesday next—Bill to amend and consolidate the laws respecting mining.

Mr. Gibson—On Tuesday next—Bill to amend the laws relating to insurance.

Mr. Gibson—On Tuesday next—Bill to amend the Act respecting Insurance Corporations.

Mr. Gibson—On Tuesday next—Bill to amend and consolidate the Acts relating to game and fur-bearing animals.

Mr. Hardy—On Tuesday next—Bill to amend the Fisheries Act.

Mr. Harcourt—On Tuesday next—Bill to make provision for the assessment of collateral or remote inheritances in certain cases.

NOTES.

Hon. C. F. Fraser, Commissioner of Public Works, was the only absent member of the Cabinet to-day. He is sojourning at Clearhead Springs, near the base of Pike's Peak, 75 miles from Denver. He will not be back in time to participate in the budget debate, but is expected towards the close of the session. The duties of the Public Works Department will be attended to in the House by Hon. Richard Harcourt.

A LONG NAP.

A Girl Who Has Not Been Awake in Eighteen Months.

An Indinapolis despatch says: There is in this city a sleeper that beats any yet reported. In the Insane asylum is a patient named Bridget Pendegrast, who has not been awake for 18 months. About that long ago she showed symptoms of drowsiness, and in spite of all efforts she soon settled into a deep slumber, from which she has not yet awakened. During the day she sits in a rocking chair near a window, and at night is placed in bed by attendants. Her eyes are closed, but the lids can be opened by force, when the orbs stare out in a blank manner. Her only food is milk, of which she is given about three quarts a day through a silver tube in her nose that connects with the throat. She is gradually wasting away, and as no effort can arouse her it is not likely that she can live much longer.

It Was Stuffed.

A London cable says: An incident arising from the masked balls given at the Covent Garden theatre led to a hearing in a police court on Thursday last. A man named Lowther, who had been an occupant of a box, was summoned to appear in court to answer to a charge of assaulting a policeman. Lowther and his party had with them a lay figure dressed as an old gentleman. Attention was drawn to the box by the eccentric tricks of the old man. Finally a row occurred, and there was great excitement, when finally Lowther hurled him headlong from the box. When some of the people on the floor rushed to his assistance they were chagrined to find that he was only a stuffed man. Some people who had no keen sense of the ridiculous insisted on the expulsion of the offenders. Constables were sent to the box, but when they tried to eject Lowther he struck them. The result was the issuing of the summons. The magistrate refused to regard the act seriously.

GERMANY'S NEW DANGER.

Emperor William Alarmed at the Growth of the Anarchists.

REPRESSIVE MEASURES CONTEMPLATED.

A New York despatch of last Monday night says:—The *Sun's* Berlin letter says: The reactionary influences in the Imperial Court have been set in motion again by the recent troubles with the Anarchists in Spain. Persons of the tendencies manifested in the Bismarckr riegem aretrying to move the Emperor to return to the policy of repression if not persecution of social Democrats and Anarchists. Some of these men are of the stalwart Conservative Buttkamer stripe. Most of them however, are courtiers, whose interests incline them to oppose all liberalizing inclinations of the Emperor.

In Mainz a definite plot to murder has been discovered, it is said, among the Anarchists. A soldier guarding the powder magazine there was set upon by three masked men with clubs and revolvers. Several bullets struck the soldier's metal helmet and glanced off, but one penetrated to the skull and made a slight scalp wound. The sentry was able to fire his rifle twice before the men had time to reach him, with their clubs and they were frightened away. The three men have not yet been found, but the police are seeking them in the haunts of the social Democrats and Anarchists of the city. A large reward has been offered for their apprehension. Anarchists are suspected also of setting the fires at Koenigsberg castle.

Recent arrests of Nihilists in St. Petersburg led the Czar at once to the belief that Nihilists and German Anarchists were working together, and this conclusion was communicated to Emperor William. Several Berlin detectives were dispatched to St. Petersburg, where they are conducting an investigation for their Government. All these discoveries have staggered the Emperor, who thought that the Anarchists were harmless and had been finally counselled by his efforts on behalf of the laboring men of the Empire. He spoke of the matter at length with Minister Miquel at Count Von Caprivi's last Parliamentary dinner, and denounced the Anarchists as grossly ungrateful, in view of his clemency toward them. "I am now convinced," he said, "that if I ever again pardon a convicted Anarchist I shall be guilty of a great wrong toward my loyal and peaceful subjects. It has been my hope that the more moderate Socialists would abstain from the extreme views and acts of the Anarchists, otherwise I should not have hesitated to deal with them all more severely than has been done before."

These words have delighted the members of the reactionary parties and after the recent disclosures they feel confident that they can move the Emperor to anything if they only can induce the police to co-operate with them by bringing in sufficiently exaggerated reports and rumors. The Emperor's intention to summon the Council of State is known now to have no connection with the effect upon agriculture that is likely to be produced by the commercial treaties, but with the spread of Anarchism. His resolution to act has been rendered specially timely by the preparations of the Socialists for May-day demonstrations. It is expected that the Government will require that the leaders give guarantees that the processions and picnics and meeting will be conducted with perfect order. Should these guarantees be lacking, all demonstrations will be prohibited. The present programme of the leaders is for a gigantic affair, and it includes every town and village in the country, the intention being to excite as many as possible of Germany's 250,000 coal and iron miners. The German Embassy in London has sent Caprivi full reports of every hearing in the recent trial of English anarchists, and further details have been requested for a final comprehensive summary of the case.

A BRAVE JACK TAR.

A Sailor Carries a Life Line Through the Surf and Saves a Crew.

A St. John's, Nfld., despatch says: The Prince Edward Island schooner Avenger was driven on the rocks twenty miles from St. John's on Saturday in a blinding snowstorm. While the vessel was pounding to pieces the boat was launched and immediately swamped. Death stared the crew in the face. Captain Rice called for a volunteer to swim to the shore with a life line. Murdoch Gillis responded. He was carried shoreward on the breast of an enormous wave, but the shore was composed of precipitous rocks, upon which in the tumult of the waves it was extremely difficult to effect a landing. There were in the sea a number of barrels of oil, which had been swept from the vessel's deck, and impeded and hindered the swimmer. Gillis had to obtain a hold upon any point on the shore, and was obliged to give it up. He was drawn back on board the vessel, where he rested an hour, then he tried again, this time being successful. Getting his hands in a hole in one of the rocks he drew himself up, and by catching points of rock he succeeded in climbing to a spot on which he could fasten a line. Then he drew ashore a larger line, and by means of this the captain and crew all got safely to the shore. Gillis had nothing on but his drawers, undershirts, socks and a pair of slippers. In this scanty clothing, hatless and shivering, he walked five miles to the nearest lighthouse, where he obtained more clothing, and the party proceeded to St. John's, having lost everything but their lives.

SHE WAS IN A TRANCE, BUT Ignorant Friends Came Near Burying Her for Dead.

A Warsaw, Ill., despatch says: Mrs. S. Wilson, living twelve miles south of the city, became suddenly ill last Saturday and to all appearances died. She was dressed for burial, and arrangements for the funeral were made. No physician was called in. On Monday a neighbor was sent to Warsaw for a coffin, but got drunk and did not reach home until Tuesday morning. When the watchers began to place the supposed corpse in the coffin the woman threw up her arms and caught one of the attendants by both wrists. With difficulty her fingers were released. By the aid of a mirror respiration was detected. Restoratives were applied, and in a few hours Mrs. Wilson was able to talk. She is too weak to say much about her experience while in the trance. She says she knew preparations were being made for her burial, and it was by an almost superhuman effort she threw up her arms and clutched the wrists of the attendant. She will recover.

GREAT RAILWAY SCHEME.

Railways Will Abandon Chicago Stations and Build a Belt Line.

A Chicago despatch says: The *Times* says a decidedly revolutionary move is contemplated by the various railways entering Chicago. Rather than elevate their tracks they will transfer their base of operations. It is proposed to build a new belt line with which each road will make connections outside the city, all tracks, depots, and other property within the city limits to be absolutely abandoned. It is proposed to sell all railroad property in the city limits, and it is believed that the amount so realized will build the belt line, all new depots, and pay all expenses attending the change, and then leave a surplus of more than $10,000,000 in the aggregate. Behind the scheme are all the Vanderbilt roads, including the Chicago & Northwestern and six other companies. The motive for this radical departure is the agitation resulting from the daily horrors at grade crossings, the loss of life in the aggregate being appalling.

The Spring Chancery Courts.

BOYD, C.

Toronto, Wednesday, 20th April.
Woodstock, Friday, 1st April.
Barrie, Tuesday, 5th April.
Stratford, Monday, 11th April.
Whitby, Friday, 29th May.
Lindsay, Wednesday, 25th May.
Peterboro', Tuesday, 31st May.

FERGUSON, J.

London, Monday, 4th April.
Goderich, Monday, 18th April.
Walkerton, Monday, 25th April.
St. Thomas, Monday, 2nd May.
Sandwich, Monday, 9th May.
Sarnia, Thursday, 19th May.
Chatham, Monday, 23rd May.

ROBERTSON, J.

Ottawa, Thursday, 17th March.
Coburg, Thursday, 31st March.
Cornwall, Monday, 18th April.
Brockville, Monday, 25th April.
Kingston, Monday, 2nd May.
Belleville, Monday, 9th May.

MEREDITH, J.

Brantford, Tuesday, 8th March.
Owen Sound, Tuesday, 15th March.
Hamilton, Thursday, 7th April.
Guelph, Thursday, 28th April.
Simcoe, Monday, 16th May.
St. Catharines, Thursday, 26th May.

She—Order is heaven's first law; wonder what the second is? He—Probably to tip the ministering angel who brings it.

QUIXARVYN'S RIVAL:

A STORY OF SEDGEMOOR.

(By H. Greenhough Smith—From the Strand Magazine for December.)

The battle of Sedgemoor had been fought and lost, night had come again, and in the old gray church of Weston Zoyland five hundred of the beaten rebels lay imprisoned. The scene inside the church was awful in its weird impressiveness. It might have been a gorge of the lost souls in the Inferno. The lurid glare of a few torches which were struck at intervals against the pillars revealed the forms of men sitting and lying on the seats and floor in every attitude of dejection and despair. Up and down the aisles the iron-shod heels of the sentries rang upon the pavement. The greater part of the prisoners were silent, or only moaning with the pain of recent wounds; some were praying; one was raving, mad with terror. And in truth, he and his companions had good cause for fear, for their conqueror was Feversham, the general of the Royalists, whose only mode of dealing with a rebel was to hang or shoot him without more ado, and who was only waiting for the daybreak to begin the work of slaughter. A few only kept their resolution—among them two who were sitting together in the shadow of the pulpit steps. Both these men had been conspicuous in the fight, and both knew well that they must die at daybreak.

The elder of the two was a man of about 35, with powerful, thick-set frame, and strong and rugged features; a bad man to have against one, one might say. He was by trade a horse-breaker, and a great part of his business was to break in the wild colts of the marsh. His companion was some six or eight years younger. His figure was tall and slight, but finely made, and his face was singularly handsome. He was the swiftest runner in the West of England, perhaps in the whole kingdom. His name was David Dare; that of the elder man was John Quixarvyn. Both were natives of the town of Axbridge, but, until the day before, they had been strangers to each other. Chance had made them comrades in the contest, where they had fought side by side, and where the same troop of Royalists seized them both.

The two were silent. Quixarvyn had pulled out a short black pipe, had filled and lighted it, and was now smoking tranquilly. His companion had also pulled out something from his breast, but it was not a pipe—it was the portrait of a beautiful young girl. He took a long look at the lovely face—a look which said farewell.

Quixarvyn watched him. In the dim light in which they sat, he could not see the features of the portrait, but he guessed how the case stood.

"Poor fellow!" he said, with more tenderness than would have been expected from his looks. Then, after a minute's silence, he went on, as much to himself as to the other, "And yet my case is harder. I was in love—I *am* in love, God help me!—and I also have her portrait in my breast. What would I give if I could look on it as you can look on yours!"

There looked at him with interest.

"What!" he said, "have you also the same trouble—a poor girl who will go distracted when she hears of what has happened to you?"

"No," said the other bitterly, "she will not go distracted; she has had enough of me. And I shall have the pain of dying unrevenged upon the knave who robbed me of her!"

It was strange to see how in a moment his eyes had grown ablaze with passion. The young man looked at him in astonishment.

"Who was it?" he inquired.

"Who was it?" echoed the other. "Do you think that if I knew I should now have cause to writhe at dying without crying out against him? No, I do not know him. I only know she loved me—that she cooled towards me—that, when I asked her plainly whether she had found a younger and a better-looking man, she confessed that it was true and threw herself upon my generosity to set her free from our engagement. I did so—in a frenzy of mad passion. But when I asked her for his name, she would not tell me, fearing, I dare say, that I might twist his neck. I should soon have found him; but then this war broke out, and in my rage I could not keep myself from rushing to the fight to cool my blood with blows. And so, here I am—going to be shot at daybreak. But I swear to Heaven, if I only had that fellow in my power for one brief minute, I could die contented.

"You are right, said the other; I should feel the same."

Quixarvyn drew a portrait from his breast and held it out to his companion.

"Look," he said, "is this a face to jilt a man? though it is one to drive him crazy. Let me look at yours—it is not more innocent than this one, I dare swear."

The you man took the potrait, and at the time time handed him his own. Each looked in silence at the por trait in his hand and in a silence of amazement, of stupefaction. The two portraits represented the same p

Quixarvyn was the first to break the silence.

"What!" he said, drawing a deep breath and bursting into a low laugh, which was both fierce and glad, "you, was it? To think that I have found you after all! Fate is kinder to me than I fancied."

The other returned his gaze.