

Vigorous Legislation

Promised by the British Liberal Premier.

The Grand Old Man Makes a Great Speech.

Salisbury and Balfour Indulge in Bitter Invective.

Some of the Troops Ordered to Egypt Will Not Be Sent.

Earthquakes in Greece and Italy—The Queen Has Signed the Decree for a New Coinage—Familiar Features of Russia's Budget Jugglers—A Snake Laboratory.

No Fight.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—In view of the settlement of the Egyptian crisis some of the reinforcements ordered to Egypt will not be sent.

The Bering Sea Business.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Sir George Baden-Powell has been dispatched to Washington Great Britain's reply in the Bering Sea case. Sir Charles Russell, Sir Richard Webster and John Rigby assisted in the preparation of the reply.

Only a Dispatch Boat.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—In the Budget Committee yesterday the German Government asked the deputies to vote a battle ship, three corvettes, a cruiser, a dispatch boat and several torpedo boats. The committee, however, voted only the dispatch boat. In view of the Emperor's recent speech for a strong navy much comment.

A Snake Laboratory.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—A snake laboratory, for the study, under strictly scientific conditions, of snake poisons and cures for snake bites is to be established in Calcutta. It is to be founded by a native of the province, and will be the only institution of its kind in the world. It will be thoroughly equipped and perfect in every respect.

British Coinage.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Queen has signed the decree legalizing the new coinage. The design of Her Majesty's head by Thomas Brock, R.A., will supersede on all gold and silver coins the worn effigy of Queen Victoria. The Queen will be represented wearing a diamond tiara instead of a crown. The 4-shilling piece will be abandoned. The Queen's title, Empress of India, will appear for the first time on all coins.

Clever Financial Feat.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Russian budget for 1893 is, for the first time, over 1,000,000,000 rubles, amounting in ordinary and extraordinary receipts and expenditures to 1,040,458,385 rubles. A deficit of something over 13,000,000 rubles is shown in the extraordinary revenue, but this is covered by a surplus in the ordinary revenue of an exactly similar amount. This is a financial feat accomplished every year by the Russian minister of finance. The estimates for the rearmament of the army and navy are set down at 29,607,000 rubles. The extraordinary and growing disparity between the expenditure on the army and navy and that on education continues to cause comment among Russian political writers.

Disastrous Earthquakes.

ATHENS, Jan. 31.—The island of Zante was shaken early this morning by an earthquake. In the town of Zante many houses were wrecked and the occupants ran in their night clothes into the street. The roof of the prison fell and many prisoners were wounded. Two hours later the town was shaken by repeated shocks. Many dead bodies have been found in the ruins, and 100 or more are reported to have been injured severely.

Rome, Jan. 31.—Stromboli, the north-easternmost of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean Sea, off the north coast of Sicily, was visited by a severe earthquake yesterday. The volcano at the western extremity of the island, which is almost constantly in eruption, had an eruption of unusual violence immediately after the earthquake shock. Much alarm prevails among the inhabitants.

British Parliament.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—In the House of Lords, Lord Brassey moved the adoption of the address. His speech was seconded by Lord Thring. Both spoke in general terms in support of the Government.

Lord Salisbury, who today appeared in opposition, said he declined in the meantime to question the foreign policy of the Government. So far as known, in the absence of official papers, the policy of the Ministry seemed to be founded on sound principles and to be executed with judgment and skill. Touching upon the question of home rule for Ireland, Lord Salisbury said that the one object of the Government during the past six months had been to get the support of a class of men whom hitherto no politician in England had tried to conciliate. The keynote of the Irish policy of the Government was to get the support of the agricultural class. The prerogative of the Crown had been used to shield murderers and release dynamiters. All the acts of the Government caused the impression that they were much more in sympathy with criminals than desirous of vindictive justice. The reference to the Queen's speech to some rule, he said, seemed to indicate that the Government opinion of the whole Irish question with which Parliament had to deal was that it was for one portion of the Irish to place their heads upon the neck of the Protestant population of Ireland. With regard to the other measures indicated in the Queen's speech, Lord Salisbury declared that nobody believed they would be undertaken. He alluded to the agricultural question and said that agriculture suffered most from want of confidence. Political partisans, he said, now preached doctrines that

filling the minds of the owners of capital with apprehension. There was no country in the world, he added, whose property was now so insecure as in Great Britain in consequence of erroneous legislative action. The Earl of Kimberley, Lord President of the Council and Secretary of State for India, said he mildly remonstrated with Lord Salisbury for accusing the Government of having sympathy for Irish criminals. He promised to introduce the Home Rule Bill in the House of Lords as soon as it passed the House of Commons, and said the Home Rule Bill would not be a snail and water measure.

When the House reassembled Mr. Gladstone, upon entering, was vociferously cheered. He took the oath as Minister and was followed by his colleagues. The Right Hon. E. J. Balfour, the Conservative leader, was likewise loudly cheered. Notice that Mr. Gladstone would introduce his Home Rule Bill on next Monday elicited prolonged Liberal cheers.

At 8:30 o'clock George Lambert, Liberal member for the South Devon division of Devonshire, rose to move the address. He spoke to empty benches, as also did Mark Beaufort, Liberal member for the Kennington division of Lambeth, who seconded the motion. The House filled, however, when Arthur J. Balfour, now leader of the Unionist Opposition, arose somewhat languidly, and amid a storm of Opposition cheers began in a sneering tone a general criticism of the Government.

Mr. Balfour denounced the Evicted Tenants Commission as so unfairly constituted that they were incapable of presenting a trustworthy report. As Mr. Balfour proceeded with a prolix statement of his objections to the Government's policy the interest of the House waned perceptibly. He demanded in conclusion that the House should say whether or not the release of Egan and Callan, the Irish dynamiters, was a part of a policy of amnesty intended to involve the release of all the Irish dynamiters, and he charged Mr. Morley, Irish Secretary, with having used the Crown prerogative for political purposes.

Mr. Gladstone was cheered loudly when he rose to answer Mr. Balfour. He had noticed, he said, that with the continued growth of legislative arrears the eagerness of the country for vigorous legislation increased. He had decided to lose no time, therefore, in satisfying this eagerness. He would secure the appointment of a royal commission to inquire into the Welsh land question. The suspensory bills would be quickened, he believed, the activity of the churches of Wales and Scotland. He reproached Mr. Balfour for assailing with inflammatory criticism a bill not yet introduced, and for doing his utmost to prejudice the minds of his followers against a plan of home rule of which he was still ignorant. Mr. Balfour had asked where there was an empire which had been strengthened by the adoption of local autonomy? Mr. Gladstone replied that as Lord Salisbury had done some years ago he would point to Austria as an illustration applicable to the case of Great Britain and Ireland. He would also point to the British colonies, which 60 years ago were ruled from London, but demanded separation until self-government finally was granted. He would not reply to Mr. Balfour's invective against Mr. Balfour's administration of Ireland, except to say that the wise policy of clemency had been simultaneous with a great decrease of agrarian crime. Mr. Balfour's attack upon the Evicted Tenants Commission recurred upon himself. Why did he not make his own illustration applicable to the case of the commission's proposals came before the House, when he could urge his objections with greater force? The mission to Uganda was necessary in order that an impartial and thorough inquiry be made into affairs there. The result of this inquiry would enable the Government to arrive at a rational decision. Those who wished to wash their hands of Uganda forgot the charters and other obligations which they would thereby involve. He did not believe that in his long parliamentary career he had ever uttered words so rash and dangerous as were those uttered by Mr. Balfour concerning the difficulties in Egypt. These words had seemed to suggest that the Government would lose no time in getting out of Egypt.

Mr. Balfour rose and repudiated the charge that he had suggested the probability of a hasty evacuation. Upon resuming Mr. Gladstone said that the Government had not to consider the question of occupation, but merely the maintenance of order. The relations of the two Governments had now been placed on a satisfactory footing, and no further trouble was apprehended. In conclusion Mr. Gladstone repeated his appeal to the House not to be moved by premature denunciations of the Home Rule Bill. He could understand the impatience of members if they discovered any disposition to delay the bill, but this did not exist. It surely would be better for all to wait and give the provisions of the bill their full, careful, dispassionate, perhaps calm, impartial and even benevolent judgment.

After Mr. Gladstone's speech the House adjourned. In his speech this evening Mr. Gladstone showed plainly that he had been irritated by Mr. Balfour's taunts. The tone of his voice indicated deep indignation and his gestures were rapid and violent, especially when he repudiated the imputation that royal clemency had been exploited for political purposes in the case of the Irish dynamiters and the Gweedore prisoners. When he came to the discussion of Uganda and Egypt his energy was partially exhausted, his voice was husky and he was obliged to relapse into a conversational tone. He spoke for 45 minutes with good effect.

Nearly 40 notices of bills and motions were given during the sitting. This is the largest number recorded at any one sitting of Parliament. A meeting of Parliament decided this evening that John Reimond should move an amendment to the actines favor of a general amnesty for Irish political prisoners.

Mine Disaster in Styria.
VIENNA, Feb. 1.—A disastrous coal gas explosion has occurred in the Skala pit near Graz, in Styria. Five miners were killed and ten injured.

Death of Duke Victor.
BERLIN, Feb. 1.—Duke Victor of Ration, Prince of Corvey, Prince of Hoholne-Schilligfurst and President of the Prussian Upper House, has died at Breslau.

The Pall Mall Gazette's Purchaser.
LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Westminster Gazette, the new Liberal organ which appeared to-day, says the recent purchaser of the Pall Mall Gazette—formerly a Liberal organ, but now supporting the Conservatives—was Mr. Wm. Waldorf Astor.

At the Capital.

Parliament Pushing Its Business Through.

Bill to Prevent Seat-Stealing a la London.

Proposal to Distract Bribe-Takers—Knights of Labor Ask for Legislation—The New Brunswick Lieutenant-Governorship Matter Discussed.

(By Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 31.—The House spent today on the estimates, and the session on this second day has the appearance of being a month in progress. It is unprecedented that Parliament should become so industrious at the outset, and members take it as a good augury of the way this Government will conduct business.

A bill was introduced after the opening of the House this afternoon by Mr. Dickie, the object of which is to disfranchise for eight years voters who have taken bribes. In this way it is hoped elections may be purified.

Mr. Costigan introduced a bill to amend the Wreckage and Salvage Act so that certain matters referred to the Governor-in-Council by the act may be dealt with by the Minister.

The object of the bill brought in by Mr. Choquette to amend the Electoral Franchise Act is to make impossible a repetition of the London and L'Islet cases, the former of which resulted in the defeated candidate taking his seat in the House. Mr. Choquette proposes that in the case of a number of voters on a list being appealed against, the appeals be proceeded with inside of three months, and if the appeals are not proceeded with the names remain on the lists.

On motion to go into supply Mr. Davies started the debate on the Lieutenant-Governorship of New Brunswick. He reviewed the history of the province, and said that the position after prorogation of last session, and said the House had a right to know the causes of the delay and whether Sir Leonard was to have a third term. Many names were mentioned, including those of the Chief Justice of the Province, the present Secretary of State Costigan, the member for Gloucester (Burns) and the member for Northumberland (Adam), as well as Hon. Peter Mitchell, who would make an acceptable governor. Mr. Tilley has been in the province for two years in his third term. It was not proper that such an office should be allowed to drift in that way. If the claims of their supporters could not be reconciled the Governor should appoint either Sir John A. Macdonald or Peter Mitchell.

Mr. Thompson said he could not be expected to discuss the claims of the various aspirants. The office in question was filled now by a capable gentleman, and no decision has been reached with respect to his reappointment. He agreed that it would be unwise to give Mr. Tilley a third term.

Mr. Miller said it was an irregular proceeding and an abuse to permit the Lieutenant-Governor to remain in office so long after the expiration of his term. It was unwarranted, and he hoped the Government as mere tenants at the will of Federal Ministers. This was the condition when they remained in office after the expiration of their terms, and it was at variance with the intention of the Constitution that such officers should be independent.

Mr. Laurier said at present the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick was merely holding office at the pleasure of Federal Ministers. Such a condition of affairs was unwise, and the Minister should do his duty in appointing a successor.

Mr. Mulock called attention to the statements contained in General Herbert's report respecting militia equipments. Abuses were due to favoritism in awarding contracts.

Mr. Patterson (Huron) said the Government intended paying attention to Gen. Herbert's suggestions.

Mr. Hazen then resumed the discussion of the New Brunswick Governorship question, denying that it was necessary to fill the office at once.

Sir Richard Cartwright said that Mr. Tilley's present position must be unpleasant, as a Lieutenant-Governor who was at the mercy of the Federal Government was not independent and was liable to have pressure put on him to do partisan acts on pain of being kicked out.

Mr. Fraser said it was disgraceful to have men carrying around memorials asking for their appointment to lieutenant-governorships, or attaching memorials to their applications for offices with signatures improperly obtained.

Mr. Broder charged Sir Adolphe Caron with cowardice in abusing Mr. Mercier's administration, while he (Caron) was afraid to face the public and Parliament when charges were preferred against himself. Instead of facing his accusers manfully he (Caron) had taken shelter behind commissioners appointed by himself. Mr. Mercier had been tried by judge and jury and pronounced innocent, and Mr. Caron had taken refuge in the Senate. He refused even to seek election in L'Islet, which had been vacated by a Conservative.

The matter then dropped and the House went into supply.

Mr. Foster explained the arrangements made with the Bank of Montreal for the management of the public debt and the financial arrangements in London, claiming that by the change a considerable saving had been effected.

Sir Richard Cartwright doubted the wisdom of placing the whole financial business of the country in the hands of one bank.

Mr. McMillen asked why the High Commissioner was not utilized as financial agent.

Mr. Foster said that by making the High Commissioner financial agent the country would lose prestige without saving much.

Sir Richard Cartwright—You seem to have no confidence in Sir Charles Tupper. On the vote for salaries in the Assistant Receiver General's office in St. John, Sir Richard Cartwright complained about the superannuation of Mr. Crinkshaw as unnecessary, and said the principle of promotion had not been followed in naming his successor. He asked why Mr. McLeod was brought into office.

Mr. Foster said Mr. McLeod was a competent man.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Had his position anything to do with his selection?

Mr. Foster admitted that Mr. McLeod was his first cousin, that their respective mothers being sisters.

After recess the House continued in committee considering the civil service estimates. There was a long discussion upon the establishment of the new department of Trade and Commerce and the appointment of the two controllers.

Mr. McMillen gives notice of a motion "that it is expedient that pig iron be placed on the free list."

In the Senate today Mr. Bowell made a speech in which he declared that the people of the country may rest assured that the Government would reduce the duties on articles consumed in the country as it was deemed desirable.

Capital Notes.
(By Associated Press.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 31.—Sir John Thompson has called a caucus of his supporters for Thursday.

The report of the Militia Department states that 21,484 men will be drilled this year.

The Knights of Labor are asking Parliament to prohibit the importation of alien labor for the purpose of an act imposing an annual poll tax of \$100 on Chinese, resident in Canada. The amount in each case to be paid into the municipality where they reside.

GULLED AND CURTAILED.
News of the Day Without Note or Comment.

England received about 10,057,000 letters from the United States last year, Germany received 5,858,040 and France 1,884,040.

The Cataract Bank of Niagara Falls, has filed for record a judgment by default against the Niagara Wood Paper Company, of Niagara, for \$80,404.44.

Tuesday went on record as the coldest day ever experienced in Seattle, Wash., and on the Sound. One man was frozen to death near Guildman Tuesday night.

Charles Mitchell, the pugilist, sentenced to imprisonment for assaulting an old man, was discharged from prison Tuesday. He will sail for the United States in a few days.

The British Treasury has secured a warrant for the arrest of Hon. Jabez Spencer Balfour, now in Mexico. Balfour is regarded as the head and front of the Liberator Building Society frauds.

A lower part fell from an unprotected window sill in the Rue St. Denis, Paris, upon the head of a man who was passing beneath and fractured his skull so that he died in two hours without recovering consciousness.

BURNED OUT.
DAYS MONTANA, Iowa, Feb. 1.—Fire last night partly destroyed the old Equitable block, one of the principal business and office blocks in the city. The fire was started by the explosion of a gasoline stove. The office of the Daily News was damaged. Loss heavy.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—The Chicago last night destroyed by fire last night. It was a series of large paintings of the Paris Exposition, which were viewed through a spectroscopic. The damage to the paintings was \$20,000, and to other occupants of the same building \$10,000.

A \$200,000 Assignment.
NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 1.—C. C. Harrison, leather manufacturer in Newark for 30 years, have assigned. Liabilities about \$200,000.

Perished in the Flames.
HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 1.—The dwelling house of James Addison at West Newburg was burned early this morning. Mr. Addison, aged 40, and William, aged 16, perished in the flames.

Dishonest Railroad Crews.
LA JOLTA, Cal., Feb. 1.—Several trains came in from the south on the Santa Fe yesterday minus their crews, except the engineers and firemen, the remainder having deserted their posts and fled, even before they knew that warrants were out for their arrest on the charge of stealing goods in transit.

Arrested for False Pretences.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 1.—Jas. A. McGeech, one of the men engaged in the alleged deal of selling all the Pittsburgh breweries to a London syndicate, was arrested yesterday. The charge against him is false pretences. To pay an overdue bill he drew on Col. Hill, of Minneapolis, but the draft was returned.

A Cold Day for Peru.
PERU, Ind., Feb. 1.—The main supply pipe of the Natural Gas Company burst in the middle of the Waikanae River yesterday, caused by moving ice. Everything is shut off and much distress is prevailing. All the factories and large consumers were shut off. The outlook is gloomy, as the pipe cannot be repaired inside of 60 days and the supply of wood and coal is very short.

Lumpy Jaw Treatment.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, has returned from Chicago, where he has concluded the experiments which have been in progress in that city to test the effect of treatment of lumpy jaw in cattle. Eighty cattle were slaughtered, all of which had been affected with that disease, and 63 were found to be completely cured. This is even better than the showing made when the first lot of 100 animals were killed, which showed 63 per cent. of cures.

A Sure Recommendation.
MRS. SUBURB—Are you acquainted with her personally?
Manager of servant's registry—Yes, indeed. She is a good girl. She comes in here almost every week for a place.

A Question of Logic.
"You ought to run all mamma's errands without grumbling," said papa. "Little boys ought to be better than spiders, and yet spiders are just as patient as possible."
"Yes, sir," was the answer; "and perhaps if I had as many legs as a spider I'd be patient."

J. Henry and C. J. Benn, of New York, came in from the palace car porters, pleaded guilty at Lockport, N. Y., to the charge of smuggling opium from Toronto to New York.

"There cannot be too many churches in a town," says the Marion Record. That depends on how they pay their preachers.

London and Port Stanley.

The City's Interest Amply Protected by Last Year's Council.

Ex-Ald. Joseph Jeffery Reviews the Objections Raised.

Important Legal Decision in Support of His Contentions to the \$50,000 for Repairs Clause.

To the Editor of the ADVERTISER.

In this my second letter relating to the London and Port Stanley Railway lease I shall treat principally of the effect of clause 3 of the said lease and of the amendment thereto, added at the suggestion of Mayor Essery, and will prove to the satisfaction of any intelligent person that the city was as perfectly protected by the clause as it originally stood as they are since the clause Mayor Essery suggested has been added.

It would take up too much of your space to quote Mayor Essery's clause in full. Suffice it to say it limits the expenditure to two years' rent, which cannot be less than \$56,000, and may, and likely will, reach \$75,000.

I propose to show that the original clause limited the expenditure to two years' rent, and that it was possible for the parties of the first part, its road, bridges and rails, and all and every portion of its property, buildings, way, track and appurtenances, in the first place, be paid by the said parties of the second part, who shall be reimbursed by the said parties of the first part by the application by the said parties of the second part for the first two years of the said term of twenty years of so much of the term hereby reserved as shall be necessary to recoup them the amount of the said cost.

Mayor Essery, as a lawyer, ought to have known that the above, without doubt, limited the expenditure to two years' rent, and that it was possible for the parties of the second part to expend a much larger sum they could not recover more than two years' rent. In proof of this contention I will merely cite one case, which is quite sufficient:

41. Upper Canada Queen's Bench. W. v. Shannon, et al.—Lease, construction allowance out of rent.

"The plaintiff leased a tavern to defendant for three years at a rent of \$400 a year, payable quarterly, the said lessor to allow the said lessee the amount he has to pay in each year. The license fee when the lease was executed and for some years previously was \$85, but in the following year it was raised to \$200.

"Held, that the lessee could claim no allowance beyond the first quarter's rent, the lessee being bound to allow the fee only provided it did not exceed such rent."

Comment is unnecessary.

I now propose to prove that if the expenditure had not been limited to the two years' rent above, the city was perfectly protected by the arbitration clause.

It must be remembered in discussing this subject that the syndicate is by the lease authorized to put the road in good repair deducting the amount out of the first two years' rent. After they have put the road in good repair, they are bound at their own end of the lease deliver it up in good repair. It is admitted by everyone who has examined it that the road is in good repair with the exception of the bridges and stations.

Now, last Mr. C. F. Hanson, a gentleman whose ability none would dispute, was employed to make a careful inspection of the road and to report what it would cost to put it in good repair. I would like to give his report in full, but it would occupy too much space. Suffice it to say that he estimated the cost of putting all the bridges in repair at \$1,000, and that to replace the five bridges with entire new structures would only cost \$31,450. I think any reasonable person must admit that if old bridges are replaced by new ones it is stretching the repair clause to its utmost limit.

Mayor Essery, I understand, contended that the syndicate might in place of wooden bridges erect expensive iron or steel ones and make the city pay for them. Surely no man of common sense would believe such an absurdity. The repair of a wooden bridge cannot mean the erection of iron or steel bridges. It is scarcely possible that the entire expenditure for putting the road in complete repair will exceed \$40,000. I believe it will be considerably below that figure.

When the matter came up in the City Council it was suggested that the cost of repairs be taken out of the first year's rent, but Mr. Levy, on behalf of the syndicate, suggested that the cost might exceed that amount, and that his clients, not positively knowing the state of repair, were not willing to be limited to the amount of one year's rent. It was then suggested and agreed that they should be allowed to take the cost out of the first two years' rent, but it was not supposed by any of the aldermen that the expenditure would exceed the amount of the first year's rent, but feeling satisfied that the city was perfectly protected by the arbitration clause, considered that it did not matter whether the expenditure was taken out of one or two years' rent.

For the information of your readers I would state that the arbitration clause provides that if the arbitrators appointed by the city and the syndicate cannot agree upon the third arbitrator shall be chosen by the chief justice of the queen's bench division of the high court of justice for the Province of Ontario, and in case he is absent, by the semi-judge of the senior judge of the said queen's bench division of the said court.

With reference to the other amendments, they are not worth discussing, being so trifling as not to amount to anything. Even if the amendments were important ought they to have been insisted upon? The City Council, after mature deliberation, assisted by their solicitor, made a bargain with the syndicate, in the faith of which they (the syndicate) entered into contracts. It is one thing to make a bargain and another and very disreputable thing to repudiate it after it has been made, and attempt to force better terms. Every honest man ought to be ashamed of such a transaction.

What would be thought of the directors

REMOVAL.

An invitation is extended to all to visit us at 216 Dundas street, northwest corner of Clarence (Brown & Morris' old stand). We opened our new Drug Store on Saturday, Jan. 21. We will be happy to see all our old friends and customers.

As in the past, we will endeavor to keep an absolutely pure and fresh stock of Drugs and Chemicals, quality to be of first importance. In our new premises we are opening many new lines of Toilet Goods, Hair Brushes, Exquisite Perfumes, etc., all at remarkably low prices. Dispensing Prescriptions is with us a specialty. Please remember the new address.

CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE, CHEMISTS.

216 DUNDAS STREET, Northwest Corner of Dundas and Clarence Streets.

of a loan company, a bank or a manufacturing company repudiating contracts made by their predecessors. Mayor Essery, I presume, was determined to make some alterations, thinking no doubt to make capital for himself, and seemed prepared to jeopardize the whole deal and run the risk of inflicting great damage on this city for the sake of having his own will.

It certainly reflects great credit on last year's aldermen and the city solicitor that so little fault could be found with a lease by one who was determined to find fault if possible. As I stated in a former letter, it takes two to make a bargain, and last year's aldermen did the best they could, and succeeded in getting better terms than the most sanguine of them expected.

JOSEPH JEFFERY.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Richard Jones Stricken Henry Stock with an Axe—The Police Magistrate Sends the Case to a Higher Court.

The charge of felonious assault preferred against Richard Jones came up at the Police Court this morning. The injured man, Henry Stock, was brought up from the hospital in a cab. He looked very pale and limped badly, walking with the aid of a stick. Jones and Stock were employees of Marshall's livery—at least Stock says he was, but this Mr. Marshall denies. On Jan. 24 they quarreled over a coat. They had quite a few words, but Stock denied striking Jones. He might have threatened to strike him alone, giving him a blow with the blade of the axe to help him out and inflicting a wound in the groin, the axe cutting through his overcoat, undercoat and other clothes.

Cross-examined by Mayor Essery, counsel for the defendant, Stock acknowledged having had three or four glasses of ale. The P. M. seemed to consider the affair too serious for him to proceed with, and Jones was committed to stand trial at the first court of competent jurisdiction, bail being accepted at \$200. Mr. James Marshall and T. E. Parke gave security. One drunk, a military man, was let off.

The Holmes Comet.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Dr. Lewis Swift has received a cablegram from Ralph Copeland, royal astronomer of Edinburgh, stating that Prof. Palisa had wired from Vienna that the Holmes comet now resembles a fixed star of the eighth magnitude with nebulous envelope. "Holmes' comet," said Dr. Swift, "will probably prove to be a body formed by the collision of two asteroids. Their orbits cross in that region. The discovery is one of importance in the scientific world. This comet was discovered Nov. 6 by Holmes, a London astronomer, and could be seen with the naked eye. The discovery was an accident, and the comet was, for some time, thought to be Biela's."

A NEW GRIEVANCE.

I sat behind her at the play last night, and found, also, to my distress, that of the stage I could not get a sight. "Was not her hat that placed me in this plight?" It was the shoulders of her dress.

Too Expensive.
"We have a lovely white shirt," she said artlessly. "We made a rule that any girl who spoke should pay a penny into the treasury for every word she uttered." "Quite ingenious!" "Yes; but I don't believe to it any more." "Why not?" "Pa says he can't afford it."

Steamships Arrived.

Jan. 31. At From
Majestic.....Queensdown.....New York

ROLL-
ING
UP.

The weekly sales of C. W. C. We don't intend to fire you by detailing the many money, time and labor-saving advantages possessed by C. W. C. If you have made a careful application of directions on each packet