A last (Thursday) night's Tucson (Arizona) despatch says: One of the most audacious, desperate and successful train robberies ever recorded occurred yesterday on the west-bound overland train on the Southern Pacific Railroad near here. The Southern Pacific Railroad near here. The western bound express, due here at 10.30 last avening western bound express, due here at 10.30 last evening, was stopped and robbed at Papago station, eighteen miles east of here, about 9.30. The number of men engaged in the robbery is variously estimated from five to eight. Col. Harper, the engineer, when approaching Papago was signalled by a red lantern to stop. He slowed down, and as he neared the light he noticed ob-structions on the track so placed that, in use he failed to stop, the engine would a read the track and derail itself. Immediately on stopping a dozen or more shot were fired into the express car, and a man with a pistol in each hand boarded the locomotive and commaded Har per not to get down. The other robbers had in the meantime been prying open the express car, and, failing to get in ppen, they placed a stick of giant powde under it, and compelled Harper to light the fuse attached. This he was obliged to do, but to avoid being blown up the messenger opened the car and the robbers took possession. After extinguishing the fuse they then took charge of the car, uncoupled the engine, baggage and express car from the remainder of the train, and made Harper get on the engine and pull ahead two lengths. This being done, Harper was again put off and the robbers took charge of the engine and pulled six miles toward engine and pulled six miles toward.

Here they killed the engine and
During the run the robbers went through the mail and express cars, but did not get more than \$5,000. Nothing was known here of the affair until past mid-night, when a telegram was received from Pantano, a brakeman having walked back eight miles to that place. None of th ngers were molested.

THE AMERICAN DILEMMA. The Alaskan and Canadian Fisheries Mus

be Settled on Similar Principles. A Washington cable says: The Department of State is carefully considering the question of the jurisdiction of the United States over the Alaskan fur seal 'fisheries. The statement made in the Canadian Parliament vesterday, to the effect that com-munications on the subject had been sent by that Government to Secretary Bayard, is denied at the State Department, and its said that all of the correspondence touching the fisheries has been carried on directly with the Government of Great Britain. This fact, it is believed, will ex-plain the delay in hearing from the State Department, of which complaint has been made at Ottawa. The United States laws, under which certain British Columbian vessels were seized by the revenue cutter Corwen last season, are more than twenty years old, and the question of a conflict between them and the law of nations is one especially knotty and difficult of settle-ment. The fact that this question has been raised strengthens the Department of State in its determination to continue t pursue the temperate course it has so far followed in the negotiations with Great Britain concerning the Canadian fisheries. The vast Alaskan fisheries are thought to be quite as important to this country as are the Nova Scotian inshore fisheries, and the State Department is necessarily obliged to so shape its construction of the laws and treaties as to preserve the right of the United States to the exclusive enjoyment of the Alaskan fisheries while maintaining the treaty rights of our fishermen in North American waters. It is held that there cannot be two constructions of the laws, and any position assumed by the Depart-ment must apply equally to Atlantic and

MINIATURE REBELLION.

The People of Paulding, Ohio, in Arms-Troops Called Out-The First Victim.
A Defiance, O., despatch says: Fred
Reeves, one of the militiamen from Toledo who went to guard the reservoir and State property in Paulding county, accidentally shot and killed himself while on guard duty

about midnight.

News from the disturbances at Paulding reservoir yesterday indicate no material change in the situation. At last accounts there had been no conflict between the troops and the nien engaged in destroying public works.

Trouble has been brewing for some time in the vicinity of Antwerp, Paulding County. There is situated near there a reservoir which feeds the Miami & Erie Canal, and a portion of the Wabash Canal. Some Paulding County people want the reservoir and Wabash Canal abandoned, claiming it to be a detriment to their land and practically valueless. Since the Bill to abandon them was defeated in the Legislature last winter several attempts have been made to blow up the aqueduct. The last attempt, which resulted in much damage, occurred about one month ago. The breakage was, however, repaired, and guards were stationed to watch the lawless dynamiters. The latter declared a 30 days' armistice, and notified lumbermen to remove their logs from the Wabash Canal, as it certainly would be destroyed. Little attention was paid to these threats, but early Tuesday morning, about 200 men, armed with picks, shovels and explosives, made a raid on the canal. They easily overpowered the four guards on duty and leveled the canal banks for a distance of

They blew up two locks and another, also burning the lock

The Canadian Mail Route. A London cable says: In the House of Lords last night the Earl of Harrowby asked for information respecting the decision of the Government on the proposal of the Canadian Government to establish a line of mail steamers between Vancouver and China. The Earl of Onslaw, Parlia-mentary Secretary of the Colonial Office, replied that the committee to which the matter was referred had declined to recom-mend a subsidy of \$300,000 for the pro-posed service of a steamer every three veeks, but was considering the advisability of granting a subsidy of \$300,000 for a monthly service. Canada to contribute also Lord Carnaryon urged that a subsidy b granted. He said that if England did no assist the enterprise the advantages of the route would pass into the hands of ar

Northwestern Ontario's Climate

A special correspondent of the Glasgow Herald describes the Lake of the Woods as a prefty bit of scenery, and adds: "Some dyspeptic has been proposing to make it the site of a sanatarium, but surely Canada has not come to that. My experience, and I am not ostrich-stomached, is that the whole country is a sanatarium. Its clear, bracing autumn air is worth all the tonics and liver pills ever concocted by mortal

A loafer insults a septuagenarian who is still rather solid. "Now," said he, "I am tob old a man to be thus insulted; but," as he made the loafer bite the dust, " I am still too young to stand it.'

BUFFALO BILL'S SHOW.

The Grand Old Man Visits the America Exhibition, is Entertained at Lunch and Makes a Speech.

A last (Thursday) night's London cable says: Mr. Gladstone and his wife to-day paid a visit to the grounds of the American Exhibition and the camp of the Wild West Show. A special performance was given for their entertainment. Mr. Gladstone sat and looked on with all the evidence of childlike delight. After the performance was over he was introduced to Red Shirt. one of the Indians. Mr. Gladstone spok to him at length, and asked him wheth to him at length, and asked him whether he noticed any difference between the English and Americans, or if he regarded them as brothers. Red Shirt replied that he "didn't notice much about the brother-hood." The fifteen hundred workmen employed at the Exhibition grounds cheered for Gladstone and Home Rule. Mr. Glad-stone and his wife bowed repeatedly in answer to the salutations. Mr. Gladstone answer to the salutations. Mr. Gladstone was entertained at lunch by the managers of the Exhibition. Col. Russell, of Boston, presided. Mr. Gladstone, replying to a toast to his health, said, among other things: "The institutions and progress of the United States have always been subjects of great interest to me ever since, very many years interest to me ever since, very many years ago, I studied the life of Washington. I ame then aware, first, of the magnitud of the destiny reserved for Americans, and second of the fact that the period of the birth of the American State was of more interest than any other it was possible to study. Whenever a youth desirous of studying political life consults me respect-ing a course of study in the field of history. ing a course of study in the new of study in the arrly history of I always refer him to the early history of America. God Almighty made English and the America. God Almighty made Englishmen and Americans kinsmen, and they ought to have affection for one another. If they had not, humanity would cry shame upon them. I rejoice that the clouds which once obscured our mutual vision have almost vanished from our political sky, and that the future is as bright and promising as the warmest hearted among us

THE ROYAL JUBILEE.

Particulars of the August Ceremonial—Th

Women's Gift-The Barnardo Homes A London cable says: The Queen is to sit in the Coronation Chair at the Jubile service in Westminster Abbey. It will be placed just under the lantern where the lectern usually stands. The choir will be occupied by the royalties and the personages who form part of the procession. The House of Lords will be seated in one transpert and the House of Commons in the other, so that the Queen will have the High Court of Parliament on both sides of her. Tiers of seats are to be erected in the transepts and in the nave. There are to galleries above the aisles on each side o he choir and nave, just as at the corona tion. The composition of the representa tive congregation is giving infinite trouble to the Lord Chamberlain and his myrmi

The trustees of the Barnardohomes hav cided to celebrate the Jubilee year by establishing a home for the street children of London and developing land in Manitobs and the erection of an industrial farm for the employment of older lads rescued from

the employment of other has rescaled from the great towns. These and other projects are contemplated at a cost of £50,000. The women's Jubilee gift to the Queen promises to be a great success financially. One distinguished lady, to whom the origin of this project is due, has collected and paid in \$12,000. Money is now coming in at the rate of \$5,000 a day, and the managers are sanguine that the total will exceed \$250,000.

Oil portraits of all the members of Crown

Prince Frederick William's family are bein painted. The pictures are intended for present to the Queen from the Germa esidents of London on the occasion of He Majesty's Jubilee.

HEAD CUT OFF.

An Englishman Decapitated by the Care

at Niagara. A last (Thursday) night's Niagara Falls Ont.) despatch says: About half-past I o'clock this afternoon Conductor Ganter, on a special freight, arrived at the West End G. T. R. vard, near Clifton Junction On looking out of the van window he noticed a man walking down the C. S. R. transfer track lazily. The manner in which he was walking during the drizzling rain attracted his attention. It was about fifteen minutes before the train could be taken into the yar and it cons about sixty empty coal cars. Up train starting he noticed the third car from the van rise on one side as well as the fore truck of the next car. Upon looking out of the van at the rear to see what caused it a most horrid spectacle presented itself to him in the shape of the body of a man between the rails and the head outside of the rail, it being cut off as if done by knife. He immediately alighted from th van and flagged the express train west, and with the assistance of one of his brakemer had the body removed from the track. It was taken to the depot, and up to a late hour no one had recognized him. There was nothing on his person that he could be identified by. He is about 5 feet 7 inches high, apparently middle-aged, weighs about 145 pounds, has short-clipped full whiskers, and is attired in working clothes. He is supposed to have been the man whom th luctor noticed. It has been reported that the man was recognized by some quarrymen from Queenstown quarries as being a stonecutter named Carruthers, lately out from England. He had been in town with some of his associates during the morning and had partaken freely of liquo and had been left by them in town.

Uncle Esek's Wisdom.

We stand n our sunshine oftener tha It is the little things that are the me

wonderful and difficult; it is possible for human enterprise to make a mountain, but impossible for it to make an oyster. There is nothing so necessary as necessity; without it mankind would have ceased to exist ages ago.

The heart gets weary, but never gets old If a man is right he can't be too radical if wrong he can't be too conservative. The silent man may be overlooked now

out he will get a hearing by and by.

Method and despatch govern the world.

You can outlive a slander in half the tim ou can out argue it .- Century.

The newest champion to demand recognition as such is Michael Yerger, of Mon gomery county, Pa., who glories in having inserted rings in the noses of over 13,000 pigs during two years, being far ahead of any other man in the profession, as far as So far this season a total of 4,368 immi grants have arrived in Winnipeg.

Mrs. Kate Fuller, of Jackson, Mich., sue George Blesenger for damages for walkin over her clean floor with muddy boots, and the jury gave her a verdict of 25 cents Who will say that woman is not getting her rights

The whole of the \$10,000 of stock required for the new show grounds at Kingston has been subscribed. Only \$800 were taken by farmers of the county.

Capt. Roberts and three of the crew of Paris Figaro.

The Duke of Portland's residence at Robertland, his seat in Ayrshire, has been died from fever during the voyage.

The prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia among English cattle will probably engage the attention of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, with a view to taking steps to prevent contagion in this country from imported animals.

A pretty dress recently worn at an artist's studio tea was in two shades of silver-gray. The bodice, train and draperies were of cloud-gray velvet. The front was a softly to prevent contagion in this country from imported animals.

IRELAND'S UNHAPPY LOT.

It has transpired that Mr. Gladstone, It has transpared that his speech at the dinner given by the Labor members of Parliament last night declared his entire disbelief in the accusations made against the Irish leaders. Mr tions made against the Irish leaders. Mr Gladstone said in May, 1882, immediately after the assassination of Lord Frederick and Under Secretary x Park, Mr. Parnell Cavendish asin Phœnix him a letter with reference to that crime. The contents of the letter, which had obviously been written under great mental distress, threw considerable light upon the topic of the present hour, and was strong evidence in favor of the nd was strong evidence in favor of th ontention that the Times letter was a bas and malicious forgery. Mr. Parnell, appa-rently foreseeing that in the public mind he would be associated with the crime, offered would be associated with the crime, offered to place himself without reserve in Mr. Gladstone's hands. He wrote that he regarded the murders with the utmost abhorrence, and he offered to resign the leadership of the Irish party and retire altogether from political life if Mr. Gladstone considered such a step advisable in the interests of Ireland. Mr. Gladstone said he would refrain from saying what reply he made, adding that it was only a short time since he obtained Mr. Parnell's assent to his mentioning the matter.

assent to his mentioning the matter.

Alluding to the advice tendered Mr. Parnell from certain quarters that he should bring an action against the Times, Mr. Gladstone said that many years ago, when he was Commissioner to the Ionian Islands the Times bitterly attacked him, accusing him of treason. On returning to England him of treason. On returning to England he consulted a famous lawyer, with a view of bringing an action, but was dissuaded from taking legal steps, the lawyer expressing the conviction that, even if Mr. Gladstone proved his case, no jury in the then state of public mind would be likely to consistent of the conviction of the co vict the Times. Mr. Gladstone's statemen has caused an absorbing sensation in the clubs, but has not yet appeared in the press. The Conservatives talk of challeng-

ing the production of the letters.

The debate in the House of Commons to night on the Coercion Bill was featureless. Mr. Gladstone will not speak on the motion o go into committee on the Bill. Mr. Par nell and Mr. Healy, the latter for the first

time since his suspension, will appear in the House to-morrow. Lord Rosebery, in a speech at Glasgow to-night, said he had an almost unlimited to-night, said he had an almost unlimited belief in Mr. Gladstone. The Government, he said, by pressing on the Coercion Bill were raising an agitation that would cer-tainly lead to a general election. With regard to the assertion that if Home Rule were granted to Ireland that country would fall under the control of the American fall under the control of the American Irish, he said that it was his belief that if Mr. Gladstone's Bill had been passed the Irish would now resent interfere ace from New York as much as they had resented interferenc: from England. Sir George Trevelyan writes: "The passage of the Crimes Bill as it stands

ould lay Ireland bound hand and foot at the mercy of the party in the ascendance in Ireland, which has never governed justly and never will, besides postponing uite indefinitely the conciliation and set lement of Ireland. The doctrine that the Bill must be supported in order to keep the present Government in power is the nost unsound and dangerous one ever penly broached since I have been in public

ife."

The Marquis of Lansdowne has declined to accept the provisional arrangement made last week by the mediators engaged made last week by the mediators engaged in the task of adjusting the dispute between him and the dissatisfied tenants on his Luggacurran estates. Lord Lansdowne's agent refuses to agree to any of the proposed abatements of rent. He suggests no terms, and much bitterness is provoked by the suspicion that he has been using the negotiations merely to find out what was the utmost the tenants would volunteer in order to place his demands a few points be. order to place his demands a few points beyond and still within the limits of probable acceptance. Mr. William O'Brien, whose proposed tour to Canada to stump the country against the Marquis of Lansdowne was postponed on receipt of the intelligence that the Luggacurran difficulty was about to be settled by the above mentioned mediation, stigmatizes the agent's present offer as a flagrant repudiation of every term of the agreement which the public was led to believe had been accepted. Mr. O'Brien announces that he will no longer delay proceeding to Canada to expose Lord Lansdowne's conduct towards his Irish tenantry.

A last (Thursday) night's London des atch says: The resolutions of the Domin Parliament with reference to the Irish Crimes Bill were unnoticed by the London

morning papers, but are subjected to criticism in the evening journals.

The St. James' Gazette (Tory) wonders what the Canadians would say if the Imperial House of Commons passed a resolution in force of special N. Cartier of Papers of ion in favor of releasing Nova Scotia from the union. Our colonial cousins, says the Gazette, would not like it, and England Gazette, would not like it, and England would hear plain words indeed, yet the Imperial Parliament has a perfect technical right to interfere in Canadian matters, while the Dominion has none whatever to interfere in British politics. Continuing, the Gazette says: "While we are not inlined to take the resolutions too seriously t would have shown better taste ar The Pall Mall Gazette (Liberal) approves of the resolutions and speaks of the signi-

ficance of the division, which may be a tributed to the Irish vote, which shows it tributed to the Irish vote, which shows to power in passing so important a resolution Parliamentary majorities may wax and wane, but the Irish vote is a permanent

factor in colonial politics.

The Evening News (Ind.) says it is very kind of Canadian Liberals and the Irish element to teach us what we ought to do. It pities the Canadian Parliament that it has nothing better to do than pass aimless reutions of the school debating society or Iutions of the school debating society order.

The Globe (Tory) regrets that Mr. Blake lent himself to a movement with which Canada has nothing to do Canadian Liberals here. Liberals have gravely discredited them-selves as a party, while the supporters of the Government, by voting in opposition show a want of patriotism or wisdom which ought to tell against them in the eyes of

Mr. Bright has written a letter in which he says: "No Government, Liberal or conservative, is likely to promote a measure like that before Parliament except under a strong sense of necessity. Such measures bring the Government much lifficulty, rendering it unpopular and in erfering with other measures with which ne Ministers are anxious to proceed. In 881-82 I consented to measures of repres-on for the sake of law and order. I was

Crimes Bill was then adopted. In the debate before the vote on Mr.

In the debate before the vote on Mr. Reid's motion, Mr. Thomas Power Reid's motion, Mr. Thomas Power O'Connor said it was the duty of the Parnellites to delay the Crimes Bill as a hostage for a satisfactory remedial measure. He accused Mr. Balfour, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, of gross ignorance respecting the state of that gross ignorance respecting the state of that country, and contended that if he himself country, and contended that if he himself taxed in this country as they are in Switz-dealt with crime in England on all on the crime in the Ministers favoring the theatres, livery men and ice cream

could show a state of things that was truly

Mr. Morley said the effect of the Bil would be, not to prevent the withdrawal of capital from Ireland, but to drive out of capital from Ireland, but to drive out the labor that supported capital. The Government had its own weak case to thank for the prolonging of the discussion, the Op-position being compelled to extract infor-mation piece-meal. First the Government had said the Bill was directed to suppress crimes, then that it was directed against combinations. Now the Government said the measure was not aimed at com-

Mr. Parnell, who was expected to return to London to-day, is suffering from a colorand is confined to his house at Avondal

Ireland.
The Freeman's Journal stated that th Government recently applied for a list of educated candidates to fill vacancies in the ranks of the Irish Constabulary caused by resignations, and that the refusals to join service were so numerous that the Government was compelled to resort to an inferior list. Many even of the latter refused to take the places offered them.

A last (Friday) night's London cable says: The Marquis of Hartington will pre-side over a meeting of Liberal-Unionists called to assemble here to-morrow to consider certain proposed amendments to the Irish Crimes Act Amendment Bill, princi-pal among which is one doing away with or

greatly modifying the clause permitting the Crown to change the venue to England in a certain class of Irish cases.

The House of Commons this afternoon went into committee on the Irish Crimes Act Amendment Bill. T. M. Healy proved that the weed the first of the common to the committee of the Irish Crimes and Irish Crimes Act Amendment Bill. nosed that the word "offence" in the Act should be changed to the word "crime." Mr. Dillon and Mr. Bradlaugh supported the proposal. Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, declined on behalf of the Government to accept the change. Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt said it was evident that the Bill was not intended to punish crime in Ireland, but designed for applying pen alties by the resident magistrates to created by the Bill. Mr. Gladston advised the Government to concede Mr Healy's amendment. The word "offence' could not be held to be strictly synonymou could not be neid to be strictly synonymous with the word "crime" in the Bill. If the Government desired a strictly legal use of the measure they would accept accurate definitions. A division was taken and the amendment defeated by a vote of 157 to

The Dominion and Nova Scotian resolu tions in condemnation of the Irish Crime Bill are still but little noticed here. Man John Morley last night referred to them in support of his opposition to the Bill.

The St. James' Gazette says these votes only become mischievous when used as arguments in the House of Commons. When an English party politician tells us he has got the Canadians on his side, it is difficult to avoid reminding the colonists that they have nothing to do with domestic politics, and that their interference is very nuch out of place. The Gazette objects to his rather foolish piece of Canadian officiousness as a sort of threat to the Imerial Parliament.

perial Parliament.

The Daily Chronicle regards the resolutions as simply impertment. It says if the
Imperial House of Commons were to pass a
resolution affirming the right of the French
half-breeds in Canada to cut the throats of Canadians who are loyal to the Dominion, we do not say the Canadians would ignore it, because we fear they would retort with considerable degree of asperity. When American or Canadian legislatures pass demonstrate their unfitness for the exercise of legislative functions.

GREAT NAVAL REVIEW.

The Queen's Jubilee Naval Review the

Biggest Thing Out.

A London cable says: At the banquet of the Royal Academy to the colonial delegates on Saturday Lord George Hamilton, replying for the navy, referred to the naval review to be held at Spithead on July 23rd, where a fleet of superior strength and power to any fleet ever seen by any Sovereign at any time or in any place, would be assembled, numbering upwards of one hundred pennons and including every variety of the most modern war ships, from the torpedo boat, with its gos-samer skin three-eighths of an inch thick, to the great mammoth ironclad, with its pachydermatous hide of two feet of iron; and every variety of ordnance from the 110 ton gun, capable of projecting a missile weighing 1,800 pounds, to a distance of six miles, to the rapid firing machine guns, capable of discharging many hundred nds of ammunition in a single minute A scheme had been brought before the A scheme had been brought before the Colonial Conference for the strengthening of the navy by the employment of merchant cruisers, which would place one-fourth of Her Majesty's colonies and the Mother Country in a different position to that hitherto occupied for naval defences. If this scheme were realized it would be harveful to maturity mainly through the brought to maturity mainly through the statesmanlike attitude adopted by epresentatives of the colonies, with whor members of Her Majesty's Governmen ad come in contact. They have met us said Lord George Hamilton, in no haggling parsimoniousspirit, for they had confidence in the idea of Imperial unity and solidity and he alluded to this scheme because He Iajesty's present Government, in common with all preceding Governments, attach he utmost importance to its realization

STRANGE FATAL ACCIDENT.

Lady Drowned by Falling Into a Floode

A sad and fatal accident happened early Thursday morning to a Mrs. Rafferty, a widow of advanced years, whose son keeps grocery store on the corner of Murray and Ottawa streets, Montreal, in what was the inundated district. Mrs. Rafferty had opened the store before 7 a.m., when a woman came in for some goods, and, going to the back of the shop, where it was dark to serve her, deceased stepped upon a trap door, which gave way beneath her weight and she fell into the water which filled the ellar. Her screams brought the custom to the edge of the trap door, and she managed to catch Mrs. Rafferty's hand and called for help, but while a young man was trying to make his way to the hole the woman was forced to relax her hold on Mrs. Rafferty's hand, and the latter fell back and disap-peared under five feet of muddy water. Her son, who heard the screams, rushed from his bed and jumped into the hole and rescued his mother, but life was extinct.

Alexander Mitchell's Will.

A Milwaukee despatch says: The will of Alexander Mitchell was made public on then a member of the Government. What I thought needful then I think needful now, and I will not condemn the present will avoid the filing of an introduced by Conservathe Eill because it is introduced by Conservathe Eill search will avoid the filing of an introduced by Conservathe Eill search will be search will be search will be searched by the search will be searched In the House of Commons to-night the motion offered on the 26th inst. by Mr. Robert T. Reid, Liberal, that the House decline to proceed with any measure directed against tenants combining for relief until a full measure for their relief from creating the following legacies: Mrs. Martha Mitchell, widow, \$200,000, the homestead full measure for their relief from excessive valued at half a million dollars, and \$50.00 rents was presented in Parliament, was rejected by a vote of 341 to 240. A motion 000; Mrs. Isabella Mackie, of Milwaukee, nicee, \$25,000; seven bequests to public charities aggregating \$50,000; Jessie Mitchell of Aberdeen, Scotland, his sister, \$500 a

Omaha World: "Bachelors are n coercion dealt with crime in Ireland, he saloons, so things are about even.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Amyot introduced a Bill to amend the Dominion Controverted Elections Act. The Bill provides that the time for filing pleadings against elections, instead of being 30 days after gazetting the return, shall be as follows: Thirty days after nomination, where the election is by acclamation, and thirty days after the election where there is a contest. The Bill was read a first time. dings against elections, instead of bein

ime.
Mr. McMullen introduced a Bill to regu late proceedings in the collection of first and second mortgages, and also to regulate payment of the same. The Bill provides that a first mortgagee before selling the

that a first mortgagee before selling the property shall give notice to the second mortgagee, who shall have an opportunity of paying off the mortgage. The Bill was read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Thompson, replying to Mr. Watson, said the Government did not intend to appoint Jeremiah Travis a Judge of the new court for the Northwest.

Hon. Mr. Costigan, replying to Mr. Barron, said that M. F. O'Donoghue, hed brother of the late W. B. O'Donoghue, hed

portions of the late W. B. O'Donoghue, had been employed by the Dominion Government temporarily at various times within he past year. Hon. Mr. Costigan, replying to Mr. Mc Mullen, said that distillers are not allowed to import corn in bond for manufacturing purposes, but that if distillers import corn

nd pay duty on it, manufacture whiske out of it and export, they will be entitled to a rebate of duty.

Hon. Mr. Thompson, replying to Mr. Wilson (Elgin), said the Government had received a request to appoint a junior judge of Elgin, and was considering the matter.

Hon. Mr. Costigan, replying to Mr. Laurier, said the Government was considering the question of amending the law respecting the inspection of flour in accordce with the red mendation of the Mon real Board of Trade.

treal Board of Trade.

Mr. Charlton moved his resolutions in favor of giving the information in the public documents to the public before being presented to the House. In this matter Parliament should not be treated as a privileged class. The information collected was really the property of the public and should be given to the public and the public, and should be given to the public as soon as possible. The system of hold-ing back information sometimes lead to real and serious injury to the public interest. For instance, last election was fought largely in the dark because of lack of information later than the reports last presented to Parliament, covering the facts nly up to June, 1885. He had been formed last session that the net public debt on April 30th, 1886, was \$205,569,000. He had asked for a statement up to the 1st June, but in the hurry of prorogation the Finance Minister forgot to give it. With great courtesy, however, he sent him state-ments showing a net debt of \$206,000,000 in round figures, but the Public Accounts, oringing the statements down to the 30th June, showed the net debt to be \$223,159. 000. During the last election the people of Canada were in the dark respecting the fact that the net public debt had gone up about \$17,590,000 in thirty days, and stood at one time at over \$223,000,000. H. found that in many countries public information of this kind was placed before the public much earlier than in Canada. For stance, in England he found the Board

as good as circumstances would permits should be established in Parliament. Sir John Macdonald agreed in the principle of the reform proposed, but thought it would require a change in the statutes establishing the different depart ments, under which it was provided that the reports should be sent to the Governor-General and by him submitted to the

of Trade published monthly statements, and statements of trade and navigation were made quarterly. He thought a system

Sir Richard Cartwright expressed gratiication at the principle of this reform be-ng conceded. The public interest had suffered in the late election by lack of in-ormation. Estimates had been made in elation to the public debt by the leader of the Opposition, and, as usual wit gentleman, his estimate was well and, as usual with tha

gentleman the mark. Mr. Blake expressed the opinion that it Mr. Blake expressed the opinion that it would require no change in the statutes, because the provision that these reports should be sent to the Governor-General and then to the House did not prevent an earlier presentation of the facts to the public. The efficient carrying out of the proposed new system would involve the early communication with the departments, for no doubt men in office were like other people, not ant to anticipate duty, and it eople, not apt to anticipate duty, and it was fair to suppose the late time of pre-enting the reports caused lateness in getting the information in a shape to be preented. He thought another change should e made, and Government railways should ublish weekly returns of traffic like other

An agreement was reached that the mater should stand over for the present Mr. Casey moved for a copy of the com-mission or other documents appointing Sir Alexander Campbell and Sanford Fleming as representatives of Canada at the Colonia onference in London. It was generally inderstood he said that the Conferer was intended as a preliminary to Imperial Federation. He trusted the Government had not authorized its representatives to speak for Canada on that subject without submitting the question to the people at a

eneral election.
Sir John Macdonald suggested that the motion should call for all papers. He did-not think the despatches had been brought

Mr. Casey adopted the suggestion, and the motion so amended was carried. Mr. Perry, moving for a return relating to the steamboat service between Prince Edward Island and the mainland, said that uring the recent elections a letter signed 'John A. Macdonald' was circulated, and that it promised a subway would be built if it cost not more than five million dollars. He expressed the hope that the Govern-ment would have another survey and would the expressed the hope that the Government would have another survey and would come to the conclusion and announce definitely whether or not they would go on with this subway. If they would not the people of Prince Edward Island would consider the bargain of Confederation broken. people of Frince Edward Island, but he did say there was a feeling of dissatished did not say the say the say the say t the consideration which were promised

The motion was carried A number of private Bills were read a

Mr. Hickey asked if it was the Governnent's intention to increase the duty on outter and if butter imported for consump-ion was subjected to scientific tests. Sir Charles Tupper said it was not cometent for the Government to make a communication in advance of its intention on such a point. If a report was made that butter of an unwholesome character was being importe would be made. imported, a scientific inspection

Sir John Macdonald, on moving the first reading of the Act relating to the Depart-ment of Customs and Inland Revenue, excused himself from explaining at length the object of the Bill because of a severe cold. Briefly, however, the object was to make these two departments subsidiary parts of the new Department of Trade and ommerce, under secretaries, as it were He would ask to have this Bill considered with that to provide for the establishment of the Department of Trade and Commerce. Mr. Jamieson, on moving a Bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act, explained that it was somewhat similar to the one introduced by him last session. Many of its provisions received the approval of the

House, but failed in the Senate. It was to make the Temperance Act as perfect as

ossible. Mr. Mills—I think this is a favorable Mr. Mills—I think this is a favorable opportunity to call attention to the responsibility resting upon the House in this question. If there is a question on which it is the duty of the Government to have a policy and undertake to direct the House along the line they intend to travel, it is this. When another Administration occupied the Treasury benches, an honorable mem. he Treasury benches, an honorable me per for the Province of Manitoba, who now in the Senate, introduced a resolution declaring that it was the duty of the Gov rnment to take up the question of prohibi ernment to take up the question of prohibition and guide the House upon that subject. That resolution, I believe, was supported by every gentleman now on the Treasury benches who had then a place in the House. The Government of that day admitted the soundness of the principle laid down and introduced the Bill now known as the Canada Temperance Act, which is still on the statute book, and which these gentlemen, who are not members of the Government, are endeayoring to swand. Why ment, are endeavoring to amend. Why should this question, which affects the peace, order and good government of the country, which affects the morals of the people, which affects the public revenues, be eliminated from the policy of the Gov-ernment, and transferred to the hands of private members? Why, sir, a large portion of the community are scarcely satisfied because the

are scarcely satisfied because the Opposition, who are in a minority, do not undertake to direct the affairs of the country in this respect. How much less can those who are in the majority, and who assume the responsibility of the general policy of the country, escape responsibility in this most important matter? The time has gone by when they could shirk that responsibility, and I trust the House and the country will insist upon these gentle. responsibility, and I trust the House and the country will insist upon these gentlemen showing the courage of their convictions whatever those convictions may be. The Bill was read a first time.

Sir Richard Cartwright asked if the Finance Minister could say when the esti-

Sir Richard Cartwright asked if the Finance Minister could say when the estimates would be brought down, or the budget speech to follow, would be made.

Sir Charles Tupper—I hope early next week to be able to intimate the probable time. Sir John Macdonald, moving the second reading of the Bill respecting the Department of Trade and Commerce, said that he would make his explanations when they came to consider the Bill respecting the Department of Customs and Inland Revenue. Sir Richard Cartwright said he had Department of Customs and Inland Revenue. Sir Richard Cartwright said he had always been of opinion that it was a mis-take to have in this country a Cabinet comsed of thirteen or fourteen Ministers o he first rank, and that it would be bette to have a much smaller number of Ministers and to have a number of Under-Secretaries of State appointed from among the junior members of the House, as was one in England.

Mr. White (Cardwell) moved the second ading of the Bill respecting the Banff ational Park.

Sir Richard Cartwright said he had been nformed that some portions of the land necluded within the limits of the park were owned by gentlemen who were y members of this House. The

rmerly members Government should surely own everything that was included within the limits of the park. Then he understood that some large notels had been erected, and leases given to persons who were formerly members of this House. On the whole he thought there should be considerable discussion and inquiry before the Bill was passed.

Mr. White (Cardwell) said that the park

was twenty-six miles long by ten broad, bu that a very considerable portion of it was covered by a sheet of water called Devil's Lake, which is fifteen miles long. Mr. Mills said the Bill actually gave the

Minister of the Interior a little Province of his own and allowed him to rule it as he pleased. The regulations should be subject to the control of Parliament. INSANE ASYLUM HORRORS.

he Buffalo Investigation—Inhuman Treatment of Patients by Attendants. A Buffalo despatch says: Charles Brandt, a former patient of the Lunatic Asylum, came here from Welland, Ont., yesterday, to testify before the Grand Jury. Concerning ex-Assemblyman Frank Sipp who is now under treatment, Brandt testified: "One day I saw an attendant named Poulson get terribly angry because Mr. Sipp was awkward in sweeping the floor. He pulled Sipp into the extension and I looked through an open door and saw Poulson and Winspear catch Sipp by both arms and throw him on the floor on his back. Poulson jumped on Sipp's chest and then knelt on his legs above the knee while he choked him. Sipp had lucid moments and in one of these he complained of his breast being sore and said: If they would only let me alone! But when a man is once in this place God knows he never

will get out."

Abram White, of Perry, said that some of the attendants used to shake the patients violently. When he first came one grabbed him by the shoulders, and after shaking him shoved his knee into White's abdomen. White nearly fainted and suffered intense

agony for hours.

Ella Cummings, of Fredonia, kept a journal during her stay at the asylum. She told the jury of a female patient who was forced into a bath tub and then mopped off with a kitchen mop. Then the attendant threw some soft soap in her eyes and laughed at her pain and fright. All the testimony is in, and a report is expected on Monday.

FAMILY TROUBLES

Cause a Man to Cut His Throat and Suf-

A Sunday's Pittsburg despatch says: This morning when Jennie Oswald, a girl 11, years of age, came from her bedroom into the dining room of her home in Shater township, near Ethaboro', just beyond the limits of the city, she found her father, Chas. Oswald, sitting in a chair with Since last Christmas he had lived with his wife without changing a word until Satur-day week last, when he spoke to her about the children maple syrup, saying it was good for colds and coughs. The children said it was bitter and refused to take it. Bessie had been ill, and after supper she lay down on a lounge and fell asleep. Jennie, about 9 o'clock went to bed, and before going started to waken Oswald ordered the child to let The girl obeyed and went to bed. When she came down in the morning, about 7 o'clock she found her father and sister as above stated. The child had evidently been smothered, as a piece of cloth was found stuffed in her mouth. It is supposed constant brooding over his domestic and financial troubles had turned his brain, and when he sent his wife away he had in contemplation the death of his daughters and

Emperor William has signed the release

To remove paint and putty from win dow-glass put sufficient saleratus into hot water to make a strong solution, and with this saturate the paint or putty which adheres to the glass. Let it remain until nearly dry, then rub off with a woolen

Maggie Liston, the Kingston little girl who was badly burned while lighting a fire with coal oil, died on Saturday.

THE SCHNAEBEL

apposed Satisfactory Settlement of the Case-The strained Relations

A Paris cable says: The Paris newspapers appear to be nearly all well pleased by the manner in which the Schnaebele affair has been settled and pronounce it an honorable settlement. They praise the prudence and fairness displayed by M. Flourens, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in his conduct of France's side of the case. A majority of the papers draw from the incident the lesson that in the future France must redouble her vigilance in order to avoid surprises of the kind caused by the arrest of Schnaebele. According to the Republique Francaise, all the French prefects have been instructed to prevent the people in their respective districts from using the occasion of Schnaebele's liberation for making anti-German demonstra-A Paris cable says: The Paris news tion for making anti-German demonstra

Schnaebele reached Paris on Saturday afternoon. He at once called on Premier Goblet and had an interview with him, in which he re-affirmed the story of his arrest as originally told. It is again asserted that Schnaebele will be relieved of his post of commissary at Pagny-sur-Moselle, and be

retired on a pension.

La France is soliciting donations of 1 france each toward the purchase of a diamond cross for M. Schnaebele. Eleven mempers of the Gautsch family head the

scription list.

A Berlin cable says: Official circles consider that Germany has a good claim to demand that France shall cease from official intriguing in the German Provinces. It is believed Prince Bismarck is about to make urgent representations that, having proved good will in the Schnaebele case, France must now stop offences against international law by ordering her officials to refrain from fomenting treason in Alsace-Lorraine. If the response of the French Government is not satisfactory, the chnaebele incident, it is thought

secome the starting point of the greatest vents of the century.

The Cologne Gazette publishes a list of French agents who have been arrested and convicted in Germany, and defies the French Government to adduce a single case where a German Government agent has been convicted of espionage in France. Hitherto, the paper adds the French Government agents ernment agents who were arrested have peen liberated after a short detention. The cases of the Danish captain, Sarauw, the poet Krazewski and the Belgian Jansen do ot apply to the French. A recent instance of the leniency of the German Govern-ment is the case of Lieut Letellier, who was caught at Carlsruhe, having in his possession plans of the fortress and sketches, and who was liberated after his guilt had been fully established. This course on the part of the Government has been the rule toward other Frenchmen, but a further observance of the rule, the Gazette

leclares, is impossible. The Kreuz Zeitung represents that the acreased irritation among all classes in ermany must impel the Government to ask France to offer trustworthy guarantees that Germany shall in future be against officially-permitted espionage. The regret of the war party is that if Bismarck means to raise the final question now, the delaying of the conflict has enabled the French War Department, during the past four months, to reform and immensely strengthen the line of defences of the fron-tier. On the other hand, four months ago popular feeling was against war, while nov the balance of opinion throughout Germany will be with Bismarck if war is declared necessary. Gen. Waldersee, with his staff, inspected during the week the frontier line northward from Metz. There has been a ontinual movement of troops in the fro

. THE CANADIAN LAZARETTO.

Report of the Physician on the Hospital for Lepers in New Brunswick.

The annual report of the Department of Agriculture contains the following report of Dr. A. C. Smith on the hospital for lepers at Tracadie, New Brunswick, for the year 1886: During the year three patients were admitted—two males and one female. Of these, one was from Tra-cadie and the others from one of the ad-joining parishes—Caraquet. There were five deaths, leaving at present in the hospital nineteen—eleven males and eight females. Two of the patients are in the last stages of the disease, their sufferings soon to end in death; twelve in the early, and five in the more advan which different portions of the body suffer from infiltrations of leprous material, leading to the destruction of the healthy flesh—ulcerations causing the loss of fingers and toes, and tubercles destroying the eyesight and func-tions of tongue and throat. With the exception, however, of an outbreak of ulcerated sore throat, from which all the inmates suffered, and which, for the time inmates surfered, and which, for the time being, bore heavily on the sisters in charge, there has been an immunity from much of the intense suffering incident to the disease. The patient whom I discharged a year ago, and whose recovery was entirely due to the hygienic influences of the lazaretto a hygienic influences of the lazaretto acting on a robust constitution, remains free from the disease. The girl referred to in my report of 1884, from whom all symptoms of the disease were disappearing, has entirely recovered, but for reasons given in my last report, I did not yet advise her discharge from the institution. With the ex-ception of one suspected, there is but a single known case of the disease out. single known case of the disease out. a single known case of the disease outside of the lazaretto, which will, doubtless, soon seek admission. It is rumored that a family living in the neighborhood of Caraquet have the disease, but private inquiry leads me to believe that it is not leprosy, but a malady bearing some resemblance to it. Before my next report I shall personally investigate the matter. I cannot close this report without adding an humble close this report without adding an humble tribute of respect to the memory of three of the sisters who have lately passed from among the living. While in life it was theirs to soothe the sufferings and comfort the sad hearts of those upon whom a mysterious Providence had laid an afflicting hand; now it is theirs to sleep their last sleep by the lonely shore, near to those for whom they died. Earth may erect no conument to such unselfish devotion, but across the ages comes a voice: "Inasmuch as you do it for the least of my little ones vou do it unto me.

Personal and Literary.

Prince Napoleon, who is now living in Prince Napoleon, who is now living in Switzerland, is occupied with his long-meditated work on Napoleon I., which is to be a refutation of the damaging attacks of Lanfrey and Taine.

A biography of the late Earl Russell is to be written by Mr. Spencer Walpole, who is to have the use of Lord Russell's papers, of which a very large number are in the possession of his family.

Lord Lyons will continue to hold the Paris Embassy for another two years. The

Paris Embassy for another two years. The Queen has been most anxious that he should retain the important post in which he has rendered such valuable services to the

country. ng the new novels which were ublished this week is one named "My Owr Love Story," the author of which is H. M.
Trollope, the eldest son of the late Anthony
Trollope. This is Mr. Trollope's first attempt at fiction.

Georgia boasts of three stingy men. One of them will not drink as much water as he wants unless it be from another man's will; the second requires his family to write a "small hand" to save ink, and the third stops his clock at night in order to save the wear and tear of the machinery