

A folded page, old, stained and blurred, I found within your book last night. I did not read the dim dark word I saw in the slow-waning light; So put it back, and left it there, As if in truth I did not care.

Ah! we have all a folded leaf That in Time's book of long ago We leave: a half-read, clearest now, Falls on us when we hide it so. We find it down, then turn away, And who may read that page to-day?

Not you, my child; nor you, my wife, Who sit beside my study chair; For all have something in their life That they, and they alone may bear— A trifle, he, a ready wit, A something bought they did not win.

My folded leaf! how blue eyes gleam And blot the dark brown eyes I see; And golden curls at evening beam Above the black locks at my knee! Ah me! that leaf is folded down, And aye for me the locks are brown.

And yet I love them who sit by, My best and dearest—dearest now, They may not know for what I sigh. What brings the shadow on my brow, Ghosts at the best; so let them be, Nor come between my life and me.

They only rise at twilight hour; No light the lamp, and close the blind Small perfume lingers in the flower That sits on that folded page behind. So let it ever folded lie; 'Twill be unfolded when I die.

THE TAY BRIDGE DISASTER.

Latest Received Items of Interest.

It is considered certain that the wreckage thrown up at Broughty Ferry and along the shore quite accounts for all the missing carriages and vans that fell into the Tay on the night of the 28th. It is thought all the bodies have been washed out to sea. During the examination of the iron columns of the bridge, which are still hanging in bunches round the tops of each of the piers, it was found that they were filled, some apparently with cement, but others clearly with nothing but sand. The capital practically lying idle owing to this disaster is represented by the following figures, which reach a total of nearly a million sterling:—Cost of bridge, £480,000; cost of bridge station, with tunnel communicating with line to the north, £286,000; the Montrose & Arbroath Railway now being constructed as a link in the Tay Bridge system, £150,000; Suburban Railway, between Newport and Tayport, for traffic to Dundee by the bridge £74,000. It appears that the last train which safely crossed the bridge was so affected by the wind that the wheels of the engine grated against the guard-rail, and caused a continuous shower of sparks.

A Curious Charity that flourishes in Philadelphia.

(From the Women's Journal.)

The Cats' Home is a refuge maintained by the women's branch of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Here an officer of the society receives all stray cats, lost cats and diseased or aged cats, both Thomases and Tabithas, whether Tibbies or Grimalkins, whose friends desire their ailments cured or ended. Not only cats are included in its beneficent provisions, but dogs and other "small deer" like parrots, canaries, rabbits—in fact pets of any kind can partake of its hospitality. If the animal is sound and healthy it is not killed, but kept until a good home can be obtained for it. If it be of many years or incurably diseased its life is mercifully ended. Ten thousand six hundred and thirty dogs and cats received, and either provided with good homes or kindly killed, in a period of five years, is certainly a record of which the officers of this auxiliary of the women's branch of the P. S. P. C. A. may be proud. This shows the necessity of such an institution in a large city, and as the workings of the refuge become wider known doubtless in the future the above figure will be greatly increased. Philadelphia stands alone in this work of mercy. There is no other institution of this kind in the United States. The house and lot at present occupied by the refuge was purchased by the women's branch in 1878, \$7,000 being the price of the lot and house. The society has raised, by subscriptions and donations since that time, the sum of \$1,400, leaving a debt of \$5,600, which is secured by mortgage on the building, to pay which the society will be glad to receive any contributions, however small. Any person can become an annual subscriber by paying \$1 per year. Recently a kind hearted young lady, who is connected with a well-known family of Boston, gave the sum of \$60 for the purpose of building a small house for cats in the yard of the refuge, which has since been erected and is now in use.

Venor's Latest Weather Prophecy.

In his most recent letter, Venor airs himself as follows: I see clearly we are yet to have some remarkable mild and slushy, possibly rainy, weather between now and the end of the month, over a great extent of country. That this, however, will probably be interrupted by a cold term and "dip" on the 19th, 20th, 21st or 20th, 21st and 22nd days, the severity of which may be greater or less but decided enough to be noted; and that this term will terminate in a fair snow fall and mildness again. I think that the end of the month will, with the exception of one day's "dip," be mild again, and that February will enter in the same manner. After the entry of February I bid adieu to mildness and slush for a season. Possibly the first week of this month may continue moderate, but it is probable that either the fourth or eighth day will see the mercury settling down to the uncomfortable points I have alluded to and for the second time this winter registering a series of very "low readings." This dip will moderate in some heavy snow falls and the month will give us more snow than we have yet had this winter. A second dip is probably farther on in the same month, also severe, but this I cannot locate precisely from my present standpoint. March bids fair to give the heaviest snow-falls of the winter of 1880, but these will not delay the early arrival of spring.

THE DOG BARKING NOISE.—A writer in a contemporary says: "A correspondent of yours asks what non-conductor can be used for stopping the scum of the bark of dogs. I would say to this nervous gentleman that putty is good for this purpose. Let him make two balls about the size of a billiard ball and stick one on each ear. I will warrant him to sleep soundly and no sound from the dog will reach him."

HANGING A CANNIBAL.

The Horrible Crimes of a Cree Indian—Exhibiting the Skull of His Mother after Killing Her Flesh—A Unique Execution.

Fort Edmonton, N. W. T., Dec. 23, 1879.—The first execution in the Canadian Territories took place at Fort Saskatchewan, a Mounted Police outpost seventy miles from here, on the 20th instant, the victim being Swift Runner, a Cree Indian, who was guilty of murder and cannibalism. Fort Saskatchewan stands on the south bank of the North Saskatchewan River, and is surrounded on every side by precipitous hills which are infested by Indian outposts and by the refugees who find it to their interest to keep clear of the sheriff and civilization. The Horse, Snake, Beaver, Moose and Vermillion Hills have long harbored these genry, and the efforts of the police to drive or starve them out have never succeeded. Swift Runner's crimes are of the most revolting and unnatural character. Some years ago he was a head man in the little band of Crees that roam through the North Saskatchewan district, and when the police came to this part of the country, in 1875, he was recommended to them by the Hudson Bay officers as a trustworthy and intelligent guide. His contact with white men, however, ruined him. Although whiskey is barred the territories, large quantities nevertheless find their way in, in bottles disguised as patent medicine. Swift Runner became inordinately fond of it, and when half drunk was the terror of the whole region. Six feet and three in height, and of extraordinary strength, he was an ugly customer to meet when on aspre and the police gave him a wide berth on such occasions. At length his conduct grew so outrageously bad that they sent him back to his tribe, but his old habits clung to him and he turned the Cree camps into little hells. Last winter he stole several bundles of peltries from a half-breed hunter and traded them to a packer for whiskey. He was drunk for three months at a stretch, and although diligent search was made, neither his fellow savages nor the police could come across the spot where he had cached or secreted his store of liquor. On the 24th of December, 1878, he entered Fort Saskatchewan and attempted to shoot a trader. He was arrested and confined until he had recovered from an attack of delirium tremens.

FEASTING ON HIS KINDRED.

On his return to his band they refused to let him travel with them, and sent him under escort to the Moose Hills. His family—consisting of his wife, mother and seven children—remained with the band, but on his promising to behave himself they went to the hills to live with him. At this time Great Bustard, the Cree chief, reported to the police that Swift Runner had turned cannibal; but, as there was no evidence to sustain the charge, nothing came of it. On the 18th of January a Cree hunter who had been at the hills brought word that Swift Runner had murdered his entire family and was subsisting on their bodies. A squad of police was dispatched to the scene, but Swift Runner was not to be found nor could any trace be got of his family. Several times during the summer the police went out in search of him, but, knowing every hole and corner in the mountainous region, he always managed to give them the slip. At last, on the 25th of October, three police overtook him in the valley of the Kith Creek, fifty miles north of Fort Saskatchewan, as he was fleeing to the Athabasca territory. They carried him to the fort and sent for Sheriff Richardson. On being charged with the crime he pleaded guilty and offered to conduct the police to the remains. He had camped in a hole or cave at the base of the mountains, and the bones of his victims lay scattered about the floor. They had been boiled. Hooking his finger in the eye of one of the skulls he picked it up and said in the most nonchalant manner, "This is my mother!" and so on with the other skulls, nine in all. He said whiskey had demoralized him and made him feel like a wolf. He killed them all one night while they were asleep and buried the bodies in the snow, cutting them up as he needed them. He was forthwith sentenced to death and his request to be shot instead of hanged was refused. The Indians throughout the district were invited to give their views on the case and they unanimously approved of the sentence. Swift Runner was asked if he would like to see a priest from the Roman Catholic mission on the North Saskatchewan, but he said the white men had ruined him and therefore he didn't think their God could amount to much.

A STOICAL DEATH.

At seven o'clock on the morning of the 20th he was ordered to prepare for death. The scaffold had been erected just outside the main gate of the fort. It was pitch dark and blowing a fearful snowstorm as the condemned man was marched from the lookout to the gallows. A number of Indians who had hung around the place all night had lit fires in front of the gallows, and Swift Runner, who was the coolest, calmest man in the crowd, stopped and warmed himself. The execution had been fixed for half past seven, a. m., but it was found that the Indians had used the trap door for kindling wood, and a delay of an hour occurred, during which Swift Runner, with the rope about his neck, sat at one of the fires and partook of a hearty breakfast. The hangman, a half-breed, was very nervous, and when everything else was ready it turned out that he had no straps for pinioning his man. Another long delay ensued. The Indians, who never before saw or heard of death by hanging, were anxious to know if it was a species of torture, and Swift Runner said if it would suit the police if he would kill himself with a tomahawk and save the hangman further trouble. It was bitter cold—40 below zero. At nine a. m. the hangman returned with a coil of rope, but he trembled so that the Indians drove him off and bound the prisoner themselves. Then they stood him up against the scaffold posts and danced the death dance, while Swift Runner laughed and appeared to look upon the whole business as a good joke. At half-past nine a. m. he demanded more food, and after eating a pound of pemican mounted the gallows and submitted himself to the executioner, who had recovered his nerve. One of the police officers attempted to read a prayer, but his voice was drowned by the jeers and shouts of the Indians, and Sheriff Richardson gave the hangman the signal. The trap fell and Swift Runner went down with fearful force, there being a drop of five feet. He died without a struggle. The body was cut down in an hour and buried in the snow outside the fort. In the afternoon the Indians held a grand feast, rejoicing at being well rid of a most accomplished villain.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

FOURTH PARLIAMENT—FIRST SESSION.

Toronto, Jan. 14.—The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

Mr. Mowat presented the report of the Committee appointed to prepare and report lists of Standing Committees, on which we find the following local names:

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.—Messrs. Awrey, Cascaden, Crooks, McMahon, Robertson, Waters.

PRIVATE BILLS.—Messrs. Awrey, Baxter, Cascaden, Chisholm, Hardy, Harcourt, McMahon, Neeson, Waters, Parkhill, Rosevear.

RAILWAYS.—Messrs. Chisholm, Crooks, Gibson (Hamilton), Livingston, Robertson, Calvin, Creighton.

STANDING ORDERS.—Messrs. Gibson (Hamilton), Livingston.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.—Messrs. Harcourt, Hardy, Young.

Mr. Wood introduced a Bill respecting the Agricultural College.

The Bill was read a first time.

Mr. Mowat introduced a Bill entitled an Act "To Consolidate the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, to establish a uniform system of pleading and practice, and to make further provision for the due administration of justice." In explaining the object of the Bill, he said that he had not had time to get the Bill distributed as widely as he desired; but he would have it distributed, after which he would be glad to receive suggestions from any quarter on the subject with which the Bill dealt. The object of the Bill was to consolidate the Superior Courts, and to have one Supreme Court of the Province, instead of the separate and independent Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, Chancery and Appeal. The new Supreme Court he proposed to divide into two branches—one to be of original jurisdiction, and the other of appellate jurisdiction; the former to consist of the Courts of Chancery, Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and the latter to be composed very much as the present Court of Appeals was composed. Then the Bill provided for a uniform system of pleading and practice in the high courts. For the convenience of the business of the Supreme Court of original jurisdiction he proposed to divide it into three branches. He did not intend, however, to number the branches first, second and third, as was the case in the United States, but he proposed to retain the historic names of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Chancery. Those courts, however, would be no longer separate courts, but divisions of one high court. The importance of having a uniform system of pleading and practice would be admitted by every one who had studied the question. The difference between the systems followed in the courts was so great that a lawyer might be very learned in one system and yet entirely at sea with another. Still there were good points in both systems, and in making the systems uniform, he proposed to take the best points from both. Such a system was adopted in England in the Judicature Acts of 1873 and 1875, and it had worked admirably. The proposed Act was not, however, a slavish imitation of the English Act. The proposed legislation was adapted rather to the position and circumstances of our province. One question which arose in considering this matter was, when should the changes be enforced? He found that the Common Law Procedure Act was passed in June, 1856, and went into force in August of the same year. He thought that was too short a time, and he did not know that any inconvenience would be caused. Before the Bill passed in three stages, he would suggest to the House that time he thought the changes should go into effect, whether during the present year, after the long vacation, or during next year. The Bill was read a first time.

Mr. Mowat introduced a Bill for the relief of Co-operative Associations. In explanation of the measure he dwelt on the advantages of such associations and stated that it was desirable to encourage them by providing that stockholders in them could have \$1,000 worth of stock, instead of only \$400 worth as follows: The Bill provided for this extension of the ability to hold stock. It also provided that Co-operative Associations should be at liberty to buy on credit, and to purchase a house in which to carry on business, paying a portion of the money in cash, and mortgaging the property for the rest of the money. The Bill was read a first time.

Mr. Mowat introduced a Bill respecting coroners' inquests. The object of the Bill was to oblige coroners, when applying for the payment of the expenses of an inquest, to take an affidavit that the death was of the class mentioned in the Statute Book among cases in which inquests were necessary. The Bill was read a first time.

The following Bills were also introduced: To make further provision respecting supplementary drainage by laws.—Mr. Mowat. To provide for the examination and licensing of persons employed as engineers elsewhere than on steamboats.—Mr. Cook. To further amend the General Railway Act.—Mr. Cook.

Mr. Morris asked whether any regulations, order or orders have been adopted by the Executive Council or any of the Departments, prohibiting officers of the Local Government from acting as mayors, reeves, councillors or aldermen, or holding any of such positions, and if so, to what classes of officers such rules apply and when the same were adopted. Whether any rules, order or orders have been adopted by the Executive Council, or by any Department of the Government, prohibiting officers of the Local Government, or any of them, from taking any part in Dominion or Legislative elections except that of voting therein, and if so, to what class of officers such rules apply and when the same were adopted.

Mr. Mowat said in reply that no regulations had been made in this direction by the Executive Council. The Minister of Education had made a rule in his Department that all officials should devote their whole time to their official duties. In some cases in which he had learned that the time which should be devoted to the public service was being occupied by officials in other matters, he had specially instructed the officer that such a course must not be continued.

Mr. Cook moved for a return showing the amount of money collected and disbursed by each County Treasurer in Ontario from 1868 to 1879.

Mr. Omerouton thought the return asked for was altogether too large a one.

Mr. Ross (Huron) agreed with Mr. Creighton, adding that the return if brought down would be so bulky that it would never get printed or be brought before the public. The motion was subjected to considerable amendment by members of the Government, and was, after some discussion, in which the

question of the reduction of the number of County Councillors was mentioned, carried as amended.

Mr. DAVEN moved for an order of the House for a return showing the number of councillors comprising the several County Councils of this province from 1868 to 1879, the number of sessions held, and the amount paid for the attendance of members. The motion carried.

Mr. CROOKS introduced a motion providing that the resolutions, providing for the printing of the votes and proceedings at the order of the Speaker only; for the withdrawal of a member from the House while the validity of his election was under debate, and for the punishment of corrupt practices, which resolutions are always carried at the opening of the session, be standing orders of the House.

Mr. CARLTON said this was evidently an endeavor to do away with red-tapism, and he was glad to see it. He noticed that in the votes and proceedings this session the word Legislature was used, where in former years the word Parliament was used. He wished to know whether this was an indication that the Government did not approve of the use of the word Parliament regarding this Assembly?

Mr. Mowat said he did not concur in the opinion held by some that the use of the word Parliament was improper. The word was not, however, used regarding the Legislature in the British North America Act and it was well to be in accord with the Act.

Mr. MEREDITH agreed with the making of resolutions standing orders, and suggested that the motion requiring the Clerk to bring down the official returns of voting at elections should be made a standing order. He also suggested that with a view to expediting the business of the House at each session, petitions for private bills should be in at an earlier date than is now set down for them.

The motion carried.

Toronto, Jan. 15.—The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

Mr. FASER moved for a Committee to enquire into the subject of the frequent accidents, in many instances with loss of life, to brakemen and others employed on railways, and the means by which dangers of this perilous avocation may be diminished; with power to send for persons and papers, and to report by Bill or otherwise; the said Committee to consist of Messrs. Bell, Boulter, Cook, Fraser, Gibson (Hamilton), Harcourt, Oak, Lees, McLaughlin, Peck, Parkhill, Ross, Wells, White and Young.

Mr. MORRIS expressed satisfaction at the course suggested by the Minister of Public Works in this question. He believed the Government were acting wisely in moving for the appointment of this Committee, and he trusted that the question would be thoroughly examined.

Mr. LAUDER observed that none of the suggestions made by the Commissioner of Public Works covered accidents caused by the short distance between the top of cars and some of the bridges under which they passed. He noticed that a new car was making its appearance upon some of our roads, called a "Refrigerator Car," which was a good deal higher than the ordinary cars, and a man standing upon one while passing under a bridge was almost sure to be killed. He trusted this matter would not be lost sight of.

The motion was carried.

Mr. BADEBROW asked when the return to the Address of this House passed on the second of February, 1877, relative to the value of the present site of the Parliament buildings and grounds, and the probable cost of new buildings in the University Park, will be laid before the House.

Mr. Mowat stated that it was the intention of the Government to submit this and a good deal more information upon the same subject in asking the House to decide upon the question of the erection of new Parliament buildings.

Mr. HARCOURT moved for a return showing the number of prisoners sent from each county in Ontario to the Kingston Penitentiary, the Reformatory and the Asylum during the years 1878 and 1879, and also stating in detail the fees received by the sheriffs of the counties respectively for the services in connection therewith.

Toronto, Jan. 16.—Mr. Speaker took the chair at three o'clock, when Mr. Jelley, the new member for Dufferin, was at once introduced by Messrs. Meredith and Parkhill.

By Mr. Gibson (Hamilton)—Presented a petition from the Great Western Railway Company, against the passing of an Act relating to the London Junction Railway Company.

Among the reports presented was one from the Private Bills Committee, recommending the extension of time for the reception of petitions for private Bills to Tuesday, the 20th inst. The report was adopted.

TILE DRAINAGE.

After routine business yesterday Mr. Graham moved for a return showing the amount of money applied for and paid out under the Tile Drainage Act of 1878 and the amended Act of 1879. Messrs. Lauder and Creighton spoke slightly of the Act, and belittled its operation, but the Treasurer, at the request of Mr. Meredith, stated that several thousands of dollars had been applied for in all. The exact amount will be shown by the return, which was ordered.

INFRAINGEMENTS OF THE LICENSE LAW.

Mr. GIBSON (Hamilton) moved for an Order of the House for a return for the years 1877, 1878 and 1879, showing for each License District in the province the number of convictions under the Act respecting the sale of fermented or spirituous liquors, for: (1) Selling without license, and (2) selling on Sunday or after seven o'clock on Saturday night, or during any other days or hours, contrary to any statute in force in the province or any by-law in force in any of such districts, showing also how many of the latter class have, subsequent to conviction, been re-licensed.

Mr. MEREDITH took exception to the manner in which convictions are secured by means of informers, who entrap dealers into breaches of the law.

Mr. HANBY explained in reply the desire of the Government to be that convictions should not be sought on the evidence of detectives alone. These detectives could only be appointed by resolution of the Board, sanctioned by the Department. They were, he believed, except in small places, paid a stated allowance. If, however, their recompense was conditional upon a conviction being secured, the instructions of the Department were that a conviction should not be pressed upon the evidence of the inspector or detective alone, but if possible to let it rest

on outside evidence. By this means also those officials were saved from considerable odium which would attach to them were they sent into the box to give their evidence. These detectives were not paid except with the sanction of the Department. He believed that the cases mentioned by the hon. member were the only ones of the kind that had occurred, and that with these exceptions the law had worked with great satisfaction. (Cheers.) The return was ordered.

AMENDMENTS TO THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

Mr. Galvin's Bill came up for its second reading, but at the request of the Attorney-General it was allowed to stand for a time. Its object is to provide a better means for securing a remedy against injustice in the equalization of township assessments than the present law provides.

Toronto, Jan. 19.—Mr. Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

The following petitions were presented: By Mr. Gibson (Hamilton)—From the North Simcoe Railway Company, for an Act to confirm a lease of their line to the Northern Railway of Canada, etc. Also—From the Great Western Railway Company, that Acts applied for by the Lambton Central Railway may not pass. Also—From the same, that Acts applied for by the Port Stanley, Strathroy & Port Franks Railway Company may not pass. Also—From the same, that an Act applied for by the Erie & Huron Railway Company may not pass.

By Mr. Meredith—From the Dominion Garage, for a reduction of the present Public School midsummer vacation.

ELECTION LAW.

Mr. AWREY asked if it is the intention of the Government during the present session to introduce an amendment to the Election Law, so as to change the mode of marking the ballot, or to assimilate the form of ballot used at the Ontario elections to those used for Dominion elections.

Mr. Mowat said it was not the intention of the Government during the present session to introduce an amendment to the Election Law in the direction indicated. He did not think it was expedient to amend the Election Law from year to year. It might be proper in the last session to see whether some useful amendments might not be introduced, but until then he thought they had better postpone any legislation on this subject.

GRAND JURIES.

Mr. METCALFE moved for an order for a return showing the cost of Grand Juries for the years 1876 and 1877 respectively in each of the counties in Ontario.—Carried.

NORTH WEST BOUNDARY.

Mr. YOUNG moved for an address to the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he would cause to be laid before the House any papers or correspondence which may have passed between the Government of the Province and that of the Dominion in regard to the confirmation of the award of the arbitrators in reference to the northwest boundaries of the province.

COUNTY JUDGES' FEES.

Mr. HARCOURT moved for an Order of the House for a return showing the aggregate fees received by each Judge of the County Court in this province in connection with his duties as Judge of the Surrogate Court for the years 1878 and 1879. He pointed out that in this county the principle was admitted that judges should not be paid by fees, yet there was present the anomaly of the County Judges receiving fees for services under the Surrogate Court. He did not speak of the judges' salaries, for whether they were or were not sufficient had nothing to do with this case. He believed that in some counties the judges received as much as \$1,000 a year under the Surrogate Court Act, and he held that it would be well, if necessary, even to add to the salaries in order to abolish these fees.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

Mr. Mowat moved the second reading of the Bill for the relief of co-operative associations. In doing so he again explained that the Bill proposed to extend the limit of the restriction as to the amount of stock one person can hold, from \$400 to \$1,000. It also proposed to allow an association to purchase on mortgage property in which to do business.

Mr. MEREDITH thought a provision should be put in the Bill to avoid such an injustice as this: A short time ago an association in London bought goods from a wholesale merchant and paid for them every Saturday night. On one occasion the indebtedness ran up to \$1,000; and then the association failed to pay. The merchant sued, but the association, invoking the clause requiring that all purchases should be for cash, the Court of Common Pleas decided against the merchant, who lost his \$1,000. Such an injustice as this should be provided against. The Bill was read the second time.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

Mr. Mowat, in moving the second reading of the Bill to make further provisions respecting Coroners' Inquests, explained that according to the existing law inquests were to be confined to cases where, from information received by the coroner, there is reason for believing that the deceased came to his death by other means than through mere accident or mischance, but that provision was somewhat ineffective in the operation of the law. The object of the present Bill was, therefore, to give effect to that provision by requiring coroners to make an affidavit in its terms before holding an inquest. In the less settled districts, however, it might be necessary for coroners to hold inquests without making such a declaration, and this Bill provided that where a County Attorney, or, in the districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Tander Bay and Nipissing, a stipendiary magistrate, applied for an inquest in writing, the coroner was relieved from making any such affidavit. It was further proposed that a coroner should make a similar declaration with regard to post mortem examinations. The Bill was read the second time.

TAX EXEMPTIONS.

Mr. MEREDITH asked when the Bill respecting tax exemptions would be introduced?

Mr. Mowat.—In two or three days. The House adjourned at 4.10.

The cause of the delay in finding the fatal train and its imprisoned victims at the bottom of the Tay was the excessive muddiness of the water. The divers could not see an inch before them. The water is twenty feet deep where the train sank. Fox, the diver, walked along the bottom until he came plump up against some object of iron. He at first thought it was a part of the bridge, but when he felt over it with his hands he found it was the engine. The first thing brought up was the lamp of a railroad carriage.