

Toronto, Feb. 25.—The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock. The House went into Committee on the Bill to protect the goods of lodgers and boarders against distresses for rent due to the superior landlord. (Mr. Monk.) The Committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT.

Mr. GIBSON (Hamilton) moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Liquor License Act. In offering the motion, he stated that he was convinced from a return which had been produced for him, that the number of convictions for selling liquor without license warranted him in calling for legislation severe enough to properly punish offenders, because the present law was inadequate to the punishment of unlicensed sellers. He did not think that there was much to complain of in the rural districts, but there was much to be complained of in the cities; and he would go even further than what the Bill called for, by confiscating all the liquor found on the premises of offenders. One of the greatest evils in connection with the liquor traffic was the traffic carried on during the hours between Saturday night and Sunday morning. The second clause of this Bill provides that any licensed hotel keeper who should be convicted of selling liquor after seven o'clock on Saturday night should have his license taken from him, and that he should be prevented from getting a license for two succeeding years. The legislation was not only in the interest of temperance men, but also in the interest of those engaged in the liquor business; and he knew of hotel-keepers in Hamilton who would be glad to see such a law enacted. He alluded to the vast quantity of liquor sold after seven o'clock on Saturday nights and on Sundays, and he held that it was necessary that something should be done to curtail the evil alluded to.

Mr. HARDY said the Government had under consideration the question of bringing the license law, if possible, nearer perfection. It was probable that the machinery which had been introduced from time to time for the detection and punishment of illicit dealers in liquors was being better understood by magistrates and people from year to year. He feared that the second clause of his honorable friend's Bill would be more severe than he intended, and that it would go too far. It would be a serious blow to a dealer to have his license removed from him for two years, after which time his business would have all vanished, and his means of gaining a living in this way would be destroyed. A deputation of respectable licensed victuallers had waited upon him, and had made some valuable suggestions with a view of enforcing the present law. If the hon. gentleman would not press his Bill at the present stage the Government would, during the recess, seriously consider the many representations made to them, and try to make such a provision as would meet the wishes of all concerned.

Mr. CALVIN pointed out in humorous terms the peculiarities of the liquor traffic, contending that it was a great evil. He believed the license law was defective, inasmuch as it held out no bounties to informers. He thought the complainant should have one-half of the amount recovered. Everybody admitted that whiskey drinking was an evil; the best proof of it was the fact that he was here in this House at the age of nearly eighty-two years—(hear, hear, and cheers)—for he had not drunk a drop of intoxicating liquors for fifty-two years. He was sure he would not have been alive to-day if he had carried on throughout his life as he had carried on during his younger days. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He could recall the names of fifty lumbermen who drank whiskey, who had started when he did, and not one of them was alive to-day except one—a gentleman in Detroit—and for a good many years back he had been a temperance man too. Some of them had cut their throats, other had died of delirium tremens, and others had drowned themselves. When he was first elected a member of this House he had thrown open a large number of taverns during his election—it was not illegal then—and one man had presented a bill for \$600 for liquor, but he would not pay it. (Laughter.) But the tavern keeper had gone and changed the whiskey into oats—(laughter)—and he had to pay the bill. (Loud laughter.) He advised those gentlemen who had gone on that trip to the Northwest to turn their whiskey and their wine and their rum and cigars into oats (laughter), and the House would pay the bill and say no more about it. (Renewed laughter.) He would fight whiskey as long as he lived. (Cheers.)

Mr. GIBSON said that on the promise made by the Provincial Secretary he would withdraw the Bill, but if the measure of the Government did not embody the amendments he had suggested he would reintroduce the Bill next session. The Bill was withdrawn and the order discharged.

Mr. PATTERSON moved the second reading of a Bill to provide for the construction of railway crossings in cases where a farm already provided with a crossing was divided into two or more parts under separate ownership. This Bill was also, after discussion, withdrawn on the understanding that the Government would endeavor to arrive at a solution of the difficulty which would be fair to both the owner of the farm and the railway company.

The Division Courts Bill was, after numerous sittings, at last passed through Committee and set down for its third reading. The Bills respecting the reformatory for boys and the removal of persons from county jails to provincial institutions were also passed through Committee.

The House adjourned at one o'clock. Toronto, Feb. 26.—The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

Mr. MOWAT introduced a Bill respecting the administration of justice in the districts of Algoma, Thunder Bay and Nipissing.

THE GAME LAW.

Mr. WELLS moved the third reading of his Bill to amend the law for the protection of game and fur bearing animals.

Mr. MONK moved in amendment that the Bill be not now read a third time, but that it be referred back to a committee, with instructions to amend it so as to change the time in which dogs may be used in hunting deer to that between the 15th of December and the 1st of October. He believed it was not in the interest of game preservation that any restriction should be placed upon the hunting of game with dogs. It was well known that still hunting was the more destructive of the two.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN's experience had been that dog hunting was the most destructive. In the Township of Haliburton, to his knowledge, four men took out 105 deer with dogs. This was frightful destruction, and he had never heard of such slaughter with still hunting.

Mr. MILLER believed that hunting with dogs was genuine sport.

Mr. FRASER expressed himself in favor of the amendment, remarking that both classes of hunters should have a voice in the matter, and that the open season should be the same for all. The question of which was the right kind of sport was a moot one among sportsmen, and for that reason he did not think that one class of sportsmen should be allowed to impose their views upon another class.

Mr. ONIENSON read a number of letters received from constituents who were hunters, all of which were in favor of the longer time for dog hunting.

The amendment was lost on division. Yeas, 33; nays, 44.

Mr. FRASER proposed to amend the clause so that the period during which dog hunters should not be allowed the privilege of hunting should be between the 15th of November and the 1st of October. After a brief discussion the House divided on the amendment, which was carried: Yeas, 41; Nays, 38. After a short discussion the Bill read a third time and passed.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S TRIP.

On the order being called for the motion to go into Committee of Supply, and the proposed amendment of Mr. Widdifield, Mr. MORRIS said he rose to a point of order. He held that it was the duty of the Speaker to declare that the amendment of the member for North York was out of order.

Mr. FRASER said that from the previous tone of the debate the objection taken by the hon. member for East Toronto was not entirely unexpected by him, and that he had given full consideration to the points now raised. He had previously declared the communication from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and read to the House by the Treasurer, as of an informal and unofficial character. But any difficulties which might have been suggested to his mind by this fact were entirely removed by the declaration just made by the Premier, that full responsibility for the communication made to the House was assumed by the Government, and that it must be therefore regarded as made upon their advice. Under such circumstances, the objection raised by the hon. member for East Toronto fell to the ground. May, in describing the several modes of communication between the head of the Government and the House, says that they are regarded as constitutional declarations of the Crown, suggested by the advice of its responsible Ministers, by whom they are announced to Parliament, in compliance with established usage, and they cannot be misconstrued into any interference with the proceedings of Parliament. In view of the declaration of the hon. the Attorney-General that the Government assumed the responsibility of His Honor's communication, he regarded the amendment of the member for North York as in order.

After some further debate Mr. DENOCH moved the adjournment of the debate, which was carried, and the House adjourned at 11.10.

Toronto, Feb. 28.—The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

THE HAMILTON AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Mr. LONG moved for a return of the various tariffs of freight charged by the Hamilton & Northwestern Railway Company since its opening, with the dates at which such tariffs took effect. He said his object was to show that since the amalgamation of this line with the Northern Railway there had been a large advance of rates. This advance was considered unfair to those counties who had voted large bonuses to the enterprise on the faith of getting lower rates of freight. He thought the House should take measures to prevent such a state of things occurring with reference to railways aided by the Government and the municipalities.

Mr. PARKHILL said it was rather hard on the people of Simcoe that after paying bonuses for a competing line, this amalgamation should have occurred.

Mr. LAUREN thought there should be a check placed upon the amalgamation of bonded lines. The motion was carried.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

The amendment reducing the estimates for His Honor's trip by \$350, and upon which so much discussion took place, was then put and carried on the following division: Yeas, 54; nays, 25.

Mr. MEREDITH expressed pleasure with the item of \$20,000 for the relief of the distress in Ireland, and asked to whom the sum should be sent.

The Committee, after considering a number of items, rose and reported the supplementary estimates as amended.

PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES.

The House went into Committee on the Bill to relieve Permanent Building Societies from the penalties attaching to certain formalities in connection with their returns to the Government. The Bill received some verbal amendments, and was reported.

CONCURRENCES.

The report of the Committee of Supply was then received, and several items concurred in. On the item for the Lieutenant-Governor's office, Mr. BELL moved in amendment that the item be referred back with instructions to strike out \$900 for the salary of Official Secretary and to reduce the sum \$550 contingencies to \$500.

Mr. MOWAT believed the people of the country would be willing to pay a moderate sum occasionally for the purpose of seeing the Lieutenant-Governor, and the resolution was one which he felt sure ought to be voted down by the House without hesitation.

The House then divided on the amendment to the amendment, which was lost—yeas 27, nays 53.

Mr. ROSS then moved, in amendment to the amendment, a resolution expressing approval of the recent trip of His Honor, in view of the importance of assuming possession of our newly-acquired territory, and asserting that it is in accordance with the practice followed under previous Governments, but adding that in future it would be undesirable for the public expenditure to be charged with any outlay on spirituous liquors on such official trips.

Mr. MEREDITH said he wanted it noted that he had objected to the expenditure on this trip from the commencement of the session, as would be seen on reference to his remarks on the Speech from the Throne.

Mr. ROSS' amendment was then put and carried on the same division. The item was

then occurred in and the House adjourned at midnight.

Toronto, March 1.—The Speaker took the chair at 3.15 p.m.

The following Bills were read the third time and passed:

To protect the goods of lodgers and boarders against distresses for rent due to the superior landlord.—Mr. Monk.

Respecting ditching watercourses.—Mr. Robinson (Kent).

Respecting the support of destitute insane persons.—Mr. Waters.

To prevent the spreading of Canada thistles.—Mr. Hay.

To make valid certain municipal by-laws.—Mr. Ross.

To remove doubts arising out of the revised Statute, respecting mortgages and sales of personal property.—Mr. Meredith.

To extend the powers of Joint Stock Companies for the erection of exhibition buildings.—Mr. Sinclair.

Mr. HARDY, in response to Mr. Meredith, stated that no examination of civil servants had yet taken place except in the case of seasonal clerks, but that the clerks in the ordinary public service had been classified.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Mr. BELL moved that in the opinion of this House it is expedient that the Government of Ontario take into consideration the question of the location of the Pacific Railway through this province, in relation to it; effect on the prosperity of the southern portion of Ontario and particularly on its towns and cities on Lake Ontario; and that if the Government consider that effect injurious, it take such steps as it may deem best for preventing the business of the country naturally pertaining to the frontier towns and cities from being drained off to Montreal and Portland. He said the subject was one of vital importance to that portion of Ontario between Muskoka and the frontier towns. A large new territory had been awarded to us, and it would be valuable if opened up for settlement. He regretted that the Conservatives in the Dominion had not taken stronger ground in reference to this award.

Mr. FRASER agreed with his hon. friend that a great portion of the country referred to was a good agricultural region. He did not see how this House could attempt to interfere with the location of a Dominion line, and the matter must be left to the care of the Ontario members of the Dominion House. The resolution was withdrawn.

PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

A Bill to prevent Public School Inspectors from taking part in political elections otherwise than by voting was read a second time on motion by Mr. Hay. In connection with it came up the whole question of civil servants who take part in election contests, the feeling of the House being, beyond all doubt, in favor of their being compelled to choose between being public servants on the one hand and active politicians on the other.

ADDRESS OF CONGRATULATION TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Mr. MOWAT said it was a fitting thing that before the House adjourn they should pass an address of congratulation to His Excellency the Governor-General and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise upon their escape from a recent accident. He moved the following resolution: That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, congratulating His Excellency on the providential escape of His Excellency and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise from the alarming danger in which they were placed by the recent accident.

Mr. MEREDITH had much pleasure in seconding the resolution. The motion was carried, and referred to a Select Committee composed of the Attorney-General, Messrs. Meredith, Morris and Pardee, with instructions to prepare a report.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL, from the Committee, reported on the address, which read as follows:

"To the Right Honorable the Marquis of Lorne, K. C. B., Governor-General of Canada, etc., etc., etc."

"May it Please Your Excellency—We, Her Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, in session assembled, beg leave to express to Your Excellency our most sincere congratulations on the providential escape of Your Excellency and your illustrious consort, Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, from the alarming danger in which you were placed by your recent accident. The personal safety, welfare and happiness of the representative and the daughter of our beloved Sovereign must ever be a matter of the most lively concern to the people of Ontario. We only echo the universal sentiments of those on whose behalf we are permitted to speak when we give utterance to a feeling of profound thankfulness that, in a moment of extreme peril, more serious consequences were averted, and to the earnest hope that, in a very short time, Her Royal Highness may be able, in fully recovered health, to receive the welcome of those to whom she has so greatly endeared herself."

The address, having been read the second time, was agreed to, and a resolution was passed asking the Lieutenant-Governor to transmit the same to His Excellency.

ESTATES OF LUNATICS.

Mr. MOWAT moved for the second reading of his Bill to make further provision respecting the estates of persons confined in asylums. He explained that by a former Act the Inspector of Asylums had been appointed committee to such estates, and the present Bill was to relieve him from the duty of attending to claims which should be attended to by other persons. The Bill was read the second time.

MUNICIPAL ACT.

The House went into Committee on Mr. Wood's Bill to amend the Municipal Act. After considerable discussion on some of the clauses the Bill was reported with some amendments.

The House adjourned at 9.40.

On Sunday (says the Dublin Times) passed away in this city a great physician, who had acquired a world-wide reputation. The name of Dominic John Corrigan has been associated for many years with the history of medical science, medical education and medical progress in Ireland. When we say that Dominic Corrigan was born in 1802, became a doctor of medicine in 1825, and a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1843, got the degree of doctor of medicine of the Dublin University in 1849, and the fellowship of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in 1856, we mention the salient points in his medical career, so far as they are known to the outer world. So far back as the year 1838 he was a consultative physician. We do not think that we would be wrong in saying that he enjoyed the largest practice of any Dublin doctor.

The women convicts in the Kentucky penitentiary wear men's clothes.

The linen trade is brisk in Belfast. Dublin has the highest death rate of 28 cities of Great Britain.

Ellen Hurley, aged ninety years, died of starvation in the City of Cork recently.

Dr. Joseph Kenny was elected to the post of Surgeon to the North Dublin Union Hospital.

Additional police are stationed at Sligo. A monster land meeting is to be held at Benada on St. Patrick's Day.

Died in India, in his 22nd year, A. S. Parkinson, Lieutenant 75rd Regiment, and only son of C. Mahon Parkinson, of Westbourne, near Ennis, Co. Clare.

Rev. James Macken, P. P. Tallanstown, County Louth, has been appointed by Archbishop McGettigan a Canon and Theologus of the Archdiocese of Armagh.

Two deaths from starvation have occurred at Killbuck, near Carrigallen, in Cavan. They were those of Mr. Dan Reilly and his wife. There is great distress in this locality.

A man named John Wright was murdered near Smithboro'. The step-son of the murdered man, Wm. Davidson, has been arrested. The accused is said to be insane.

Wm. Lynam, an army pensioner, was married in Lurgan Church recently. While the ceremony was in progress he became suddenly unwell, and the illness proved to be of a serious nature, as he died next morning.

On Tuesday week was celebrated in Maynooth Roman Catholic Chapel in Mullingar the marriage of Viscount Campden, son of the Earl of Gainsborough, with Miss Dease, eldest daughter of the late J. A. Dease, Esq., of Turbotstown House.

The other day all that was mortal of Rev. Canon Dardis, P. P., was committed to the earth within the parish church where, as pastor, for a period extending over twenty years, he ministered to the spiritual wants of the people of the united parishes of Millane and Ballinahown, in Westmeath.

On Saturday week morning a sad accident, by which an old woman lost her life, occurred at Lurgan. It appears that this old woman, named Sarah Ross, and aged sixty-four years, had got up out of bed for some purpose, and had fallen down the stairs, at the bottom of which she was found shortly afterwards.

The death is announced of Rev. M. Slatery, O. C., Ballygran, Charleville, who was close on twenty years on the mission, and in the 64th year of his age. As curate at St. Munchin's, Limerick Munster and Crecoris, he was equally beloved by all, and was a favorite with his brothers of the priesthood.

At a Board of Trade enquiry into the loss of the barque Verity, at Thyme Head, West of Ireland, it was stated that when the vessel got ashore on January 5th the destitute Galway peasantry, defying the police, completely stripped the vessel of provisions and valuables. The court returned the officers' certificates.

The ownership of the box of sovereigns found in Colonel Palliser's house in Rutland Square, Dublin, has been practically determined. Lord Longford will get the 835 sovereigns on condition that he pay certain costs. It will be remembered that the money was found in a cavity beneath a step by a workman in the employment of Mr. Maguire, of Dawson street, who communicated the fact to his master.

During a meeting of the Council of the Royal Academy in Dublin, Ewd. Middleton Barry, when in the act of rising to speak, fell back and died instantly in his chair from an attack of apoplexy. Deceased was in his fiftieth year and was the son of the late Sir Charles Barry. He was professor of architecture at the Royal Academy.

The sending of a threatening letter to the Chairman of the Enniskillen Town Commissioners has been followed by the sending of one to Robert Johnstone, Drummiller, Belleek, bailiff of Robert Johnstone, Glance House, threatening him and Edward Athill, the agent, with the same fate as Lord Leitrim, if they did not stop processing the tenantry, and saying that bullets were run for them.

The parish of Carnagh ranges for eighteen miles over the wild rocky promontory of Errisanna, whose headlands are flung boldly out into the sea, between the vast expanse of Killybegs Bay to the east and Bertraghboy Bay upon the west. With a couple of dozen exceptions the whole teeming population—814 families, numbering some 5,000 souls—are on the high road to death by starvation. Hunger has overtaken one-third of them or more already. The local relief committee, presided over by a Protestant gentleman, Mr. Hazel, and reinforced by the Protestant rector as well as by the Catholic priests, have made careful house-to-house calculations and found the case as stated.

It is a noteworthy fact that the Ozars whose lives have been oftenest attempted are those who have least appeared to deserve it. Ivan the Terrible and Nicholas I., unquestionably the two greatest tyrants of Russian history, were never assailed in this way at all, while the present Czar has been aimed at five times, and his liberal and popular uncle, Alexander I., is still believed to have died by poison. Even Peter the Great, the "Father of Russia," had no fewer than three escapes from assassination, one of which occurred when he was quite a child. His sister Sophia, wishing to secure the crown herself, sent two of her servants to kill him; but his foster-mother, seizing him in her arms, fled into an adjoining church, and seating him on the altar between the sacred images, bade the murderers beware of profaning the holy place. The superstitious Russians, although ripe for murder, shrank from the thought of sacrilege; they slunk away in terror, and Peter's life was saved.

A Chicago firm of clothiers offer a prize of one dollar for every male child born in that city during next November and December, and will increase the amount if allowed to name the baby. "If we were in the dry goods trade," they say in their advertisement, "we could afford to make this prize five dollars for girls. We take a right smart interest in the increase of the male sex, and this offer will cost us thousands of dollars; but we expect to get a recompense in future trade."

WHAT WERE THEY FOR.—A package of twenty revolvers, addressed to a gentleman at Granton, and another package of one dozen, addressed to a Lucanite, passed through the London Custom House yesterday afternoon. Whether they are intended to be used in offence or defence is not known; but so large a shipment of firearms is somewhat startling under the circumstances.

Great Britain is a growing country. The excess of births over deaths in the whole United Kingdom for the last three months of 1879 was 99,889.

The Irish stew missionaries are found to have wonderful power in drawing crowds in the East End of London. They gather their cold and hungry flocks to feed them thrice a week.

Three men, named Richard Pepper, George Pepper (brothers) and George Oliphant, were drowned in the Thames, near Barking, on Saturday morning week, owing to their boat running foul of a vessel at anchor during the fog.

A husband whose wife had joined the ranks of the crazy religious enthusiasts, Mrs. Girling, in the south of England, stormed the camp last month and, after a fierce contest of fifty minutes, carried off the truant of arms.

London fogs are no joke. Half a dozen inquests on the bodies of persons who had met their deaths through the fog, either by street accidents or by sudden illness directly produced by the depressing weather, were held in one day lately.

Richard Gawkröger, who was found guilty at the Leeds Assizes of having caused the death of his wife by thrusting the stem of a tobacco pipe into her nose, but without intent to do harm, was sentenced to twenty-one months' imprisonment.

It has been finally arranged that the colossal statue of Mr. Gladstone, which Mr. Bryant, of the well known firm of Bryant & May, lucifer match makers, has agreed to present to the East end of London, is to be executed in Sicilian marble.

A correspondent remarks on the number of officers killed in the Zulu and Afghanistan wars. In the Zulu war there were actually killed 41, died of disease 19. In Afghanistan 83 officers killed, died of disease 89—182 in all, an enormous consumption of officer life. In the Crimean war, which lasted two years, there were only 90 officers killed—a remarkable contrast, seeing the hard fighting they had.

The British Museum has recently purchased about one thousand terra cotta tablets, with inscriptions referring to the history of Babylon. Among them there is a tablet mentioning King Sargon-irba, hitherto unknown, and who probably was one of the sovereigns intermediary between Cambyzes and Darius. A fragment of another of these tablets contains the design of one of the gates of Babylon.

An exciting scene took place in the Leeds West Riding Police Court the other day. An order of judicial separation having been made against an independent gentleman named David Edward Hardwick, he at once rushed at his wife, and swearing he would kill her, struck her a severe blow on the head. He was at once seized by a number of policemen, one of whom he bit very savagely, only releasing his hold when struck violently in the face. After being strapped, he was placed in the dock, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment for biting the constable.

Although it may seem somewhat indolous, it is nevertheless true, that some landowners in England, who find they cannot obtain a fair rental for their farms, are turning them into vast rabbit warrens. On an estate in Essex about 10,000 rabbits were killed a week or two ago, and sent to market, where they realized 37 cents each. Many of them had their fur left on, but the majority were skinned, to resemble Ostend rabbits—of which there is a large consumption in England. The skins are especially valuable in Belgium, where taxidermists have discovered a method of treatment which renders them almost undistinguishable from seal skins.

At the meeting of the Knutsford Board of Guardians last week, the master reported that Margaret Thomason, fourteen years of age, who had been taken from the workhouse as a servant by the schoolmaster at Ollerton, had been returned on the ground that she had attempted to poison the family by pouring paraffin oil into the teapot. The girl was brought before the Board, and she stated that she had been well treated, and could give no excuse for her conduct. One of the members suggested that she should be handed over to the police, but it was agreed that for the present she should be kept in the house, and that meantime enquiries be made into her antecedents.

London papers publish the following letter written by Charles Dickens to Robert Rawlinson on Jan. 25, 1854: My Dear Sir,—I assure you that we are all extremely sensible of your kind remembrance, and much indebted to you for your invitation, but, though reasonable loyal, we do not much care for snuff, and consequently feel that you ought to bestow the place you so obligingly offer us on some more deserving objects. The last ceremony of that kind I ever saw was the Queen's coronation, and I thought it looked poor in comparison with my usual country walk. As to Parliament, it does so little and talks so much that the most interesting ceremony I know of in connection with it was performed (with very little state indeed) by one man, who just cleared it out, looked up the place and put the keys in his pocket.

A case tried at Chester this week shows that the arm of the law is not long enough or strong enough to deal effectually with the "baby farmers." A woman was charged with cruelly ill-treating a female child placed in her charge by neglecting to provide it with sufficient food. The child had been handed over to the prisoner by its mother, a domestic servant, with the sum of 2s. It was found in November last by an Inspector of Police lying in a basket in front of a fire, in a horribly emaciated condition. Although eighteen months old it weighed only eight pounds two ounces, the weight of a newly-born child. This was not surprising, for it came out in the evidence that the only nourishment it was allowed was some skim milk twice a day, at morning and night. "It had nothing but the dry bottle to suck all day." There was a question as to whether it had not some inherited disease, and the woman was therefore only charged with criminal neglect. The jury found her guilty, and the Judge sentenced her to six months' hard labor, observing that "this was a terrible offence which the law relating to manslaughter had probably not contemplated. It was becoming a common vice and crime, that persons who had illegitimate children, got rid of them to those who had no natural affection, and who neglected them and caused their death. He could not punish the prisoner for manslaughter." Yet to give sickly infant no food but a little skim milk twice a day is a sure method of killing it and really seems more like wilful murder than manslaughter.—Pall Mall Gazette.