

WENING OF THE BREACH.

Evictions in Ireland Once More the Order of the Day.

TREVELYAN'S SPEECH IN THE HOUSE.

A Des Moines Reward for the Assassins
—Story of the Man Arrested in New York—Mr. Trevelyan Escorted by Two Policemen—Will Parnell be Deposed?—The Debate on the New Bill—The Nationalists' Demands.

A last night's London cablegram says: In Dublin the report is general that the assassins escaped in the garb of priests, and are now on the way to America.

All the Irish judges except the Lord Chancellor have resolved to send a strong remonstrance to the Government against the abolition of trial by jury.

Two policemen constantly attend Mr. Trevelyan.

In consequence of the suspected defection of Mr. Parnell from the extremists a movement is afoot to demand, on behalf of the American subscribers, the publication of the Land League accounts for the last two years.

In the House of Commons to-day, on the motion for the second reading of the Repression Bill, the Speaker announced that the only paragraph of Mr. O'Donnell's amendment in order was that declaring the Bill a fatal obstacle to good government and tranquility. Mr. O'Donnell denounced the Bill. Col. Thurston, Liberal member for county Cork, supported the Repression Bill. He condemned the cowards who issued the "no rent" manifesto, and did not protest against the murders committed in support of it. Mr. Trevelyan called attention to the failure of justice in Ireland, and declared that the new Bill would facilitate witnesses. The Government would be slow to use their power regarding public meetings, and where meetings were held they would regard less the utterances than the evident intention of what was enunciated. He defended the provisions of the Bill against the publication of seditious articles. The Government had reason to think that in their efforts to suppress outrage they would have the assistance of those who had become tired of the terrorism to which they had been so long subjected. Mr. Dillon said the Bill would have no other effect than to provoke secret organizations. When the measure expired the League would rise again, and Parliament would have its work to do over again.

A Dublin special says: Evictions of tenants for non-payment of rent have been resumed in many parts of Ireland. The events of the past two weeks have wholly changed the surface current of feeling among the people, and the temperature becomes hot or cold according as blows the wind from the House of Commons. The sadness and astonishment following the assassinations of the Irish secretaries had the effect of stopping for a time the work of agitation, and little of bluster was heard for several days. Taking advantage of the situation, the process-server again put their legal papers in order and prepared to oust tenants in arrears. In county Galway alone three hundred poor tenant farmers have been driven from their little holdings inside of a week, and the process-server and constable are still doing their work as rapidly as they can, while the national organizations are yet in dread of making any overt opposition. As the charge of participating in or having cognizance of the Phoenix Park murders is indignantly refuted by the Nationalists' organization as such, and the crime, even if committed by hot-headed revolutionists, is attributed to individuals, the measures of repression proposed in Parliament are creating a revulsion of feeling throughout the country. There was desire and hope that the murderers might be brought to justice, but now the growing feeling is that Parliament is determined to believe, no matter what happens, that there are no good traits or tender feelings in Irishmen, and means to push oppression and coercion to extremities. The result is that the fire of revolutionary sentiment which had been permitted to smoulder has been raked up by the action of the Commons, and the Repression Bill recently thrust upon the people has rekindled the fire. Already murmurs of discontent and dissatisfaction are heard at the course pursued by Mr. Parnell. The disclosures made voluntarily by the Irish leader and those forced by Mr. Forster have had a very bad effect, and a truce will not be tolerated by the mass of people engaged in the agitation. The feeling gains ground that Mr. Parnell's opportunity to distinguish himself is slowly slipping away. The people are not in favor of any compromise with the Government which means complete pacification. The revolutionary organization, which is a very large body both in Ireland and England, wants all it can get for Ireland. Every favorable measure proposed and adopted is acceptable, but "more" is the cry, and more will be demanded until Home Rule is granted, then many will insist on complete separation from England—in fact, Irish independence and a republican form of government. Mr. Parnell is not a member of the Irish revolutionary organization. It was not and is not politic that he should be, but the opinion of the Nationalists is that if he would continue to be the Irish leader he must push forward without looking back, and without compromise or agreement that contemplates a cessation of the Nationalist movement. The disclosures already made concerning what, to some minds, appears flirtation with Mr. Gladstone are disliked, and excite distrust.

A London cablegram says: Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, the new Irish Secretary, took his seat on Wednesday night, and was warmly received by the Liberal benches. The Home Rulers preserved a marked silence. Later on he rose to defend the new Coercion Act, which in his preamble he declared would not be used against any constitutional effort to alter existing institutions. This announcement was received with ironical cheers by some of the Irish members. In defending and explaining the details of the measure he adopted Mr. Forster's method, producing a decidedly unfavorable impression on those Irish members who had looked for a more sympathetic attitude. Mr. Trevelyan's

speech is calculated to widen the breach between the Government and the Parnellite members, and may lead to a prolonged struggle during the passage of the new Coercion Bill through committee. It was received with marked favor by both English parties. It is considered able and effective, and as pledging the new Irish Government to a vigorous use of coercion against persons suspected of separatist tendencies or of encouraging agrarian outrage. Mr. Trevelyan's pronouncement produced the greatest satisfaction on the Tory benches. The debate was somewhat languid until Mr. Dillon arose at midnight and strongly denounced the Bill as a measure for the promotion of crime in Ireland.

New York, May 18.—It is stated that the search for the Phoenix Park assassins on incoming steamers from Europe will be abandoned, on account of the impossibility of their escaping to this country on a steamer.

In regard to the man Turner arrested on the steamer Wisconsin this morning by one of Pinkerton's detectives there is nothing definite. Turner was taken to the British Consul, where he made a full explanation of his movements, and he is now in charge of the detective who arrested him. If the story he tells is found to be correct, he will be allowed to go where he pleases. He claims to have been on a prolonged spree, and that his coming to America was the result of a sudden notion. He intends to go back on the Wisconsin on his return trip.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 18.—Two thousand three hundred dollars has already been subscribed here as a reward for information leading to the arrest of the Irish landlords who hired the murderers of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke.

Boston, May 18.—John Durgin, who calls himself Grand Master of the Orangemen of Massachusetts, states that the letters read at the Irish indignation meeting last Tuesday, purporting to represent the feeling of the Orangemen in the struggle to free Ireland, was wholly without the authority of the Grand Lodge; that the Orangemen are peaceful, law-abiding citizens of the country, and have no sympathy whatever with revolutionary tactics.

RICHMOND, Va., May 18.—At a meeting of the State officers of the Ancient Order of Hibernians this evening resolutions were passed in condemnation of the assassinations of Lord Cavendish and Under-Secretary Burke, and condemning the English consul at Philadelphia for his private opinion publicly expressed that the vile deed was done by members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

What Dr. Burrows Says.

Dr. Burrows, in writing of Dr. Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment, says: "I have practiced medicine in this country for several years, and having observed the good effects of Dr. Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment, I cheerfully recommend it as the best in use." Physicians are the more willing to recommend this liniment from the fact that Dr. Dow is a widely-known physician of New Brunswick; but this alone would not cause his remedy to be so generally used. The real cause of its success is in its properties for curing severe pains of almost every kind. Rheumatism, erysipelas, sciatica and lumbago are considered amongst the most painful and stubborn diseases, but they all yield to it. And before it, cramps, chilblains and such like troubles almost appear to vanish as if by magic.

Imitators vs. Substitutors.

Good points are worth remembering, for the reason that they assist us in avoiding many discomforts, and protect us against the cupidity of overreaching people. When you learn from friends that PUTNAM'S CORN EXTRACTOR is safe, prompt and effectual, don't allow druggists to palm off a worthless and perhaps poisonous substitute. His object is quite patent. He wishes to make a few cents difference between a good article and a cheap imitation or substitute. Putnam's Corn Extractor. Sold everywhere.

Important to Travelers.

Special inducements are offered you by the Burlington route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue.

At Victoria University this week the degree of "LL.D." was conferred on Rev. Dr. Ormiston, of New York, now the oldest alumnus of the University.

Mr. R. E. A. Land, who for some time past has been at Hot Springs, Arkansas, left on Wednesday last for Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Success.

"Nothing succeeds like success" is a true proverb. Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam has succeeded in gaining popularity because it has been successful in accomplishing wonderful cures. Although discovered many years ago its reputation long was merely a local one until its merits gained for it a large demand. This grew so rapidly that there was some difficulty for a time in satisfying it. Each bottle sold became an advertisement in itself until now Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam is as familiar as household words. Few but are subject to affections of the respiratory organs. If the early symptoms are neglected the complaint is aggravated. Then the disease becomes firm rooted causing inexpressible torture to the patient and anxiety and distress to friends. It is then, if it has probably been neglected, that Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam becomes a friend in need and deed.

A Western woman named her girl baby after a noted lady, and wrote to her about it. The lady sent a thick, heavily-sealed envelope, "not to be opened until the babe's thirtieth birthday." It was a terrible revenge to take.

Special attention is called to the great activity of Dr. WHEELER'S Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya in restoring the vital powers in all forms of debility arising from the use of Spirits, Tobacco, Opium, and that form of nerve exhaustion from depraved habits. This preparation of Phosphates is the only agent known that will sustain the nervous system and tide the invalid over that period of mental depression which must be passed before recovery takes place.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, May 17.—The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Bowell, the Bill further to amend the Petroleum Inspection Act was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Speaker presented messages from the Senate, informing the House that they had passed a number of Bills, and desiring their concurrence in the same.

The Bills were severally taken up and concurred in and finally passed.

Several amendments to the Inland Revenue Act reported from the Senate, and affecting the tobacco clauses in the Bill, provoked considerable discussion, and were eventually disagreed to in part on motion of Sir John Macdonald.

At a few minutes past 5 Black Rod came down from the Senate, and after his admission to the Commons Chamber, with the usual formalities, he summoned the faithful Commons to the Upper Chamber. In obedience to the summons, Mr. Speaker repaired to the Senate, followed by members of the House of Commons.

Prorogation was witnessed by a much larger number of people than usually attend the ceremony. The galleries were crowded, and as the weather was more than usually pleasant, there was a large throng of people outside awaiting the arrival of the Governor-General. Shortly before 5 the guard of honor of the Governor-General's Foot Guards filed in at the eastern gate of the grounds, headed by their band playing a lively air. They were under the command of Captain Lee and Lieutenant Bate, with Lieutenant Grant in charge of the colors. They formed in front of the main entrance. Promptly at 5 o'clock the Governor-General's carriage entered, preceded by the body-guard of the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards. The body-guard was under the command of Lieutenant Gourdeau and Lieutenant Coleman. Trumpeter J. B. Lambkin, State Trumpeter to the Guards, officiated in his usual capacity. His Excellency passed into the building, and was soon seated in the chamber. He commanded the attendance of the Commons, and the members of the Lower House soon entered. His Excellency gave the royal assent to the Bills passed during the session.

After assent had been given to the Bills, the Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons addressed His Excellency the Governor-General as follows: "MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY: In the name of the Commons I present to Your Excellency a Bill intituled, 'An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the public service, for the financial years ending respectively the 30th June, 1882, and the 30th June, 1883, and for other purposes relating to the public service,' to which I humbly request Your Excellency's assent."

To this Bill the royal assent was signified in the following words: "In Her Majesty's name, His Excellency the Governor-General thanks her loyal subjects, accepts their benevolence and assents to this Bill."

After which His Excellency the Governor-General was pleased to close the fourth session of the fourth Parliament of the Dominion with the following: Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I desire to convey to you my best thanks for the earnestness and assiduity which you have shown in the performance of your Parliamentary duties, and I am glad to believe that on returning to your homes you will find the country everywhere enjoying a large measure of prosperity. The Civil Service Act will, I trust, be productive of the best results. It will improve the organization and add to the usefulness of that service, already so efficient. The measure relating to the extradition of fugitive offenders, to the winding up of insolvent banks, insurance companies, and trading corporations, and for amending the criminal law, are all of an important nature. The appropriation in aid of railway enterprise will tend greatly to open up a vast tract of fertile country hitherto almost inaccessible to the settler. The annual grant for the encouragement of the sea fisheries will be of great value to that important branch of the national industries. The removal of the duties on tea and coffee will lessen the cost of those important articles of food to the people, and the repeal of the stamp tax on bills of exchange and promissory notes will be a relief from an irksome burden; while the transmission of newspapers and periodicals free from postage will be accepted as a boon by the whole country. Our manufactures, already in a prosperous condition, will be further aided by the abolition of the duties on metals and other raw materials used in their several productions. It is satisfactory to know that the buoyant state of the revenue will permit these reductions, amounting to about a million and a quarter of dollars, to be made without inconvenience. During the recess my Ministers will continue their efforts to secure favorable commercial arrangements with France and Spain. In these endeavors the High Commissioner will receive the same hearty support from Her Majesty's Government and the Imperial diplomacy as has already been given to him. Such support must greatly strengthen Canada in any negotiations entered into for the improvement of her trade with foreign countries. It has been the more readily accorded that Her Majesty's Government rely on her preference being given by Canada against the trade or products of the Mother Country.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I thank you in Her Majesty's name for the supplies you have granted, which will be expended with all due attention to economy.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I heartily congratulate you on the rapid and successful development of our manufacturing, agricultural and other industries. I am, however, advised that their progress would have been still greater were it not that capitalists hesitate to embark their means in undertakings which would be injured if not destroyed by a change in the trade and fiscal policy adopted by you in 1879.

In order, therefore, to give the people without further delay an opportunity of expressing their delicate opinion on this policy, and at the same time to bring into operation the measure for the readjustment of the representation in the House of Commons, it is my intention to cause this Parliament to be dissolved at an early day.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is everywhere acknowledged to be the standard remedy for female complaints and weaknesses. It is sold by druggists. Count Von Moltke, the great field marshal of Germany, represents a small borough in the Reichstag, and is so conscientious in his attention to his duties as a deputy that he never misses a sitting without a reason of the most urgent nature.

A Toronto inebriate named Bruce, confined at the Police headquarters there, stripped himself of all his clothing, which he burned in the stove.

Fire-Proof Buildings.

Buildings constructed of wood, with walls and floors made solid by filling in with concrete, mortar or other unflammable material, burn so slowly that danger to life by burning in such cases could not occur without criminal negligence. Indeed, a structure of wood, built as suggested, would rank amongst the best of fire-proof buildings, and more particularly would this be the case if all the timber work was protected by plaster covering, and resinous woods and oil paints avoided. General Meigs, of the War Department, Washington, in an excellent letter to the New York Herald, a few days ago, makes use of the following language: "Iron is not fire-proof. It is in fact a combustible, and with heat enough not only bends and yields, but actually burns up. It resists a moderate heat, and when partly covered by brick arches, exposing only the lower edge, it will stand for some time. But in such fires as break out in the great manufactories and warehouses in London, New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, where large quantities of inflammable goods are piled beneath ceilings supported on rolled iron beams they yield, and, in falling, ruin all floors below. If protected by thick plaster upon wire cloth or netting, or by tiles so molded as to cover the lower side of the lower flange, they will stand longer; but even then I doubt their safety in great fires. Cast and wrought iron in the form of story posts or pillars also quickly yields to the heat of these great and fierce conflagrations. No stone, unless of horizontal section covering more floor space than can be ordinarily spared, will safely resist these fires, and when iron or stone yields it yields suddenly and disastrously. A more unsafe staircase than one of slate upon wrought iron beams can hardly be made. Slate explodes under a moderate heat like granite, but with greater violence. I have seen the occupants of a new log hut in Lookout Valley driven out of it by the flying slate of the walls of its chimney and open fireplace. Brick is the only really fire-proof material available at reasonable commercial cost, and it should be used in masses of considerable thickness to be safe. Light square pillars will not stand. Piers of some thickness and of considerable horizontal length will long resist fire. The safest story post—i. e., a post supporting a floor at reasonable cost—is one of some hard and not resinous timber. Posts of oak, of fourteen inches square, will stand safely through almost any fire, until the powerful force and means of our city fire departments are able to quench the fire. If wrapped with wire netting, covered afterwards with plaster, they will suffer still less; but the naked wooden post will remain cool and strong in its centre for hours, and the fire will not for a long time char it to a depth sufficient to much injure its strength.—The Builder.

Advice to Consumptives.

On the appearance of the first symptoms, as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night-sweats and cough, prompt measures for relief should be taken. Consumption is a scrofulous disease of the lungs; therefore use the great anti-scrofula, or blood purifier and strength restorer—Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to cod liver oil as a nutritive and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood and kindred affections it has no equal. Sold by druggists the world over. For Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on Consumption, send two stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The huge, drastic, griping, sickening pills are fast being superseded by Dr. Pierce's "Purgative Pellets." Sold by druggists.

A BOY'S SINGULAR DEATH.

Instantly Killed While Playing Ball. Saturday afternoon a sad accident occurred on South May street, Boston, as a result of which a promising young lad, Charlie Gould, living at No. 20 South May street, was almost instantly killed. Gould, together with several companions, among whom was Allen Nixon, of Chester Park, was playing ball on the above-mentioned thoroughfare, when he was struck on the head by a ball thrown by some one of his companions, receiving injuries that caused his death within five minutes from the time he was struck, although everything possible was done to save him.

"Bradstreet" on the Trade Situation.

NEW YORK, May 20.—There were 116 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's Journal during the past week, a decrease of two from the preceding week and 13 more than the corresponding week last year. New England States 21, decrease 4; Middle States 29, increase 3; Southern 21, decrease 6; Western 31, increase 2; California and Territories 14, increase 3; Canada and the Provinces 14, decrease 15. Special telegrams to Bradstreet's Journal from the leading cities indicate less. There has been considerable falling off in volume of general trade during the week; bad weather is the main cause. Crops have been delayed in Indiana, Minnesota and Arkansas especially. Labor troubles continue as before.

A Hamiltonian, well known for his genial and liberal disposition, and his love for a good horse, was lucky enough to draw Bruce (the favorite for the Derby) in the London Sweepstakes. It is No. 276. Good enough!

DESTINY. Three maidens, bright and pretty as can be. So that I scarce can choose between the three, Sat Sunday evening in the gallery.

The first her mother joined when church was done, And two were left—I wanted only one.

The second met some other girls, and took Her homeward way with them—without a look.

The third another fellow got—while I Went home alone. Can this be destiny?

—The many friends of the lily of the valley will be sorry to learn that a practical Scotch professor, writing in the Edinburgh Medical Journal, calls their favorite flower a "drug," and has even gone so far as to destroy millions of them to make an extract with which to experiment on frogs. From all accounts the little favorite will hold a distinguished place in the materia medica.

Two hundred thousand trout were destroyed in one night in Kent, England, recently, through a malicious person turning the water out of the pond.

Five hundred and fifty dollars per day is the amount asked for the privilege of supplying refreshments to the visitors to the Coney Island Jockey Club's races.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Fatal Explosion on Board the American Eagle—Further Particulars of the Manitoulin Catastrophe—The Peruvian's Predicament.

A Sandusky despatch last (Friday) night says: The passenger steamer American Eagle, running between this city and Put-in-Bay, which exploded her boiler at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon near Kelly's Island, was allowed by the Government Inspectors to carry 106 pounds of steam, but had on 110 pounds when the accident occurred. The whole inside of the boiler blew out, and the steam rushed back through the flues, burst the kitchen and filled the engine room and cabin. The boat caught fire, and with difficulty saved from burning. A steamer, which was about fifty rods away, went alongside and turned a stream of water on her, while the crew worked with buckets. Three of the Eagle's crew were killed. John W. Johnson, engineer, of Put-in-Bay, was scalded so badly that he will die. Charles Kramer, mate, of Put-in-Bay, severely scalded; Hugh Stuart, of Put-in-Bay, cut by a piece of broken timber. Captain Fred Mogle escaped unhurt. A piece of the boiler passed through the top of his hat. The following passengers were scalded: J. W. Gilbert and C. Dilger, of Sandusky, face and hands, severely; J. W. Lutes, wife and daughter, of Middle Basin, face and hands severely scalded, especially Mrs. Lutes; James Pulletter, employee of the Cleveland Club House, of Ballast Island, badly scalded about the face, hands and arms. The dead and injured were brought here on tugs. The Eagle was towed here for repairs. It is currently reported that the Eagle was racing with the steamer Jay Cooke, but Captain Mogle and Engineer Johnson deny it.

From Collingwood comes this despatch: The only additional intelligence which has been received respecting the terrible disaster to the Manitoulin is that the fire was supposed to have originated from the explosion of a lamp in the engine-room. The steamer Northern Belle, immediately on her arrival from Algoma Mills yesterday morning, was despatched to the scene of the disaster, and until her return, which will probably be late to-day, nothing of a definite character as to the condition of the steamer can be learned. It is, however, evident from the report brought down by the steamer Owen Sound that the passengers and crew, with the exception of two, escaped to shore in safety. The Manitoulin was comparatively a new steamer, built at Owen Sound in the spring of 1880, and was just entering on her third year's trade. She was valued at \$35,000.

A Montreal telegram says: The Peruvian's position causes much uneasiness, but the Allies are of the opinion that she will come out of the pack all right. At present there are no fewer than six vessels on the lookout for her. The latest news to-day was that H. M. warship Tenedos had been despatched from Halifax to render assistance. The Acadian, Newfoundland, Newfield, the gunboat, and the Polyneesian are in the hunt. The steamship Valetta, which was with the Peruvian for several days, has arrived here, and her captain says that the steamship was all right when he left her. She could have towed her out of her predicament, and would have been glad to do so had he been asked. The Peruvian has over one thousand souls on board, and was off Meat Cove, Cape Breton, when heard from last. A telegram from one of the stations below says that there are over one hundred vessels in the ice around the Magdalen Islands and near the Bird Rocks. The captain of the Valetta says there are now three times as much ice in the Gulf as he ever saw before.

A Halifax (N. S.) despatch says: A telegram from North Sydney, C. B., this evening says the operator at Meat Cove reports having just returned from the Mountain outlook and seen far off between St. Paul's and Cape Ray two steamers going north, one with two masts, apparently towing a large three-masted ship. He could not make them out very well, but has no doubt it is the Peruvian in tow of the Newfoundland or one of the other relief steamers. They were in clear water, and the operator reports that he could see clear water as far up as the Magdalen Islands. The Magdalen Island stations report very little ice to the northward. From these reports there may be no doubt of the safety of the Peruvian, and that she will make her way to the St. Lawrence safely in tow of the relief ship.

Eighteen Thousand Pounds of Snuff Thrown Overboard. About thirty years ago a judgment against 18,000 pounds of snuff, in eighty barrels, for non-payment of taxes was obtained by the United States Court at New York, and the snuff was seized by the revenue agents and stored. On Thursday Deputy-Marshal Knox, Assistant District Attorney Wilson and a deputy revenue collector took the snuff, which had become worthless, down the bay on the steamer Thomas Collier and dumped it in the ocean outside of Sandy Hook.

Sir A. T. Galt says he is tired of England, and that his interests being in Canada he prefers to live here. Besides, his health is also bad.

Dr. Fyfe Jamieson, son of the Rev. George Jamieson, Old Machar Parish Church, Aberdeen, and latterly assistant to Professor Strachan, Aberdeen University, is dead, at the early age of 28.

Prof. Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, was in Edinburgh a few days ago. Being an old pupil of Dr. Donaldson in the High School, he has become a life member of the club, and has also contributed a donation of £20 to the Bursary Fund.

WHAT I SAW. I saw a horse-fly on the creek, A cat-nip at her foot; I saw a chestnut-burr, and heard A shell-bark in the wood.

I saw a jack-plane off a board, A car-spring off the track; I saw a saw-dust off the floor, And then a carpet-tack.

—A positive case of smallpox exists on one of the back streets of Sandwich. The victim is a Mrs. Diamond, whose daughter visited at the house of the late Henry Askew, where the epidemic in Windsor originated, and it is presumed that the mother caught it from the daughter. The boys of the Roman Catholic Eten Beaumont College gave Prince Leopold and his bride a splendid reception en route from Windsor to Claremont. Splendid arches were erected and a thousand roses were cast into the carriage.