DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Hickey, in moving that it was expedient that recognition should be made by the Dominion Government of the volunteers of 1837-8, said that some persons might question the justice of the cause in which the volunteers fought, but they were fighting for the Crown, and it was not for them to ask the reason why. He intimated that a suitable compensation might take the form of grants of Northwest land.

Sir John Macdonald said the disturbances were long past. They took place before the Dominion was formed, and the claim of the volunteers was upon the Governments of the different Provinces.

Mr. Blake agreed in the view of the last speaker, and said that the Province of Ontario had already taken this view. The Government of the Hon. Sandfield Macdonald had compensated Montgomery for the burning of his barn by the volunteers. (Laughter.)

Sir John Macdonald suggested that the motion be withdrawn and the mover consented.

Mr. Mackenzie moved for a statement showing the several amounts collected by the Dominion Government for lands sold or leased within the bounds and limits of the western part of Ontario as determined by the decision of the Privy Council against the claim of the Dominion Government.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Dawson, in moving for the return of the customs collected in Algoma for the last six months of 1884, called attention to the increase in those receipts and in the population and shipping of Algoma as showing that people could do as well in Algoma as in the Provinces of the Northwest.

Mr. Blake said there was one thing which the hon. gentleman had omitted to state, and that was where Algoma was. The hon. gentleman did not seem to know last session. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dawson—I shall be happy to give the hon. gentleman any agricultural information of that kind. Algoma, as I understand it, and there was a special Act defining the electoral district, extends from the French River on the east to somewhere about Rat Portage on the west and from the great lakes to Hudson Bay. (Cheers and laughter.) The motion was carried and the House adjourned.

The following public Bills were presented and read a first time:

A Bill respecting International ferries—Mr. Patterson (Essex.)

A Bill to amend the law relating to contagious diseases among cattle—Mr. Pope.

Sir Leonard Tilley presented a Bill relating to the Consolidated Insurance Act of 1877, explaining that it was the same Bill as was introduced by the Government last session. The Bill was read a first time.

Mr. Pope presented a Bill to provide for the taking of a census of the Northwest Territories and Manitoba.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Will the Government take a census *de jure* or *de facto*, showing the people who are there or those who ought to be there, as in the last census?

Mr. Pope—From our experience the census will be taken in the same way as formerly. The Bill was read a first time.

Mr. Charlton presented a Bill to promote the better observance of the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday, by prohibiting Sunday excursions, which was read a first time.

Sir John Macdonald moved without comment for the appointment of a special committee made up of members on both sides of the House, to take into consideration and report on the alleged necessity that exists for the adoption of some system of bankruptcy or insolvency, giving adequate protection against undue preferences.

Mr. Blake—Does not the hon. gentleman desire to explain this resolution?

Sir John Macdonald said he thought he had explained sufficiently on a previous occasion. He referred to the requests by members of the Boards of Trade in Canada and the Chambers of Commerce in England, that there should be an insolvency law. Commercial men, however, were not united in favor of such a law, and outside of commercial circles opinions seemed to be rather adverse. This committee was appointed to investigate the whole question and assist Parliament to come to a decision on the question.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Mills asked whether it was the intention of the Government to propose any legislation, or to invite Parliament to ask for Imperial legislation, to define the boundary of the Province of Ontario upon the north and west.

Sir John Macdonald—It is not the intention to propose any legislation. The question whether it is necessary to ask for Imperial legislation is now under the earnest consideration of the Government.

Mr. McMullen asked whether any, and if so, what sum or sums of money have been paid to J. A. Wilkinson by the Government of the Dominion from the first day of January, 1884, to February, 1885. If paid—for what purpose or services, and where?

Mr. Pope said that so far as he knew no money had been paid to Mr. Wilkinson, except by the Department of Railways and Canals. The sums paid were $69 on 1st February, 1884, and $262 on the 23rd May, 1884, these sums being paid for salary and expenses as land valuator.

In reply to Mr. Edgar, Mr. Chapleau said no correspondence had taken place between the High Commissioner and the Government on the subject of Imperial Federation. The Government, however, had received copies of the resolutions passed at the conference on Imperial Federation held in London during the past year.

Mr. Cameron (Middlesex) asked—Is it the intention of the Government to introduce any legislation this session affecting benevolent or friendly societies?

Sir Leonard Tilley said the only legislation on this subject was the Insurance Bill now before the House.

Mr. Mills, on moving for copies of all Orders in Council, Imperial, Canadian or Provincial, in the hands of the Government and not already laid before Parliament relating to the disputed boundaries of Ontario, pointed out that the report of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the boundary case referred only to a portion of the boundary of the disputed territory. It was stated that the Privy Council would ask for Imperial legislation to confirm the boundaries so far as the report traced them, but it was important to know what the Dominion Government proposed to do in this matter. It was in his opinion most desirable that this dispute should be settled soon and settled once for all.

Sir John Macdonald said that he quite agreed that this dispute should be settled early and for ever. These papers would be brought down. The motion was carried.

Mr. Jackson, in moving for a return showing the dredges, tugs and dumping scows built in the United States for the Government of Cananda during the years 1883 and 1884, called attention to the expenditure of $130,000 within the last two years in procuring these vessels from a Lockport, N Y., firm. He contrasted this action with the cry of the gentlemen opposite, "Canada for the Canadians," by which they had obtained power.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Blake moved for a statement showing the estimated receipts for each year in respect of each class of public property, on which A. M. Burgess, Deputy Minister of the Interior, based his estimate of $58,000,000, which he said would be received by the Government from the sales and leases, etc., of land in the Northwest from January, 1883, to December, 1891. He referred to the report of the Minister of the Interior, which had just reached him, to show that the receipts so far were less than two millions, and that for the succeeding years of the period it would require an average of $8,000,000 a year from this time forward to make up the amount estimated. He thought it would be interesting to have the data on which the estimate was based.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Mulock moved for copies of all minutes of Council not already laid before the Parliament, relating to the so called Fishery Question, from the 1st of July, 1867, up to the time of the signing of the Washington Treaty. He read extracts from papers already brought down to show that most important documents were indicated as existing which were not before the Parliament. He called attention to some statements in documents leading to the conclusion that had not monetary compensation been asked for a Reciprocity Treaty would propably have been the result of the cession of the rights under the Fishery Clauses.

THE BAYHAM SHOOTING.

The Web of Evidence Against the Prisoners.

A last (Wednesday) night's Tilsonburg despatch says: The facts in connection with the Stilwell murder are one by one coming to light, and there is now very little doubt in the minds of any as to the real perpetrators of the atrocious crime. An adjourned examination was held in Eden to-day by Judge Hughes, of St. Thomas, in which important evidence corroborating the confession made by Albert Thomas last week was elicited. Jane Forbes, who at the inquest swore that the Winchester rifle was in her father's house all the afternoon of Jan. 1st, when the shooting took place, acknowledged to having been urged by her brother, Ransom, and Albert Thomas to make the statement in order to avoid suspicion, and stated that they had taken it out in the afternoon. Evidence was given bearing upon the unhappy relations existing between Stilwell and his wife. She had frequently been heard to express the wish that he were out of the way, and her willingness to give a consideration to secure this end. Jane Forbes was released from custody, and Mrs. Stilwell was taken back to the St. Thomas jail.

Arrest of an Alleged Forger in London.

A last (Sunday) night's London despatch says: Yesterday afternoon a German Jew named Francis Baum, who hails from Dallas, Texas, was arrested here by Detective Ryder, on an extradition warrant for uttering forged bills of lading in that place about a year ago to the extent of over $100,000. The man came to Chatham about four weeks ago, and resided there with his wife until the 31st ult., when he came to London. A detective of the Gould system of railways arrived in Chatham on Friday, and ascertaining that Baum had moved here came along with Chief Baxter to this city, where they gave Ryder a photograph of the man. In a very short time the officer brought the prisoner to the police station, where he was recognized by the Texas officer, and held for extradition on warrant issued by Judge Bell, of Chatham. In company with four others, including the Dallas station agent of the railway, the Jew issued forged bills of lading for cotton sold by them, and divided the money. The crime was discovered, but, with the exception of Baum, all got away. He was arrested, and held to bail for trial in $35,000. Before the trial five weeks since Baum skipped, and is now pretty sure of being taken back. He was in a pawnshop when arrested.

Horse Thieves Captured.

A Windsor despatch says: Joseph Armstrong, of Detroit, an ex-convict, and George Buck, of Harrisville, Mich., stole Thomas Vollan's horse and B. G. Davis' cutter from his place a few weeks ago. The rig was taken to Clare Creek, nine miles from St. Thomas. The thieves lodged in school houses every night on the way down. They took the horse into the school buildings, built fires with maps, books and whatever was at hand, and always left before daylight. They were arrested near Simcoe for breaking into a school, and sent to jail for sixty days, before Chief Bains, of Windsor, who was on their trail, reached the place. As soon as the officer got back to Windsor with the horse he swore out a warrant against Armstrong and Buck for horse-stealing, and mailed it to Simcoe. When the pair are released on the first charge they will be brought to Windsor for trial. The stolen cutter was found at Essex Centre.

George Dolby, the historian of Dickens American tour, has incurred the wrath of Buffalonians by recording that the novelist was struck by the absence of female beauty among his Buffalo audiences, and that the faces of the girls of that city were of "a sort of German-Irish-Scotch-mixed-with-Indian type.

Eighteen hundred dollars' worth of strawberries have been raised on two and a half acres of ground by a farmer of Delaware township, Camben county, N.J., and he accordingly has received a premium from the State Board of Agriculture.

THE WOUNDED FENIAN.

A London cable says: Further investigation of the antecedents of Mrs. Dudley show her history to be full of guilty romance and startling episodes. Your correspondent to-day had an interview with Mrs. Malkin, who keeps a boarding-house at Walthamstow, in Essex, a few miles from London. Mrs. Malkin is the lady to whom Mrs. Dudley wrote a pathetic letter just before her attempt at suicide on the Great Eastern Railway, and with whom she had boarded for some years. She was brought to Mrs. Malkin's house when a young girl by an Essex clergyman, who represented himself as her guardian, but who was suspected of being her father, although the relationship was never acknowledged. While still a child she displayed considerable histrionic talent, and much aptitude in mimicry and declamation. At the age of 17 she began studying for the stage under the tuition of Miss Ellen Terry's father. The next year she obtained an engagement to play small parts at the Prince of Wales' Theatre at Manchester, and she appeared in the Christmas pantomime at that theatre in 1878. While playing there she was deceived into a mock marriage with a young clergyman from Cheshire. It was some time before she discovered that she had been made the victim of a fraud, and then her reason gave way. She fled from Manchester and took refuge in her old home at Walthamstow. Her daughter Marguerite was born there in September, 1879, and died two years later. It was at the time of the discovery of her shame and her flight from Manchester that she first displayed symptoms of insanity and suicidal mania.

After her return to Mrs. Malkin's house she always called herself and insisted on being addressed as "Mrs. Dudley," although she did not admit that that was the name of her betrayer. She refused to prosecute him, saying that she did not want to drag her misery before the public, but only to hide herself and care for her child. During this time she was befriended by Lady Gertrude Douglas, sister of the Marquis of Queensberry. From 1879 to 1883, and especially after the death of her baby in 1881. Mrs. Dudley frequently threatened to commit suicide, and on two occasions she nearly succeeded in carrying the threat into operation. Since the facts of Mrs. Dudley's periodical insanity have become known, a wish has been expressed in many quarters to raise a fund to pay for having witnesses sent from this country to New York to prove that she was irresponsible for the homicidal mania that must have possessed her when she shot Rossa. It is especially desired that the evidence of Dr. Williams, Superintendent of the Hayward's Heath Insane Asylum, be given in Mrs. Dudley's defence, either by his going to New York or by the appointment of a legal commission to come here and take his testimony.

THE DYNAMITE FIENDS.

Cunningham Expected to Turn Informer—The Plot Thickening.

A last (Wednesday) night's London cable says: It is stated that James G. Cunningham, the suspected Tower dynamitard, has broken down in consequence of having been additionally identified as one of the men concerned in the underground railway explosions. Inspector Frederick Jarvis, of the Whitehall police, who has charge of the case, now believes that Cunningham will turn informer, and that his revelations will lead to the largest haul of dynamitards that has ever been made.

Three men suspected of causing the explosion near Gower street station rode in the guard's van, from which it is supposed the dynamite was dropped. The names of all the other passengers were taken, but these three escaped, but were carefully scrutinized by the guard and sergeant of police. After the conclusion of Cunningham's examination on Monday, he was placed among a number of others, when the guard picked him out as one of the three suspects. Cunningham was uneasy during the inspection, and kept his hat pulled down in an attempt to evade recognition.

HORRIBLE CRUELTY.

A Number of Young Men Put an Old Man to Frightful Torture.

A Winnipeg despatch says: At Portage la Prairie lives an old cripple known as the "Hon. Dr." McFarlane. He is given to drink. The other day while he was inebriated a number of young brutes amused themselves by lighting matches and placing them on the back of his hands, while the sulphur was burning—by this barbarous torture blistering the helpless man's hands in a most horrible manner, and causing him to groan with pain. But not satisfied with the demoniacal and savage amusement, they placed old McFarlane on the floor and sat upon his maimed leg, with the idea of straightening it. This disgusting performance was so painful that McFarlane yelled with agony. His cries attracted the attention of a person—a woman, it is said—who hastily went to ascertain the cause, and who, seeing what was going on, made the men "desist" their inhuman cruelty. A couple of arrests have been made. A policeman is said to have been a passive observer of the barbarous sport. McFarlane is over 70 years of age, and his leg is terribly bent. The attempt to straighten it resulted in a painful rupture.

Sir Audrew Clark and the Duke of Westminster have at once testified their friendship for old Gladstone, and inaugurated a new custom by sending cheques for one hundred pounds as young Gladstone's wedding present.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg has cancelled her engagements. On Friday her physician gave a certificate that on account of illness she has been obliged to desist from singing for the present and by his advice has gone to New York.

Some of the English Bishops work hard. Thus, for instance, during 1884 Dr. Thorold, the Bishop of Rochester, received 9,074 letters, preached 107 sermons, delivered 199 addresses, confirmed 11,087 catechumens, attended 79 committee meetings and 37 public meetings, consecrated 8 churches, opened 5 mission buildings, ordained 44 deacons and 44 priests and presided at 6 ruridecanal conferences.

HORRIBLE COLLISION.

Freight and Oil Train Collide—The Cars Hurled Over Bridge—Fearful Deaths—A Terrible Blaze

A last (Saturday) night's New Brunswick, N.Y., despatch says: A collision occurred between a freight and oil train, on the iron bridge of the Penn Railway, spanning Raritan river, at 3 o'clock this morning, resulting in the loss of two lives, the destruction of two locomotives and many cars, the partial wreck of one span of the bridge and the burning of two factories, six dwellings and one hotel. The damage amounts to nearly a million.

The collision, as far as ascertained, was due to the carelessness of the conductor of the forward train. This train consisted of freight and oil cars, the latter being in the rear, and was eastward bound. For some reason the train stopped on the bridge with the tail end standing on the shore spans. No flagmen were sent back to warn the approaching trains of danger. The result was that the locomotive of the fast eastbound freight train plunged into the rear of the oil train. The shock was terrific, and caused the the explosion of the oil car. Streams of burning oil speedily overspread the bridge and ran down the street, igniting everything combustible in their course. Two brakemen of the oil train fell through the bridge to the street, with the car in which they were, and were burned up. The engineer and fireman of the rear freight train jumped from the cab at George street crossing, seeing a collision was inevitable, and saved themselves. The shock of the explosion aroused the people of the city from their slumbers, and attracted by the light from the burning cars, hundreds ran to the bridge and attempted to stay the progress of the flames. The entire fire department was out promptly, but the gutters were filled with blazing oil, which could not be turned from its course toward the river, and soon the Janeway Co's. immense wall paper factory, close to the bridge, caught fire. The chief of the department, recognizing the desperate straits in which he was placed, telegraphed to Trenton, Elizabeth and Jersey City for assistance, but before the steamers arrived, Janeway's factory was destroyed. John Dougherty, an employee, entered the office to save the books, but was overcome by smoke and perished. The fire next extended to the large factory of the New Brunswick Consolidated Fruit Jar Co., which was quickly enveloped in flames and was totally consumed. The next stream of oil reached a row of dwelling houses on Washington street immediately opposite, and they were burned with an hotel adjoining. At 6 o'clock the firemen succeeded in getting the fire under control. Over two thousand men are thrown out of employment by the disaster. Two cars containing 12 horses were among those burned. All trains on the Pennsylvania road are cut off, and compelled to make a wide detour. The bridge was one of the finest along the road.

The loss of Janeway & Co. is $175,000, partly insured; the Consolidated Fruit Jar Co. lose half a million, fully insured; dwelling houses, $10 000; the Railroad Co.'s loss is unknown. The total loss is not less than three quarters of a million. The accident seems to have been caused by the telegraph operator who worked the block signals. He cannot be found.

ASSISTED HIS WIFE TO ELOPE.

An Affecting Parting Between an Indiana Farmer and His Unfaithful Wife.

An Indianapolis (Ind.) telegram says: A somewhat new thing in the elopement line is reported from Darlington, Montgomery county. Wednesday last a fellow from Virginia, known as Major Tomlinson, left with the wife of Harvey Shauver, a prosperous young farmer living five miles north of that place. Mr. Shauver and wife were thought to be living happily, with three beautiful little children. Mr. Shauver's suspicions were aroused by one of the little fellows telling him that the major, who was a farm hand, "kissed ma and ma kissed the major." Mr. Shauver took his wife to task for such action. She did not deny it, and also stated that she would kiss him just when she pleased. Mr. Shauver chastised her for her conduct, and paid the major off, telling him that he would give him until Wednesday to leave. This seemed to raise the ire of Mrs. Shauver, and she quickly gave her husband to understand that she would go with the discharged man. Mr. Shauver knelt in prayer and prayed long and fervently that such thoughts would not be entertained by his wife, but his prayers would not soften or change her heart. Mr. Shauver gave her all her belongings and the baby, a beautiful boy 2 years old; he helped her into the sleigh, tucked the wraps closely around her, and with tears almost streaming from his eyes, kissed her and the child good-bye, telling her he hoped and prayed she would be satisfied with her ill-judged undertaking. The couple stated that they were going to Oregon.

Manager Field, of Boston, is rapidly extending his theatrical operations, and is in negotiation with Mr. John S. Clarke, the celebrated comedian, for his return to this country. If he succeeds he proposes to star him in two new pieces, supported by the comedy section of the Museum Company.

Its Weight in Gold.—The aggregate production of gold, in the United States of America, up to June, 1883, we have just been told on the authority of the *Times*, was 98,965.572 troy ounces. When we saw this particular weight of gold given as the accumulation of all preceding years, we were at once struck with the remarkable approximation of the weight given to what had just come to our knowledge was the output of Cocoa in England by one firm (James Epps & Co.) for one year only, the last twelve months, it being 86,403,333 troy ounces, or 2 645 avoirdupois tons, and, on the moment we could not withstand recalling to mind the old adage—"Worth its Weight in Gold."

There are nine American countesses and marchionesses in Rome this winter.

A new College of Pharmacy is to be erected in Toronto.

He that will believe only what he can fully comprehend must have a very long head or a very short creed.

At the University of Virginia there is no prescribed course of study, no entrance examination, no vacation, except the summer one, and but six holidays.

THE ICE-BOAT VICTIMS.

Some will Lose Their Hands and Feet, Some Their Ears and Two will Die—The R. C. Archbishop's Withering Condemnation of the Dominion Government.

A last (Wednesday) night's Halifax telegram says: A Charlottetown despatch states that the condition of the men rescued from the ice boats is much worse than reported. Mr. Giddon, of Boston, and Morrison, the traveller from a Halifax wholesale house, will lose both hands and feet. Two of the boatmen named Trenholm and Allan, of New Brunswick, will die. Eight or ten others will lose a portion of their limbs. Millet will lose one hand, foot and his ears. The Roman Catholic Archbishop has written a letter to a local journal, in which he says: "There are no words strong enough to condemn the inhuman meanness of the authorities or their ignorant flippancy in the House of Commons regarding the winter mail service with Prince Edward Island. The men only get paid $30 for the round trip over the ice, and as they failed to make the round trip this time they will not get a brass farthing for all their peril, toil and suffering. So wills the Government that it can spend thousands in inducing Huns and Goths and Tartars to come to Canada, but cannot spend hundreds to remunerate Canadians for necessary public service. Questions of winter communication interest all Canada." He bitterly denounces the mean and niggardly way the mail service is conducted, and argues that railways to both Capes be completed, piers built, and powerful tugs on both sides either keep the channel open or meet the small boats at solid ice. He urged the maritime men to stand together and be patriots for once. He says whenever this question has come up in the Commons, whether Mackenzie or Macdonald was Premier, it was made a party affair. A Government supporter mildly hoped something would be done; an opponent wildly denounced the Government for not doing something; and a wily Minister encouraged fighting between the opposing parties. When they had exhausted their strength the Minister would rise and make a stale pun about "Icolation" and possibly exhibit his ignorance of the whole nature of the question, and certainly show his contempt for the island specifically, and the Maritime Provinces in general. "The spirit of the party would be evoked and a docile majority, like a flock of Scotch sheep following the bell wether, would follow their leader in ignoring the just claims of these Provinces by the sea. The representatives of these Provinces forgetting party must unite in demanding that our birthright and our patrimony receive some at least of the care that is so lavishly bestowed upon the Upper Provinces. These are times when silence on the part of free citizens is equal to treason. I think the present is such a time, therefore I speak."

Spring Assizes, 1885.

EASTERN CIRCUIT—O'CONNOR, J.

1—Kingston	Tuesday, 17th March
2—Brockville	Tuesday, 24th March
3—Cornwall	Tuesday, 31st March
4—L'Original	Monday, 6th April
5—Perth	Friday, 10th April
6—Ottawa	Thursday, 23rd April

MIDLAND CIRCUIT—ROSE, J.

1—Napanee	Tuesday, 17th March
2—Lindsay	Tuesday, 24th March
3—Whitby	Tuesday, 31st March
4—Picton	Tuesday, 7th April
5—Peterborough	Tuesday, 14th April
6—Belleville	Tuesday, 21st April
7—Cobourg	Monday, 4th May

NIAGARA CIRCUIT—GALT, J.

1—Orangeville	Monday, 9th March
2—St. Catharines	Monday, 16th March
3—Welland	Monday, 23rd March
4—Barrie	Monday, 30th March
5—Owen Sound	Monday, 13th April
6—Hamilton	Wednesday, 22nd April

OXFORD CIRCUIT—ARMOUR, J.

1—Guelph	Tuesday, 10th March
2—Stratford	Tuesday, 17th March
3—Woodstock	Tuesday, 24th March
4—Berlin	Tuesday, 31st March
5—Cayuga	Tuesday, 7th April
6—Simcoe	Thursday, 9th April
7—Brantford	Monday, 13th April

WESTERN CIRCUIT—CAMERON, C. J.

1—Walkerton	Monday, 17th March
2—Goderich	Monday, 23rd March
3—Sarnia	Monday, 30th March
4—Sandwich	Monday, 6th April
5—Chatham	Monday, 13th April
6—St. Thomas	Monday, 27th April

HOME CIRCUIT—WILSON, C. J.

Milton	Tuesday, 10th March
Toronto Civil Court	Monday, 16th March
Toronto Criminal Court	Monday, 27th April
Brampton	Monday, 11th May

Chancery Division.

HOME CIRCUIT—THE CHANCELLOR.

Barrie	Wednesday, 11th March
Owen Sound	Tuesday, 17th March
Brantford	Monday, 23rd March
Simcoe	Thursday, 26th March
Hamilton	Monday, 30th March
Guelph	Wednesday, 8th April
Whitby	Monday, 13th April
St. Catharines	Thursday, 16th April
Toronto	Wednesday, 22nd April

EASTERN CIRCUIT—PROUDFOOT, J.

Belleville	Tuesday, 10th March
Cobourg	Monday, 23rd March
Peterboro'	Monday, 30th March
Lindsay	Monday, 6th April
Ottawa	Thursday, 30th April
Cornwall	Thursday, 7th May
Brockville	Monday, 11th May
Kingston	Friday, 15th May

WESTERN CIRCUIT—FERGUSON, J.

Stratford	Wednesday, 8th April
Goderich	Monday, 13th April
Woodstock	Monday, 20th April
Walkerton	Monday, 27th April
London	Friday, 22nd May
Sarnia	Monday, 1st June
Sandwich	Thursday, 4th June
Chatham	Wednesday, 10th June

It Might Be Much Worse.

"My, my, how that chimney smokes," complained a wife to her husband.

"It might do worse, my dear," he replied consolingly.

"I'd like to know how."

"Why, you see it might chew."

A fall of soot stopped the flow of conversation.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

John Bright has figured out the cost of the wars of Queen Victoria's reign, and in his speech at the Liberal demonstration in Birmingham last Thursday evening he announced that England has sacrificed $750,000,000 and 68,000 lives in war since the coronation of her present illustrious sovereign, nearly 48 years ago.

In the London *Medical Record* a man advertises to furnish "tuition by correspondence," so that theological, medical, pharmaceutical and civil service examinations may be passed by men and women of average capacity. Strict secrecy is maintained, and arrangements may be made with candidates until successful.