HONORED IN DEATH.

Gladstone's Noble Tribute to the Memory of Bright.

THE UNIVERSAL FEELING VOICED.

Interesting Reminiscences of the Great Commoner's Remarkable Career.

A last (Friday) night's cablegram from London says: The session of the House of Commons this evening was devoted to eulogies of John Bright.

When Wm. Henry Smith rose to speak all the members doffed their hats. Mr. Smith described Mr. Bright as a man of thorough honesty of purpose and great energy of character. If there was any defect in his character it was the intensity of his advocacy of the principles that he had adopted. If for a time he parted from his old associates under a strong sense of duty there was no trace of anger or of personal animosity left. He would go down to the grave followed by the affection and sorrow of the country.

MR. GLADSTONE'S EULOGY.

Mr. Gladstone, upon rising, was received with cheers. He said: Mr. Bright has been to a very remarkable degree happy in the moment of his removal from among us. He lived to see the triumph of almost every great cause to which he specially devoted his heart and mind. He has established a special claim to the admiration of those from whom he differed through his long political life by marked concurrence with them upon the prominent and dominant question of the hour. (Hear, hear.) But though Mr. Bright came to be separated from the great bulk of the Liberals on the Irish question on no single occasion has there been any word of disparagement. I acknowledge that I have not through my whole political life fully embraced the character of Mr. Bright and the value of that character to the country. I was one of those who did not agree with the particular views he and some of his friends took of the Crimean contest, but felt profoundly and never ceased to think what must have been the moral elevation of men who, nurtured all their lives in the temple of popular approval, could, at a moment's notice, consent to part with the whole of that favor they enjoyed, which opponents might think the very breath of their nostrils. (Hear, hear.) They accepted undoubted unpopularity, for that war commanded the enormous approval of the people. Amongst other gifts Mr. Bright was delighted to be one of the chief guardians of the purity of the English tongue. (Hear, hear.) He was enabled as an Englishman profoundly attached to his country, the tongue of the people being to him almost an object of worship, to preserve the purity of the language of Shakespeare and Milton. (Cheers.) Everybody is aware that office had no attractions for him, but few can be aware what extra efforts were required to induce him to become a servant of the Crown.

IN THE CRISIS OF 1868,

when the fate of the Irish Church hung in the balance, it was my duty to propose to Mr. Bright that he become a Minister. I never undertook so difficult a task. From 11 o'clock at night until 1 o'clock in the morning we steadily debated the subject. It was only at the last moment that he found it possible to set aside the repugnance he felt at doing anything that might in the eyes of any one, even of the more ignorant class of his countrymen, appear to detract in the slightest degree from that lofty independence of character which I have mentioned. It was my happy lot to unite so many attractive qualities. If I had to dwell upon them alone, I should present a dazzling picture to the world. It was a happier lot to teach moral lessons by simplicity, casuistry, unfailing courage and constancy of life, thus presenting a combination of qualities that carried us to a higher atmosphere. (Hear, hear.) His sympathies were not strong only, but active—not sympathies awaiting calls to be made upon them, but sympathies of a man seeking objects upon which to bestow the inestimable advantages of

ELOQUENCE AND COURAGE.

In Ireland when support of the Irish cause was rare; in India when support of the native cause was rarer still; in America at the time when Mr. Bright, foreseeing the ultimate issue of the great struggle of 1861, stood as the representative of an exceedingly small portion of the educated community of the country, although undoubtedly representing a large part of the national sentiment—(hear, hear)—in all these cases Mr. Bright went far outside the necessities of his calling. Whatever touched him as a man of the great Anglo-Saxon race, whatever touched him as a subject, obtained unasked his sincere, earnest and enthusiastic aid. (Hear, hear). All cases having his powerful advocacy made a distinct advance in the estimation of the world and distinct progress toward triumphant success. Thus it has come about that he is entitled to a higher eulogy than is due to success. Of mere success, indeed, he was a conspicuous example. In intellect he might claim a most distinguished place. But his character lay deeper than intellect, deeper than eloquence, deeper than anything that can be described or that can be seen upon the surface. The supreme eulogy that is his due is that

HE ELEVATED POLITICAL LIFE

to the highest point, to a loftier standard than it had ever reached. He has bequeathed to his country a character that cannot only be made a subject for admiration and gratitude but—and I do not exaggerate when I say it—that can become an object of reverential contemplation. In the encomiums that came from every quarter there is not a note of disonance. I do not know any statesman of my time who had the happiness of receiving, on removal from this passing world, the honor of approval at once so enthusiastic, so universal and so unbroken. (Hear, hear.) Yet no one could better dispense with the tributes of the moment, because the triumphs of his life were triumphs recorded in the advance of his country and of its people. His name is indellibly written in the annals of time and on the hearts of the great and overspreading race to which he belonged, whose wide extension he rejoiced to see, and whose power and prominence he believed to be full of promise and glory for the best interests of mankind.

Mr. Gladstone resumed his seat amid much subdued cheering.

OTHER TRIBUTES.

Lord Hartington referred to the noble words of Mr. Gladstone as fully expressive of the veneration of the country for the memory of Mr. Bright. He said that Mr. Bright was not a statesman versed in the arts of government and capable of conducting the complicated affairs of a great nation. It was the high standard of his political conduct and the intensity of his convictions that gave his eloquence unrivalled force.

Justin McCarthy, who in the absence of Mr. Parnell spoke for the Irish party, associated their sentiments with those expressed in the noble speech of Mr. Gladstone. He said that the memory of the Irish people endured and it carried them back to the time when Mr. Bright championed their cause. He therefore claimed the right of Ireland to lay an immortelle upon the great Englishman's grave. (Cheers).

Mr. Chamberlain said that throughout his political life Mr. Bright's relations toward his electors were those of entire independence, Mr. Bright holding that his service conferred an obligation upon the constituency.

VICTORIA AND CHRISTINA.

England's Widowed Queen Visits the Widowed Spanish Queen—Victoria's Cordial Reception.

A San Sebastian cable says: Queen Victoria arrived here yesterday, accompanied by Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg and members of her suite, including Lady Churchill. Sir Francis Ford, British Ambassador at Madrid, and representatives of the Queen Regent Christina, met the royal visitor at Irun. The Queen was greeted with salvos of artillery from the Lemotta citadel and volleys from the troops that lined the route to the royal castle. The Queen Regent, accompanied by the Duchess of Bailen and the Countess Lartago, was waiting at the station with numerous officials and deputations. The Queen kissed Christina on both cheeks. The two queens entered a state carriage and drove to the castle, attended by a brilliant military escort. As the royal carriage passed between the long lines of troops the military bands played the national anthems and the populace cheered enthusiastically. In a second carriage were Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, while five others were occupied by Spanish officials and members of Victoria's suite. Luncheon was served at the castle. Afterwards the party were driven to the town hall, where a sumptuous throne had been erected. Here Victoria formally received the Mayor and afterwards witnessed a series of basque dances and games in the square from the windows of the town hall. She was heartily cheered when she appeared upon the balcony. The party at length drove to the railway station, where Victoria and Christina exchanged affectionate adieus. At the last moment, however, the Queen Regent, with her suite, entered Victoria's carriage and accompanied Her Majesty to Irun, where farevells were again exchanged.

"Clutch" Donohue Dead.

A Kingston despatch says: John Donohue, better known as "Clutch," died yesterday morning at L'Hotel Dieu. He had been a convict in the Penitentiary for some time, but last Friday was pardoned and released, as death was imminent from blood disease that manifested itself in ulcerating sores all over his body. He was a man of large frame, and about 53 years of age. He was sentenced at Welland in 1885 for larceny and receiving stolen money. At the prison he acted as assistant in the mill, and was a handy man. He was healthy until some time ago, when blood disease began gradually to develop, and about five weeks ago he was compelled to go to the prison hospital. His wife was sent for, and she remained with him until death. On Saturday he was removed to L'Hotel Dieu. As soon as the change was made Donohue brightened up, and was quite satisfied that he would recover. Once, since then, he made an effort to get upon his feet, but it was so exhausting that he speedily gave up the attempt. He died quite penitent, and his remains were removed to Fort Erie for burial. Donohue was born in New York.

To-Day's News Notes.

An unused four-cent British Guiana postage stamp of 1856 was recently sold at auction in London for $250.

One of the rules of the Royal Library in Berlin, made with a view of preserving quiet and good order, calls for the exclusion of all members of the gentler sex.

A private telegram received in Ottawa says that Col. Streatfeild, father of Mrs. Colville, wife of Captain the Hon. C. R. Colville, military secretary to the Governor-General, died yesterday in London.

John McCabe, foreman of Frank Leslie's illustrated newspaper for thirty years, has committed suicide because he was notified that his services would not be required after May 1st.

PREVENTION of disease is both rational and scientific. If one knows the causes of most diseases, and can remove that cause, the diseases must disappear. Prof. Wm. H. Thompson, of the University of the City of New York, says: "More adults are carried off in this country by chronic kidney disease than by any other one malady except consumption." The majority per cent. of all diseases are caused by unsuspected kidney poisoned blood. The late Dr. Dio Lewis, in speaking of Warner's Safe Cure, said over his signature: "If I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble, I would use Warner's Safe Cure."

Chicago fox-hunters—well fellows in red are going to Ottawatos ride after a Canadianpack.

Major A. H. Todd, senior major of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, has sent in his resignation.

Some women in England make good salaries by manufacturing the dainty silk and lace lamp shades now so popular. A dealer in London, who glories in the royal patronage, pays one woman $200 a month for the shades she makes.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

TORONTO, March.—Sir Alex. Campbell, notwithstanding his illness, prorogued the Legislature this afternoon in the presence of a not over-crowded chamber. The same simplicity of ceremonial witnessed at the opening characterized the closing day. Members of the Government, officials and representatives of the professions were there, but the exodus of members was apparent. Mr. Mowat, as usual, was the centre of an admiring throng before and after the ceremony. The following is the speech delivered by His Honor in closing the House:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

In bringing to a close another session of the Legislative Assembly, I desire to recognize the earnestness and zeal with which you have devoted yourselves to the work of legislation.

The measure which you have adopted for developing the unsettled portions of the Province by means of colonization railways meets with my hearty approval. I am glad to believe that the revenues accruing from the opening up of the mineral and other lands, through which the projected railways will pass, and the profits to be derived from the sale of certain classes of timber not at present marketable, will alone reimburse to the Provincial Treasury the expenditure to be incurred in carrying into effect the policy which has received your sanction.

I am glad to give my assent to the Bill for creating the new electoral district of Nipissing. The large territory embraced in that district and the new settlements springing up within its borders entitle the district to a voice in the Legislative Assembly. The effect will doubtless be to direct public attention more fully than before to this important section of the Province.

The measure which you have passed for affording an expeditious and simple remedy for determining the claims of settlers in the new districts for damages to their lands by flooding, will, I trust, materially aid in accomplishing the object desired.

By the Voters' Lists Act and the Franchise Amendment Act you have afforded increased facilities for enabling every qualified elector to have his name placed upon the assessment roll and voters' list.

The important amendments made to the Shops' Regulation Act, the Factory Act and the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act will, I feel assured, be appreciated by all those who are concerned in the beneficial operation of these laws.

I am much gratified with the measures you have adopted for the improvement of the Pharmacy Act, the Act respecting the study of anatomy and the Free Libraries Act. Each of these Acts deal with important educational interests, and the amendments you have made cannot fail to exercise a salutary effect upon the special departments to which they respectively relate.

I have assented with pleasure to the Bills you have submitted to me for the further improvement of our municipal and assessment laws.

I thank you for the liberal appropriations which you have made for the public service. The supplies which you have voted will be expended with prudence and in the public interest.

A SCHOOL TEACHER STUCK.

His Amours and Irregularities Cost Him $5,000.

An interesting breach of promise case will come up before the Toronto Assizes in a few days. The defendant is a school teacher named John Archibald Watson, who has been teaching in Maple village, York county, and the plaintiff is Miss Alice Kirby, the daughter of a Vaughan farmer. The defendant is accused of breach of promise of marriage and seduction, and the damages are set at $6,000. Watson asserts that he is not guilty. After being arrested on writs of *capias* by the county constables he was taken to the sheriff's office, but was immediately bailed out by his friends.

A Toronto despatch says: The breach of promise case of Alice Kirby and John A. Watson was begun yesterday afternoon. The defendant is a school teacher in the township of Vaughan, and is the son of a comparatively wealthy farmer. The plaintiff is the daughter of a farmer of Vaughan township. She and defendant attended Richmond Hill School together. It appears that Watson was received in Miss Kirby's family as a prospective son-in-law, and the engagement was commonly spoken of in the neighborhood. The result of the intimacy was that on April 15th, 1888, as plaintiff claims, defendant accomplished her ruin. About a month after that he began to be less assiduous in his attentions to her. He began to pay attentions to other young ladies, and, finally, to discover exactly how matters were Miss Kirby wrote him asking him to return her presents and to come to see her. In answer he sent a somewhat insulting letter denying that they had ever been engaged and declaring that he was not the author of her disgrace. The marriage was never concluded, and the plaintiff's troubles reached a climax when she became a mother. She sued for $5,000 damages. The plaintiff, a neatly dressed but careworn woman of 23, was the first witness. No witnesses were called for the defence. The jury retired at 4.30, and at 5.40 returned a verdict of $7,000 for the plaintiff. As $5,000 was the sum claimed by the plaintiff, judgment was given for that sum only.

A Bad American Dollar.

A new counterfeit dollar is being circulated rather freely in the Western States. It will probably soon make its appearance in Canada. The bad coin is a good imitation and liable to deceive the unwary, being made of brass with a thin coating of electro-plate. It rings much like the genuine, but a little sharper. At a casual glance it has the appearance of having been carried in numberless pockets, the stars and statue of liberty looking much worn, but the date, 1861, is sharply cut and fails to carry out this impression. The depressed parts of the two sides are slightly off color, looking blue when placed beside a genuine coin.

A Personal Call Solicited.

"I do not write for money," said a poetess, proudly, to the editor—"I write for love." "Oh, do you?" he replied, heartlessly. "Well, don't write for it any more; anyhow, not to this office. Come down after it yourself, and if we've got any to spare you can take it along with you. Tra-le-la, Birdie."

The demand for large stones for sidewalks exceeding sizes for ordinary flat cars has led the New York Central to build a special car for their transportation. An ordinary flat car will carry a stone only 10 feet in width, while this one will carry a stone 26 feet long and 15 feet 4 inches wide.

Four basket-women were on Saturday night week drinking in a house in Nash street, Liverpool, a low neighborhood, when two, named Langan and Gaffrey, quarrelled and fought. Langan threw a tumbler at Gaffrey, cutting the main artery of her wrist, and she bled to death.

CURRENT TOPICS.

THE big spots now going round on the sun's surface will be turned toward this planet this week, and those who trace bad weather on the earth to that particular solar influence are foretelling lively storms. Sometimes the sun spots are big enough to drop the earth into.

SENATOR MORRILL is said to have perfected plans for a new White House at Washington. General Harrison agrees with the Vermont Senator that the present building is not only inadequate but less healthful than it should be. Mrs. Harrison is by no means well and attributes her lack of health to the White House air.

THE feature of Edison's exhibit at the Paris Exposition will be an enormous model of an incandescent lamp, forty feet high and made entirely of small incandescent lights, of which it will be necessary, it is said, to use 20,000. The French and American flags will be worked out in incandescent lamps on either side of the big lamp.

ELECTRIC connection or sounding an alarm in case of an attempt to open a safe is already old. But here is an extension of the idea, lately perfected: Not only is the alarm sounded as soon as a drill or a false key is set at work on the safe, but an electric lamp is lighted and a photograph apparatus is brought into play and seizes the features of the burglars.

A CABLE correspondent who ran across Count Herbert Bismarck in London on Saturday says of him: He looked like an athlete, and the color in his cheeks would have done credit to a Dublin belle. His moustache is no longer trained fiercely aloft, but droops at the ends with melancholy dignity. It was impossible to get a word out of Count Herbert about Samoa.

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER, of the United States Supreme Court, and Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Parnell's lawyer, ought to form a "Daughter Trust" together. The Chief Justice has eight and Sir Charles Russell has thirteen. It takes three pews to hold them when the family attends church, and the valiant Sir Charles sits in the rear pew and keeps a sharp lookout that none of them escape before the service is over.

SAYS Prof. Hadley: "The speed of railroad trains is restricted within three theoretical limits: First, a physical limit of 80 miles an hour, beyond which it is found impossible for a train to hold the track; second, an operating limit of 60 miles an hour, which practical experience has found trains cannot run without much damage to life; third, a commercial limit of 30 miles per hour, at which, all things considered, it is found most economical to run a train."

A WORK is now in progress in which all English churchmen will feel an interest. It is the preparation of a photographic *fac-simile* of the original manuscript of the Prayer Book which for about two centuries and a quarter has been in use in the Church of England. This liturgy dates from the days of Charles II., when, having received the sanction of convocation, it was confirmed by the Act of Uniformity, to which royal assent was given in 1662. The veritable manuscript of the book was attached to the roll on which the Act was engrossed, and for about a hundred and fifty years the two were preserved together in an ancient tower near the Chapter House of Westminster Abbey.

THE promoters of the Australian Cross-Continent Railway, which is to connect Victoria and South Australia with Western Australia, have received the co-operation of the Western Australian Government. It is expected that the construction of the new road will require ten years. As the terms of the contract are very liberal, the contractors of the road ought not to grumble at the length of time required in completing the enterprise, for they have agreed to build the road for 20,000 acres of land from the Government for every mile of line built. In other words, as the road, when completed, will be nearly 800 miles long, they will in time own an estate equal in size to one quarter of the territory of Victoria.

NEWS of a curious and unique discovery comes to hand. Amongst some old papers a genuine likeness of John Bunyan as he appeared in his prison cell at Bedford has just been discovered, for which the owner demands 1,000 guineas. The National Portrait gallery does not possess a likeness of this world-renowned author, hence the "find" should attract public attention. There appears to be no doubt about the genuine nature of the portrait. Assuming the authenticity of the work, the natural thing seems to be that it should be secured for the national collection before it is annexed by our enterprising American cousins, and disappears into some finance king's collection. The portrait is in possession of a gentleman residing in Hackney.

AN exceedingly amusing report upon Western women has been presented to the Chinese public by a travelled Chinese mandarin. As might be supposed, he is surprised beyond measure at the position and treatment of women in Europe, which is so extraordinary that "even a husband may perform any menial task in his wife's presence and no one will laugh at him." The most amusing part of his letter, however, is that in which he endeavors to explain to the benighted Celestials the nature of a kiss. The Chinese never kiss; they do not know how, any more than the Swedish ladies are said to have known how to kiss before the arrival of Bulstrode Whitlocke, who went on a mission from Cromwell to the Swedish Court during the Commonwealth. It is, therefore, somewhat difficult to explain to the Chinese what kissing, as practised in the West, consists of; he, however, is a bold man, and describes it as follows: "It is," he says, "a form of courtesy which consists in presenting the lips to the lower part of the chin and making a sound." Again: "Children when visiting their seniors apply their mouth to the left or right lips of the elder with a smacking noise." It is to be feared that this matter-of-fact description of the process is hardly likely to lead to its naturalization in the Middle Kingdom.

A New York burglar got into a genuine pickle the other day. Officers discovered that some one was feloniously at work in a butcher shop, but after they had entered could not find the man until they looked in a pork barrel, where they discovered him up to his neck in brine.

A QUERY.

What "Subscriber" Would Like to Know.

We have recently received a letter from one of our well-known subscribers upon a subject which we prefer to publish for the perusal of our readers, anticipating that in so doing some one will relieve us of the responsibility of answering "Subscriber's" questions. Here is the letter:

"*My Dear Editor.*—For several years past I have been the recipient of several pamphlets issued from time to time by Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co., of Rochester, N.Y., which, in addition to containing an extensive treatise upon kidney disease, its origin, usual symptoms and growth, also includes numerous testimonials from parties whose fac-simile signatures are attached thereto, attesting the statement that they have been individually relieved by the use of Warner's Safe Cure, which is prepared by the above firm, for the use of persons so afflicted. Now, Mr. Editor, I would like to know if the statements made by these parties who testify to the great good which Warner's Safe Cure has done them, can be relied upon. They seem honest enough from the way they read. "Warner's Safe Cure saved my life after the doctors had given me up," says John Doherty, 133 N. Main street, Concord, N. H. "I was given up to die with Bright's Disease of the kidneys. The doctors said they could do nothing for me. A friend advised me to take Warner's Safe Cure, and my family consider me as given back from the grave," says Mrs. Carrie A. Fry, of Wathena, Kas. Dr. L. B. Rice, of Hanover, C. H., Va., says that Warner's Safe Cure cured him of Bright's Disease.

It strikes me that there is a good deal of sense in the claim which those parties make that the doctors are treating too many persons for wrong causes, and that oftentimes people are treated for consumption, brain, heart and nervous disorders when they are suffering from kidney disease which should be treated, as they say, by the use of Warner's Safe Cure, and as a result, when disease is first removed therefrom, that which is supposed to be disease in the lungs or other organs will disappear. Many of my neighbors tell me that this remedy has done much good for them—more good than their doctors. If kidney disease is the real cause of so many other diseases why, Mr. Editor, don't the people who are afflicted with sickness insist upon a more careful inquiry being made, in order that the true cause may be ascertained, and the proper treatment given?" "SUBSCRIBER."

A FICKLE LOVER'S TRICK.

Sharp Device to Escape Paying Heavily for Breach of Promise.

A Little Valley special to the Titusville *Herald* says: Cause 31 on the calendar of the present term of the Circuit Court was an action brought for breach of promise of marriage, the plaintiff being Miss Sarah Easton and the defendant Fred. Samuelson. Sarah is a comely miss who has been blooming and budding on this green earth for about 22 summers. She is fair to behold, and Fred. wooed her and was accepted. Then he grew indifferent and finally avoided her. She sought legal redress. Sarah, backed by formidable counsel, duly appeared, as did also the recreant Fred. The latter, who is usually a slick appearing and faultlessly apparelled citizen, came to court with long, unkempt and uncombed hair, clad in a heavy woollen shirt, a wampus and a pair of four-shilling overalls, wearing a ten-pound pair of sole leather boots and altogether as unattractive in personal appearance as his ingenuity could suggest. It is told that when the fair Sarah saw him to whom she had plighted her faith in this condition she declared the world should never know from her testimony that she had ever so much as a passing acquaintance with the schemer. Negotiations were at once opened for a settlement, which was speedily arrived at, and the wounded affections were healed with a $100 plaster. It is further said that Fred's sharp counsel had advised his appearance at court in the manner and dress in which he came.

Death Preferred to Indigestion.

Death was preferable to indigestion to Ernest Boethig, who was found dead in bed at his home, 252 McIlwain street, yesterday, with a bullet in his head. In one of his pockets was found this letter, written in German:

MY DEAR WIFE: I forgive all. I have nothing to live for. All goes to my boy Karl. The last bread you made was very heavy.

Boethig and his wife did not live very happily together, as the letter shows, and on the 19th inst. they quarrelled, and the husband threw a flat-iron at his wife. He then gave her a $20 gold piece and drove her from his house. Special officers Slater and Keegan broke into the house yesterday afternoon and found Boethig's body in bed propped up with pillows, and in his lap lay a large revolver. Beside the body was a picture of Boethig and his wife as they appeared on their wedding day. The remnants of a meal were on the kitchen table, and conspicuous among the articles barely touched was some home-made bread, evidently part of the batch referred to in Boethig's last letter. He had eaten it, though it killed him.—*Philadelphia Record*

Practical Sympathy.

"Sad about Cholly, wasn't it? Got his cane head in his mouth, you know, and couldn't get it out?"

"How much was it worth?"

Why He was Silent.

Wife—"Why were you so long at the front door last night, John? Why didn't you sing out?" Husband—"That was the trouble. I couldn't strike the right key."

A Slight Advantage.

Snaggs—"Our town is much more prosperous than yours. Our minister's salary is nearly twice as much." Jenkins—"Perhaps so; but ours gets his money."

Glass furniture is manufactured especially for India, where the rajahs like glittering and showy rooms. Glass bedsteads and chairs, huge glass sideboards and other articles of domestic use are made to suit Oriental taste.

The death is announced of Vice-Admiral John Clark Soady, who entered the British navy in 1842. He rose through the several gradations of rank till he was made vice-admiral in 1885, and he then retired from the service.