DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

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

Mr. Boweil moved to have printed in the votes and proceedings of the House the further correspondence in the Rykert affair. He proposed that the explanations made by hon. gentlemen in the House and the letter written by the member for Lincoln to the newspapers recently should be printed. He proposed this as a matter of self-defence, because he wanted the House to be in possession of all the facts in consecutive order upon the records of the House.

Mr. Laurier said he could not consent to the letter by the member for Lincoln being placed upon the votes and proceedings until he could examine it. To the explanations being included he had no objections.

The motion was withdrawn till to-morrow.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:

Respecting the Port Arthur, Duluth & Western Railway Company.

Respecting the Goderich & Canadian Pacific Junction Railway Company, and to change the name of the company to "The Goderich & Wingham Railway Company."

To incorporate the Sault Ste. Marie & Hudson's Bay Railway Company.

To incorporate the Ottawa, Morrisburgh & New York Railway Company.

Mr. Laurier, on resuming the debate on Mr. McCarthy's Bill, was received with applause. He said: I for one would accept the declaration made by the framer of this Bill, not only while introducing it, but on several occasions previously, that he is not actuated by any hostile feeling towards the French people in Canada, but that he has another motive, viz, the laudable and loyal one of preventing future internecine feuds by removing causes of contention. I should be sorry when the hon. member harbors such high feelings to disturbe him, but I find he has a different motive, and for him to imagine that he is to secure the peace and harmony of the country by the plan he proposes is surely an egregious mistake. I maintain that his present action is only endangering the peace and harmony which exists now. He would not dare speak of the French nationality in this House as a bastard nationality. In Barrie he said at the last election that the great danger which overshadowed the country was this bastard nationality, and which threatened the dismemberment of Canada. Why, the days are not far distant, nor more than five years distant, when this bastard nationality was unanimous in its support of the Conservative party. I venture to say, judging of the future by the past, that if the French-Canadians were to become united and give the whole weight of their party to the Conservatives, not one word would we hear of this national cry. Everything is tending to a change of affairs; a great population is going into the Territories. We must take these facts into view, when it is the proper time to deal with the question; when we are prepared to give them a more extended form of local autonomy. When the time comes we must be prepared to deal with this question upon broad principles, with an eye to the welfare of the majority and the protection of the minority. Till then it is better to defer consideration of this question, and deal with more timely ones. There is this remarkable feature in the Bill: It is not founded upon the expression of will on the part of the Territories. It is a broad principle applying to the whole country. This is why I object to the Bill. I submit to all parties in this House, French, English, Liberals and Conservatives, that it is best to defer the consideration of this matter till such a time as we are prepared to deal with other questions affecting the North-west Territories. Let all remember this, that no race in this country has the absolute right to invade the rights of the other race.

After Mr. Laurier sat down there were cries of "Question" from several members.

Sir John Macdonald on rising was loudly applauded. He said: Mr. Speaker, I go a great way with my hon. friend in his remarks referring to the principle of this bill. I sympathize with his natural indignation at the language which has been used in support of this measure before the House. I have no accord with the desire expressed in some quarters that by any mode whatever there should be an attempt to suppress one language and make it inferior to the other. I believe it would be impossible to do so, and foolish and wicked if it were possible. In 1844 the Government here under Sir Charles Metcalfe had a Conservative majority, and with the exception of four the French-Canadians were in the Opposition. I was elected and sat in that Parliament as a Tory, and I supported Lord Metcalfe. There was a resolution moved in that House when the French-Canadians were powerless to help themselves. What did this House do? A resolution was passed, not by a Liberal Government, but by a Conservative Government, elected in opposition to the interests of the Province of Lower Canada, without a single dissentient voice, to relieve the French-Canadians of the action caused by the Liberal Government in England, at the instructions of the Radical Lord Durham. Sir John here read from the report of the proceedings showing that while the Liberals in England enacted that only English should be spoken, the Tory Assembly in Canada petitioned her Majesty for the repeal of the Act, and had it repealed, and both languages were made equal, except that the French was not permitted to be the legal language. You may also remember that when the Hon. George Brown was leading the Reform party with enormous ability, his whole aim was oppression of the French. Every speech he made, every article he wrote, every resolution he moved was antagonistic to the French language and the Catholic religion. This *amende honorable* will quiet the insult felt by the Province of Quebec and will satisfy the people of the Northwest. I would ask the hon. gentleman from West Durham (Mr. Blake) to take the matter into his consideration and see whether this principle cannot be adopted, and that after the next election, when the people of the Northwest will have had a chance to speak, that it would not be right and fair that their representatives should deal with it. That settlement will even then be only temporary. That territory is too large for one province or for four provinces. It is a matter for the future. The question will have to be dealt with as population goes in.

Mr. Blake, resuming the debate, said: With reference to the Bill before the House, I wished before the adjournment to have given due consideration to everything the hon. gentleman has said My own judgment remains what it was, that the proper solution of this question is embodied in the statement I submitted for the consideration of the House.

Mr. Cockburn—I do not see why the resolution of the hon. member from North Simcoe should have excited so much alarm. When I look through the preamble I must say that I cannot fathom it. It may tend to excite the animosities of our French members, and many have seen in it an attempt to wreck their political and religious life in the Dominion. I am sure that it is not the intention of the hon. member to do any such thin.

Mr. Chapleau moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Chapleau, in resuming the debate on Mr. McCarthy's bill, said: At the beginning of this debate we heard a great deal about equal rights. I am only sorry that some enactment was not passed giving equal power to all the members, and I would not be placed in a position to express in bad English my opinions of this bill. I have requested that English be spoken in my home. I have even asked prayers to be addressed to the Almighty in my house in the English tongue. I want to point out that there are four thousand French-Canadians and half-breeds in the Territories, or only about one-seventh of the English population up there. In Quebec the English minority constituted only one-sixth of the population, and yet if any demagogue like the framer of this bill were to ask the majority in Quebec to abolish official English I would be the first to say no.

Mr. Charlton—The term which my hon. friend has applied to me, "demagogue," has been ruled as unparliamentary.

Mr McCarthy—It was applied to me. I would prefer that the word be not withdrawn.

Mr. Chapleau—I call it a revolutionary, a demagogic measure, and I am sure that these terms are not unparliamentary. We cannot modify words in this way. I mean what I say. The Bill is contrary to the spirit of British legislation, which respects the rights of minorities. It is contrary to loyalty to the Crown, because no man who is truly loyal would endeavor to create division amongst the Queen's subjects. These are the reasons I oppose the Bill.

Mr. Mitchell moved the adjournment of the debate amid cries of "Question" and "Lost" from the Government benches and "Carried" from the Liberals. Mr. Mitchell insisted on his motion, and was seconded by Mr Cook.

Sir John Macdonald finally stated that the Government would come down.

Mr. Mitchell remarked that he was glad to see the Government come down gracefully.

Sir John Macdonald asked the leader of the Opposition if a division could not be reached at that session.

Mr Laurier promised to do his utmost to close the debate to-morrow (Friday), and on this understanding it was adjourned.

The House divided on the amendment to the amendment by the Minister of Justice, which reads as follows:

That all the words after resolved be expunged and the following be substituted: That this House, having regard to the long-continued use of the French language in Old Canada, and to the covenants on that subject embodied in the British North America Act, cannot agree to the declaration contained in the Bill as the basis thereof, that it is expedient in the interest of the national unity of the Dominion that there should be community of language amongst the people of Canada. That, on the contrary, this House declares its adherence to the said covenants, and its determination to resist any attempt to impair the same. That at the same time this House deems it expedient and proper, and not inconsistent with the covenants, that the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories should receive from the Parliament of Canada power to regulate, after the next general election of the Assembly, the proceedings of the Assembly, and manner of recording and publishing such proceedings.

The result of the vote was that the amendment was carried by 149 yeas to 50 nays.

YEAS—Messrs. Audet, Bain (Soulanges), Barnard, Bechard, Bergeron, Bergin, Bernier, Blake, Boisvert, Borden, Bowell, Bowman, Brien, Brown, Bryson, Burdett, Cameron, Campbell, Cargill, Carling, Carpenter, Casey, Casgrain, Chapleau, Choquette, Chouinard, Cimon, Cochrane Cockburn, Colby, Cook, Corby, Costigan, Coughlin Coulombe, Curran, Daly, Daoust, Davin, Davis, Dawson, De St. Georges, Desaulniers, Desjardines, Dessait, Dewdney, Dickey, Dickinson, Dupont Earle, Edgar, Edwards, Eisenhauer, Ferguson (Leeds and Grenville), Ferguson (Renfrew), Ferguson (Welland), Fiset Flynn, Foster, Freeman, Gigault, Girouard Gordon, Grandbois, Guay, Guillet, Haggart, Hesson, Hickey, Holton, Hudspeth, Ives, Jamieson, Jones, Jones (Digby), Jones (Halifax), Kenny, Kirk, Kirkpatrick, Labrosse, Landry, Langelier, (Montmorency), Langelier (Quebec), Langevin (Sir Hector), La Riviere, Laurie (Lieut.-Gen.), Laurier, Lepine, Lister, Lovitt, Macdonald (Sir John), Macdowall, McCulla, McDonald (Victoria), McDougald (Pictou), McDougall (Cape Breton), McGreevy, McIntyre, McKay, McKeen, McMillan (Vaudreuil) Madill, Mara, Marshall, Masson, Massue, Meigs, Mills (Annapolis), Mills (Bothwell), Mitchell, Moffat, Moncrieff, Montplaisir, Perley, Pope, Porter, Prior, Purcell, Putnam, Rinfret, Riopel, Robillard, Roome, Ross, Rykert, Scarth, Shanly, Skinner Small, Smith (Sir Donald), Smith (Ontario), Sproule, Stevenson, Taylor, Temple, Therien, Thompson (Sir John), Trow, Tupper, Turcot, Vanasse, Wallace, Ward, White (Cardwell), Wilmot, Wilson (Argenteuil), Wood (Brockville), Wood (Westmoreland), Wright.—Total, 149.

NAYS—Messrs. Amyot, Armstrong, Bain (Wentworth), Barron, Beausoleil, Bell, Bourassa, Charlton, Couture, Davies Denison, Doyon, Ellis, Gauthier, Geoffrion, Gilmoy, Hale, Innes, Landerkin, Lang, Livingston, Macdonald (Huron), McCarthy, McMullan, Huron), McMullen, McNeil, Muloch, Neveux, O'Brien, Patterson (Brant), Perry, Platt, Prefontaine, Robertson Rowand, Ste. Marie, Scriver, Semple, Somerville, Sutherland, Tyrwhitt, Waldie, Watson, Weldon (Albert), Weldon (St. John), Welsh, White (Renfrew), Wilson (Elgin), Wilson (Lennox), Yeo.—Total, 50.

Mr. Bowell, in reply to Mr. Weldon (St. John), said that the whole amount of duty collected on logs exported during the year ending 31st July, 1889, was $75,798, divided as follows: Ontario, $56,737; Quebec, $16,043; New Brunswick, $1,017.

Sir Adolphe Caron, in reply to Mr. Sutherland, said that the question of furnishing helmets to the active Canadian militia was under consideration.

Mr. Laurier objected to the newspaper article by the member for Lincoln being put upon the journal of the House, but as it contained some information he would consent to it being printed if it was not considered as a precedent.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell) said it was an unusual proceeding.

Sir John Macdonald—I hope the hon. gentleman will not press his objection.

Mr Mills—I am not pressing it.

Mr. Cook—Then I object. The statement made by the member or Lincoln in the newspapers is false. I object to a false statement going in the journals of this House. The Minister of Customs may shake his head if he likes. It makes no difference. I object on the ground that the statement by the hon. gentleman is a falsehood, and I am prepared to prove it a falsehood. (Cries of "Order.")

The motion was carried.

Mr. Charlton asked if the Government had any information as to the white girl who was said to be held captive by the Blackfeet Indians.

Mr. Dewdney said this matter was brought to his attention last summer. He believed he had seen the child who was supposed to be a captive, and although she had some white blood in her, she was not a white child. Her supposed mother had another child three years older, who also appeared to have white blood in her. Further enquiries were being made, but he did not believe there was any truth in the story.

AS TO COLD TOES.

People Addicted to Rubbers are Usually the Worst Sufferers.

Many people, especially women and children, suffer the whole winter through with cold feet. This is mainly due to the fact that they wear their shoes too tight. Unless the toes have perfect freedom the blood cannot circulate properly, hence follow stiffened and benumbed toes, cold feet and often a numbness up to the limbs. People who wear rubbers the whole winter through generally suffer with their feet. Rubbers make them very tender by overheating and causing them to perspire. They should only be worn during stormy or slushy weather, and even then should be removed as soon as one enters the house. They draw the feet, keep them hot and wet with perspiration—then as soon as one goes again into the air the feet are chilled. In the country I have noticed that the farmers put some dry straw or pieces of newspaper in the bottom of their boots. I, myself, have often tried the latter, and can assure you that it is a good preventive against cold feet. This is doubtless because the paper or straw absorbs the perspiration and keeps the feet dry.—*Detroit News.*

Beware of Widders.

But why is it that the widow is more popular than the maid? I have asked the question over and over and here are some of the replies: That a pretty figure looks prettier in black; that the widow is not as conservative as the maid; that she has more "go"; that she is always ready to help out a bashful swain; that she doesn't generally reside under the parental roof, where the clock is won't to be wound at sharp 10; that she very often has life-insurance; that a man need not be so good-looking to win a widow, neither has he to placate that arch-fiend the little brother; that she has become used to vile tobacco and inferior cigars; that she assumes the air of hopelessness which by way of contrast makes a man appear strong and great, and men love greatness, even when it is thrust upon them; that, knowing the wiles she employed at captivating one man, she tries them again, and again succeeds (this was the reason given by an old bachelor); and lend me your ears, girls, as this is probably the true reason, she has, or is supposed to have, learned to sew on buttons.—*Edith Gray in Chicago News.*

How to Make the Feet Look Small.

"There is everything in knowing how to dress the feet properly," said a lady of fashion yesterday.

"My feet are not small, yet I manage to get credit for decidedly Cinderella-like extremities. The trick is in knowing how to dress them. See now, my foot is exactly as long as a No. 3 shoe, and a C width. Do I therefore wear a No. 3 C, as most women would? Not a bit of it. I wear a 4½ double A. The longer a shoe is, the narrower it always looks, of course—so that's the first gain; and in the second place, I can wear a shoe that is narrower than my foot really is with perfect comfort, because there is so much room in the length of the shoe. It just transforms the undesired width into the desired length, you see. Most women have an idea that a short foot is pretty, no matter how wide and shapeless it may be, and only a few of those who really see the beauty of a long, slender foot know how to secure it for themselves. An old French bootmaker taught me the trick years ago, and my feet have been an inexpressible comfort to me ever since."—*Chicago Herald.*

Belva's Level Head.

"They claim," says Belva Lockwood, "that we have 12,000 miles of unprotected coasts, and that any nation is liable to swoop down on us and wipe us off the face of the earth. Well, I tell them that we have had this country for 400 years, and that we do not need to spend 10 cents if we mind our own business, as we always have done. We are too peaceable a nation to make any preparations for war, and it would be a very foolish outlay."

It Wasn't a Change of Heart.

Mame—Why, only last week you said that nothing your father and mother could say would ever make you marry Rob Robbett, and now you've engaged yourself to him. Why did you do it?

Lou—It was something Rob said himself. He hadn't asked me last week.

—Just at present the ice-man is the individual who is anxious to take the cake.

—A noticeable thing about advertising of late years is the gradual increase in the truthfulness of it. People are learning that it doesn't pay to lie in an advertisement any better than it does anywhere else. The theory that "a sucker's born every minute and he's just as likely to come in here as anywhere else," won't do for a permanent thing. I think that there has been a noticeable improvement in this respect lately, and that business men are rapidly learning that honesty is the best policy in an advertisement as well as outside of it.—*Rogers, Peet & Co's. Advertising Manager.*

The Misses Emily and Georgiana Hill, of Westminster Bridge, London, England, have opened a school for women journalists. The Misses Hill edit the *Westminster and Lambeth Gazette* and are among the very few journalists of their sex in Europe. They intend to teach typesetting, shorthand writing, proof reading and reporting

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Count Napoleon Daru, the French statesman, died yesterday.

Three persons were killed and six wounded by the explosion of a boiler at Rutherglen, Va.

John J Ashcroft, a Windsor boy, was on Wednesday sent to Kingston for three years for horse stealing.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt will contest the seat of the Marquis of Hartington at the general election.

The result of the German elections yesterday surprised the Conservatives. The Socialists elected their candidates.

It is understood that the Quebec Government intends providing accommodation for immigrants at the port of Montreal.

A thousand Socialists from Eupen crossed the Belgian frontier to hold a meeting, but were expelled by the Belgian police.

An epidemic of typhoid fever has broken out at Insterburg, in Germany, and has found many victims in the Uhlan regiments.

Dr. Harrison, a prominent medical man of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich, has been arrested for smuggling from the Canadian "Soo."

London Board of Trade want that city to regain control of the Port Stanley Railway as soon as the present lease to the G. T. R. runs out.

The Montreal plasterers are still out on strike, and it is possible they will be shortly joined by the painters, who demand an increase of wages.

No tidings have yet been found of the missing Magistrate of Arva, Mr. B. E. Sifton. It is not believed that he either suicided or absconded.

Messrs. R. G. Hervey and W. H. Cole left Brockville for Europe yesterday to promote the scheme for bridging the St. Lawrence at Brockville.

An English syndicate is trying to purchase the wood working machinery manufactories of Cincinnati, which are the largest in the United States.

The dedication of the Carnegie Free Library of Allegheny City took place last evening. The institution was declared open by President Harrison.

Ex Gov. Foraker, of Ohio, denies that he said that the call for information in regard to the militia in 1887 had any reference to possible trouble with Canada.

Isaac McMullen, living near Cape Vincent, was on Monday last frozen to death while under the influence of liquor. He was a man in good circumstances.

Forty-three bodies have been taken from the colliery at Decize, in which an explosion occurred on Tuesday night. Eight miners have been rescued badly injured.

Martin and Hugh Brainerd, brothers, fell from a scaffold 150 feet, to the bottom of the Mollie Gibson mine, Colorado, on Wednesday night, and were instantly killed.

Advices from Morocco say the rebellion there has assumed alarming proportions. The Royal troops, after having been defeated, occupied Wassan and are besieged there.

After shooting his wife yesterday morning early, as he supposed fatally, Frank Trowbridge, of Big Rapids, Mich., shot and killed himself while under the influence of liquor.

Bishop Walker, of North Dakota, has let the contract for a Gospel car, which will be properly fitted for the conduct of religious services in the country where few churches exist.

Miss McBreeze, of Bath, Mich., eloped with Joseph Platt to Canada, but finding him out to be an embezzler of $1,400 from New York, decoyed him back to Bath, where he was arrested.

A. T. Trickey, formerly agent for Chamberlain & Co., Prescott, patent medicine manufacturers, has been sentenced to one year in the Central Prison on two charges of embezzlement.

An effort is being made to induce the Grand Trunk Railway Company to construct elevators at Levis, Quebec, with the object of doing there a portion of the business now done at Boston.

The election on Wednesday to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons for Middle Glamorganshire, caused by the death of Mr. Talbot, resulted in the return of Mr. Evans (Liberal) who was unopposed.

John Hang, of Duluth, committed suicide yesterday morning by swallowing a large quantity of carbolic acid. It is believed he was crazed by heavy losses in a mining deal in Nova Scotia. His estate is worth $200,000.

On Wednesday night, while an American travelling physician from Pennsylvania, named H. E. J. Delion, was trying to cross the track at Glenoce ahead of a fast freight train to make the mixed express for London, he was struck and instantly killed. The remains will be sent to his relatives in Michigan for interment.

Whilst Mr. John Burton, mechanical foreman of the Grand Trunk Railway shops at Lorneville Junction, was under a car repairing it on Wednesday, he did not notice a train backing on the same track. The car was shoved back some distance and Mr. Burton dragged for 40 feet over the ties and broken ground. He escaped with only a few bruises.

Bids for the privilege of catching seals in Alaska will be opened to-day at the United States Treasury Department. The company now having the privilege pays $317,000 yearly and is limited to 100,000 seals a year. With a limit of 60,000 the new contract is expected to fetch half a million dollars.

Martin Brockman came to Windsor with his wife and family from Cincinnati, O., and started business. It became known that he was a defaulter to the amount of $9,000 from the city on the Ohio, and his business fell off. He became bankrupt and reckless, and was arrested in Detroit on Wednesday and taken to his former home.

Mr. Justice Falconbridge on Saturday granted an order releasing Harry Brown from liability on his bail, under the capias issued at the instance of A. E. Osler, for a debt of over a $1,000. The ground of Brown's arrest was that it was his alleged intention to leave the country to defraud Mr. Osler of this debt. His Lordship was convinced that Brown had no such intention and therefore relieved him from all liability under the capias.

Monzenich, the agent at Sofia of the St. Petersburg Slav Charitable Committee, has been arrested there. It is reported that among his papers which were seized are documents which compromise General Ignatieff, President of the committee, and the members of the Russian Embassy at Constantinople, as well as several Russian Consuls.

Edward Clark, a one-armed man aged 42 years, living a mile south of West Lorne committed suicide Wednesday night by taking Paris green mixed with linseed oil. Deceased was an engineer in the West Lorne saw mills, and being unmarried lived with his brother, Wm. Clark. He lost his arm in a threshing machine some years ago, and has had fits of despondency occasionally since.

Relative to the case of Dynamiter Daly, Home Secretary Matthews stated in Parliament yesterday that too much belladonna had been put in a prescription intended for the prisoner, but that the latter had stated he had no complaint to make of his treatment.

The Liberal Federation of England has passed a resolution congratulating Mr. Parnell on the report of the commission and regretting that Forger Pigott and his abettors cannot be called to account It thinks the Government should make reparation.

The English Divorce Court yesterday refused Capt. O'Shea's application for writs of attachment against the London *Star* and the English edition of the New York *Herald*, for publishing certain comments relative to the action for divorce brought by Capt. O'Shea, in which Mr. Parnell is named as co-respondent.

It is proposed to erect a Methodist Ladies' College in Toronto.

Moonshine whiskey-makers are noted for their "still" small voices.

"Does it pay to gamble?" asks an exchange. To a casual observer it might depend on the hand your hold.

Lord Tennyson is suffering from a severe attack of influenza, and his condition is considered very serious.

It seems to be a settled fact that the Canadian Pacific Railroad intends to build a couple of large elevators in Windsor.

The woman who wants to make garden always lives next door to the woman who keeps chickens. This is said to never fail, and was sent in by a woman who lives next door to a woman who keeps chickens.

A Missouri woman, who four years ago named her twin boys Blaine and Logan, and during the last campaign named another pair Harrison and Morton has just been defeated in a post-office contest in her town.

There is a religious revival among the London cat's meat men. Those who live in the northern part of the town have decided to trade no more on Sundays, and the owners of cats are begged to purchase pussy's Sunday dinner on Saturday.

Mr. Henry Campbell, member of the House of Commons for South Fermanagh, and private secretary to Mr. Parnell, yesterday received £200 damages from the Belfast *News-Letter* for publishing a statement that Mr. Campbell had provided the knives with which Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under-Secretary Burke were murdered in Phœnix Park.

By intelligence from Mozambique, dated January 8th, it is reported that the Makololo, incited by the agents of the East African Lakes Company, had attacked the Portuguese. The natives were supplied with arms and ammunition by the agents. The Scotch missionaries at Blantyre, who were opposed to the proceedings of the agents, interfered, and arrested hostilities and restored peace.

A terrible story of wholesale infanticide was revealed by firemen who were at work on the debris after the burning of a house located in Sienna street, Warsaw, yesterday morning. Beneath the floor of the burned building the corpses of fourteen infants were found. The establishment was presided over by a midwife named Skobinska. This woman and her sister and two daughters were arrested.

Marie Dugal, a native of France, has been committed to Longue Point asylum under circumstances sadly romantic. She entered some time ago the service of a broker in Paris; both fell in love with each other and fled to this country. Shortly after arrival in Montreal the broker disappeared, leaving the unfortunate girl utterly helpless After an effort to struggle against circumstances she lost her reason.

A fatal explosion occurred at Owen Sound at 1 30 o'clock on Saturday in the buildings of the Owen Sound Gas Company. The employees were making gas, when some escaped and took fire, blowing the whole north end of the building out and killing a young man named John Nelson. The building took fire, but the flames were speedily extinguished. The loss will be about $1,000, fully insured. The company are able to supply gas as usual.

Mr. William O'Brien has written a letter to the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, in which he says he accepts the report of the Parnell Commission as the worst that three honorable Tories, restrained by the obligations of judicial propriety, can say against the Nationalists, yet the *Times*, he says, ought to be placed in the pillory of history beside the most heinous propagator of false charges. Mr. O'Brien denies that he joined the League to secure the separation of Ireland from England. He was convinced years before the League was formed that separation was impossible. He joined it because Mr. Parnell's action in Parliament induced Mr. Dillon and himself to believe that the aims of Ireland could be obtained by parliamentary methods.

Mr. Knutsford, the Colonial Secretary, has advised the Queen to give the Royal assent to the Divorce Bill. The bill accepts as grounds for divorce, desertion for three years, either on the part of the man or woman, habitual drunkenness, coupled with cruelty, or neglect of household duties on the wife's part, sentence for crime and violent assault. The wife is entitled to divorce on the ground of infidelity in case the offence is committed during conjugal residence, or coupled with aggravating conditions, or in the event of the act being repeated. The law on this point is unchanged with reference to an offending wife.