THE NICHOLSON DIVORCE.

The Woman's Deleuce Refore the Sunate Committee.

CRUELLY TREATED BY HER HUSBAND An Ottawa despatch says : The Nicholson

Divorce Committee of the Senate met to-day. Mr. Macdougall, for the respondent. moved that the petition be dismissed on (the ground of collusion, insufficient proof that adultery had been committed, and because the petitioner had not brought an action against the alleged soducer of his

After consultation the committee dis missed the motion.

Rosetta Nicholson, wife of Peter Nicholson, was then called. She said before her marrisge her parents moved from Mar-quette to Bruce Mines, where she first saw Peter Nicholson. She was 14 years of age when they removed to Bruce Mines. Λ year afterward he commenced to ay addresses to her, and the cond or third year after going to Bruce Mines he proposed marriage. They lived at Bruce Mines for three years and then moved to Harrisville, Mich. Mr. Nicholson visited them there, and was Ninoison Visited them there, and was finally accepted as her husbaud. The marriage took place in Toronto. The ouple went to Fince mines, where two children were born to them. Nicholson, after a few years' residence there, was appointed Collector of Customs at Prince Arthur's Landing, and they removed thither At the latter place another addi thither. At the latter place another addi-tion was expected to the family, but owing to Nicholson's cruel treatment there was no arrival. At Bruce Mines there was apespionage on her b, her husband, and by s former wife's mother setting the childreu to watch all her actions. He was very cruel to her, and even kicked her down the stairs three or four times. On one occasion the treatment she received was so serious that she was sick abed. After their removal to Prince Arthur's Landing the cruelty continued. On one occasion at breakfast he said he would disfigure her for life, and threw a breakfast plate at her, striking her in the head and causing her to faint. He gave no reason for such conduct beyond saying that if she left him he would distigure her so that she could not get another man. Had she not quickly turned her head it would have struck her in the face. [The scar of the wound was found in the woman's head by medical experts on the committee. He stayed at home that day and dressed the wound. On different occasions he ordered her to quit the house, and he secreted proafter be quite the house, and he secreted pro-visions in the Custom House. The evening after he threw the plate at her she went to bed early, feeling sick, and did not rise early the next day, and he threw a dish of tes grounds in her face to get her out of bed. The eldest hoy (who was there) of bed. The eldest boy (who was there) dashed a pail of cold water over her the same morning. The provisions he had carted to the Custom House were the flour, sugar, and all the necessaries of life. The following day he went to Duluth, leaving her at home with the children. She had him bound over to keep the peace for one year, and went to live at the Queen's Hotel. He afterwards got her to return to his home, where they lived about six months, until August, 1876. After her return things ran smoothly for two or three days, when he said they must part if she did not with draw her complaint against him. She refused to do so, and happiness him. She refused to do so, and happiness did not reign in the house. He often used insult-ing violence towards her. He urged her to leave him, which she öid, going to her father's, taking her children with her. He refused to allow the children to go with her until she had signed a document releasing him from all liability for debts, etc., and made an agreement to give money to sup-port the children. The consideration was \$100 a year, Robert Maitland being her trustee. He gave her \$50 before she left. He continued to pay this for two years. In 1878, receiving no money, she went to the Landing, and was surprised to find (knowing Nicholson's penuriousness) the house finely furnished. An agreement

was drawn up by which he allowed her \$200 a year. She left for her father's home, and afterwards went to Detroit moved by a desire to avoid discussion. He diew a distinction between this and other Bills; that this was so well known there could be no discourtesy in throwing it out at this stage. It was quite evident to him also that this was a matter for the Local Legislatures to deal with. Though the society interested in the Bill did not work against individuals, yet it was directed against one particular denomination. Mr. Armstrong declared that he was not an Orangeman and never expected to be one. but every subject had a right to petition, and to vote the Bill down at this stage seemed to him much like refusing to lister to a petition presented to the House. Mr. Hawkins spoke at considerable length, explaining that while a Catholic himself he represented the most ultra Protestant constituency in criminal law, should be allowed to pass

in fewer words.

this stage

sion.

THE YORK HERALD.

VOL.XXV.

RICHMOND HILL, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1883.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The first motion made in the House of Commons was presented by Mr. White, of Hastings, to introduce a Bill to incoror instinge, to introduce a Bill to incor-porate the Loyal Orange Association of British America. Cries of "Lost" greeted the motion as seon as it was read, which were mingled with shouts of "Carried." When the Speaker put the motion the Speaker decided in favor of the year and the Bill was read a first time. yeas, and the Bill was read a first time. On the question being put when the Bill of la v might just as well have been em-should be read a second time, voices on both sides cried "To-morrow." Mr. White moved formally that the Bull be read a second time to-morrow. In amendment to this Mr. Coursol moved the six months is the six months in the second the motion carried. boist, which was met with conflicting cries of "Carried," "Lost," "Call in the mem-bers." The Speaker was about to put the motion when Mr. Small, of East Toronto, suggected that some explanation should be given before the members were called upon to vote. Mr. White protested that, in the course of fourteen sessions in this House, he knew of no case where a Bill had heen met with a similar motion at this stage. "Is it fair, is it honest, is it intelligent, is it impartial?" he asked. "Is it the treatment I should

tain-minded men in this House of Commons to allow the Bill to be brought at least ever been raised to Bills affecting Roman Catholic interests. He explained the Bill to be simply for the purpose of giving Oraugemen as an association power to hold to be simply for the purpose of giving Orangemen as an association power to hold property. He demanded only fair play— British fair play—for these men, as for all classes of the community, and he held it a shame for a gentleman who claimed to be a courtcous Frenchman, or, indeed, for any man, to present such a motion as was now before the House. Mr. Biake suggested that the prefix "pri-vate," or affix "unincorporated," should be of the same size as the rest of the name. Sir Leonard Tilley further objected

Mr. Coursol replied that he had never done anything unmanly in his life, that he had taken the wrong way to achieve his object. Mr. Hector Cameron spoke in much the same strain and with some warmth, because no Bill was thrown out unless there was somthing so intguitous about it that Parliament would not allow it even to be considered. Mr. Scriver spoke in favor of allowing the Bill to go to the second read-ing on the general principle that it would be discourteous to the gentleman who inunfair to those whose interests were affected.

The next speaker, Mr. Burns, of Glouces-ter, N. B., who seconded Mr. Coursol's motion, explained that he also had been

tion of land in which Lieutenant Governor Dewdney was said to be interested he estijourned.

mated to be not less than one and a half miles from the city of Regina. In closing, he bore testimony to the popularity of Lieutenant Governor Dewdney in the Northwest, and had no doubt that gentleman would be able to refute the charges against him. lively Sir John Macdonald wanted to know if Mr. Casey would have an army sent up to turn out squatters at Regina? No squat-ters could be turned off except by process of law. Mr. Cascy suggested that process of lav might just as well have been emremaining on the Qu'Appelle Valley Com-pany's land. He accepted Sir John's amendments and the motion carried.

Mr. Blake asked about the estimates promised last week, and Sir John Macdonald stated that they would be laid on the table to morrow or Wednesday. He stated also that instead of asking an Easter adjournment from Wednesday to Tuesday night he would extend the time to Wednesday afternoou.

The House adjourned at 12 20.

In the Commons to day, Mr. Mulock moved for leave to withdraw his Bill to usked. "Is it the treatment I should not be treatment I should not be the treatment in the treatment I should not be the treatment in the treatment I should not be the treatment in the treatment I should not be treat provisions in the General Railway Act this session. Carried by consent. The House time to consider it, if they found anything wrong with it, or with the society for whore benefit it was intended, he would be quite willing to submit to the decision of the House. Members of Orange Associations in the House had always sought to promote harmony; not the slightest objection had bouse," etc.—again came up. Mr. Fair-banks, who had led the opposition to the Bill on this neutring provided that Bill on this point previously, proposed that it should be provided that any such name might be used if the words "not incorpor-

that cases showing the danger arising from the use of a wrong name had become more numerous since notice of the Bill had been had never allowed any man to make such humerous since notice of the Bill had been an accusation against him, "and," he went given. Mr. Fairbanks asked to have the on, "if it were said outside the House I exception he suggested made in favor of would resent it." Mr. Wallace, of West York, argued that if Mr. Coursel's intention was to prevent acrimony and bitterness he interduced outside that if the clause was introduced at all it must be made applicable to all. Mr. Charlton thought it hard that a man could not call his busithard that a man could not call his busi-uess by a name that properly described it, and urged Mr. Fairbanks' proposition as meeting all the objections of the Govern-ment. Mr. O'Briev, of Muskoka, a Government supportor, strongly favored Mr. Fairbanks' idea, and Sir Leonard Tilley at last consented, and the amendment was troduced it, to whom in passing he paid a made to the Bill that the words "not compliment for the length and value of his incorporated "should follow the name services as a menber of Parliament, but wherever used. The Bill was passed as amended, and the House amendments were agreed to and the Bill ordered to stand for third reading to morrow. Mr. Charlton's bill for the punishment of

duction came up for the co amendments made in committee of the motion was carried and the House ad-Mr. Irvine, of New Brunswick. moved for a committee of the whole to amend the

Weights and Measures Act by changing the standard weight of a bushel of oats from 34 to 32 pounds, and timothy seed from 48 to 45 pounds. On this motion a brief but discussion arcss. Mr. Irvine sup-

perted his motion by a statement based on his own experience: that the standard bushel would not contain 34 pounds of oats

to establish the same in Canada would be a matter of great convenience. Mr. Costigan replied, his only argument being that no petitions had been received by the

bought oats by hundred weight, reckoning three bushels to the hundred. This state-

of Agriculture, but, of courses, was objected tet.) Were your invites to a match party continue in Furnament and Reep a wite. to by Mr. Irvine as having nothing to do with the question of the legal standard weight. Mr. Taylor said he had bought a great deal of grain, and had never heard complaints made by the farmers. The standard in Outario was 34 pounds, and in Montreal 34 pounds. The motion was lost without a vote. Mr. Byrne being in Paris? Yes; I met him about a week before I went to Mme. Royer's, and he left for Rome a week later; he took me about to various places, such as churches and other sights; he called with me at Miss Hyland's, and on that occasion PRISON PETS.

ON LAKE ATHABASCA.

A Place Where People Live Together Without Money.

Captain Dawson, who is in command of one of the British circumpolar expeditions, gives in *Nature* this picture of river and lake Athabasca. On July 28th, he writes : "We reached the Athabaska, a splendid river, usually half a mile in width, some

times more. Its course is pretty straight to the north, so we often had a view of some fifteen miles or so down the valley. As we drifted down the river the pines besome inteen miles or so down the valley. As we drifted down the river the pines be-gan to give place to poplar, the poplar to willow, the willow to reeds, till at last we saw Lake Athabaska before us, a rocky coast to the north, and to the east water as far as the eye could reach. A fresh breeze took us across the lake in two itours, and we received a hospitable wel-come at Fort Chipewaian, together with all corne at fort Chipewaian, together with all become at the point corne at the point co

about a dozen houses, two churches, two bishops, a sisterhood, and some raission-aries. The country is rocky and most deso-late. To the south and west the great lake stretches away to the horizon, and the land view is composed of bills of reddish granite, no soil, plants grow-ing here and there out of occasional crevices, and a few stunted firs scattered about. There are woods in the valleys, but

the trees are of no size. No sound breaks the stillness but the weird cry of the loon,

WHOLE NO. 1,291 NO. 44.

"The Liberal Leckswiff

M Teefy

KISSING AND HAND-SQUEEZING.

by an Irish M. P.

bushel would not contain 34 pounds of tandard bushel would not contain 34 pounds of oats that the Act of 1879 had been passed with very slight discussion, only one voice—that of Mr. Houde, of Maskinonge, Que.—being raised in favor of the 32 pounds standard for oats. This ho considered a matter of comparatively small importance to wealthy farmers, the majority of whom did it into beef, pork, milk and to esel, but to the poor man, obliged that the 52 lbs. standard prevailed, and to establish the same in Canada would be a matter of great convenience. Mr. Costigan replied, his only argument being that no petitions had been received by the standard. In fact this was the first time ments you then had included whiskey in it? She said that her confessor thought that the lumbermen in New Brunswick the first attention paid to you; who gave other obstacle than these was no harm in it.--Was there any ment was repeated by Mr. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, but, of course, was objected ter.) Were you invited to a musical party

me at Miss Hyland's, and on that occasion I asked her to go with us to St. Germain; she said she would with pleasure, and we went about two days afterwards. How long was that after your first meetings? About ten days.

OSCULATORY.

In the railway carriage going to St. Ger main did you say anything to her? On the way to the station I said to her, "You the way to the station I said to her, which should not keep my company, because I might be tempted to pay you compliments which you might not rightly interpret and think you were hardly treated; I shall go think you were hardly treated and although brecze tous as the hospitable wer she means and we received a hospitable wer she means and we received a hospitable wer she were obstacles that did you say a come at I'crt Chipewaian, together with all would marry her. What did you say as a solution were obstacles that would prevent me doing so; she asked, " Might not the ob-me doing so; she asked, " Might not the obtrange to us. "This is quite a large place; there are bont a dozen houses, two churches, two ishops, a sisterhood, and some raission-ries. The country is rocky and most deso-ate. To the south and west the great ake stretches away to the horizon, a d the land view is composed of "This is quite a large place; there are the doing so; she asked, "Light not the or stacles be removed?" and I said, "Possibly might, probably not." (Laughter.) When you next saw her what dil abe say? She asked me if my obstacles had been removed, and I said positively that I would then make no promise; about that time I was the doing so; she asked, "Light not the or stacles be removed?" and I said positively that I would then make no promise; about that time I was make no promite; both that this i was winding up a business. Have you two natural children? Yes.—Are they yet of an age to be placed in life? They are both at school.—Were they one of the obstacles? Yes. - You did not see a great deal of this lady until you returned to London ?

mentioned marriage-that unless I said **KISSING AND HAND-SQUEKZING.** Something about marriage—that unless I said to think of it.—That nothing short of saying, "I will marry you" should lead her to expect you would? I don't think she had any right to expect me to uuless I said so. Having pointed that out you kissed her? I

SOME CURIOUS AND FUNNY TESTIMONY. SOME CURIOUS AND FUNNY TESTIMONY. SOME CURIOUS AND FUNNY TESTIMONY. Cojection.—Did you expect her to do so? (Laughter.) I do not know. —From that time to the end of the chapter

of you before, and I suppose you never had laughter) --Did that reassure you, and heard of her?--No, I had not. The refresh-make you think that there was no danger you the whiskey and water? I think Mme. Royer did, but the plaintiff said she would me to avoid such an intercourse. I told her give it to me the next time I came. (Laugh- that my means would not allow me to ter.) Were you invited to a musical party continue in Parliament and keep a wife,— a few days afterward at her aunt's? Yes. I beheve music is not your strong point? obstacle would last? Yes.

How the Murderer of Helpless Children Cried Over His Pet Canary, It is somewhat surprising to what an ex

tent men confined in a prison will succeed in domesticating different kinds of animals. This practice has perhaps never been more successfully developed than at the State Prison at Concord, where there are men who, in a number of instances derive great comfort from the companionship of dif

most noted convicts in the institution has a pet mouse which he has caught and trained to which a small wheel arranged on the same principle as a equirrel cage is. Another has two wharf rats which he has toled into his cell, fed and so completely domesticsted that they will go through a tight-rope performance in his cell when they are bidden do so. Others have trained mice and rats which they carry in their pockets to and from the workshops and become greatly attached to them. The trained pet canary of Jesse Pomeroy, the boy fiend, has just died. He was a fine singer, and Jesse grieves very much on account of the bird's death, for, in solitary confinement, he has been much cheered by the singing. He now expects his mother will bring or send him another canary soon. The steward in the hospital department has several pet canaries, and one of them has been trained to a remarkable degree. A colored convict, formerly a well-

THE QUEEN'S ACCIDENT

Her Majesty's Injuries More Serious than First Reported.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN BRITAIN.

A London cablegram says: The injuries received by the Queen on Saturday by slipping upon the stairs of the Palace at Windsor now turn out more serious than was at first supposed. It is belived that she will be confined to her room some time. After the accident the Queen took a ride. On returning and attempting to leave the carriage she found she was unable to do so, and the attendants had to carry her to her room. Her physicians found the knee badly swoollen and inflamed. The Queen is constantly attended by a full corps of royal physicians, and every effort is being made to confine the swelling. There is much uneasiness throughout the city con-cerning the condition of the Queen, and crowds stand about the bulletin places Great numbers of business men have posted up notices at their places of business and gone to their clubs, newspaper build-ings and telegraph offices to await news. The newspapers have all sent special cor-respondents to Windsor and made com-plete arrangements for bulletins. The picce arrangements for bulleting. The House of Parliament is crowded, and the streets in many places are blocked by laboring people, who have knocked off work in their anxiety to keep well in-formed. It is not believed by those having access and authentic information that the Ouesn's injuvice are absolutely domance Queen's injuries are absolutely dangerous in themselves, but there is a universal fear, owing to her advanced age and somewhat delicate condition of health, which for some time has been dangerous, that com-plications may arise. The crowd sur-rounding the bulletin was so great that those in the rear could not make it out, so a strong voiced man mounted a pile of paving stones and cried out the intelli-gence. When the man motioned to make gence. When the man motioned to make his first utterance the entire crowd, almost exclusively composed of workmen, un-covered, and was still. The bulletin pro-duced a most evident depression.

LATER.—The Queen's physicians authorize he statement that Her Majesty is in no immediate danger, but may, however, be confined for an indefinite time to her room. It is understood that the Queen is suffering quite as much from exhaustion produced by taking the long ride after her injury, for the purpose of disabusing the public mind of the impression that she was hurt, as from the consequences of the wound itself. This fortitude is a theme of universal comment, the working people seeming to glory in talking about the bravery of the Queen. 2.30 p.m.—The bulletins announce that the Queen is resting comfortably. The ble Queen is result conquered all the elements which might prove troublesome. A midnight cable despatch states that the Queen is still confined to Windsor Castle by the swelling of her knee. The journey to Osborne House has been post-postponed temporarily. Her Majesty's general health is good.

Men Who Gamble.

" There is no such thing as a 'square gambler or a 'square 'gambling hell in the city of New York, and very few outside of it," said Mr. J. H. Stanley at Chickering Hall. Friday evening, in a lecture on "Gamblers, or How Gamblers Win." As an evidence that he did not speak unadvisedly, the lecturer announced that unadvisedly, the fecturer announced that his experience as a gambler extended over a period of more than twenty years. "Gamblers," he continued, "call all those outside of the fraternity 'suckers.' They claim that a 'sucker' is born every minute, and that New York is the greatest place in the world for them. There are what are called 'skin 'gamblers, but I can assure you that those tarmed but I can assure you that those termed 'square' gamblers are ten times worse. The New York *Herald* a year ago stated that it cost \$20,000,000 annually to support the brokers of Wall street. In the city of New York there are at least 10,000 mblers, who spend on an average \$2,000 a year. Add the rents of the gambling hells with the winnings of the gamblers, say \$20,000,000 more, or \$40,-000,000 in all. This money comes from the poor and middling classes. There are at least 150,000 men and boys in this city who gamble, each contributing on an average \$300 annually for the support of the vilest and most hardened class of wretches on the face of the earth." The lecturer explained in detail the methods by which the dealers in gambling dens make certain of a sure thing.

to earn her living. There she had a room at Rhoda Daniels'. Afterwards she rented a house. Mrs. Johnson and child boarded with her, and were with her up to the time she left Detroit for Ottawa. Miss Daniels made a call on her, claiming to be a friend, but she (the respondent) knew the woman was there to act as a spy on her actions. Miss Daniels saw a child on the bed. It was Mrs. Johnson's child. Miss Daniels informed her of Nicholsons' presence in the city and of the friendliness of the two. It was even hinted that the relations of Nicholson and Miss Daniels were intimate, and that if he were divorced he would marry her. Mrs. Nicholson denied any improper conduct, and said she was trying to earn her living honestly, while attempts were made trying to hound her down

The committee then adjourned.

THER DRINGS CREAKEN.

" Wholesale Assassination Society Unfurthed-Sheridan Said to be Implicated-Parneli's Opinion of the Dynamite Fiends.

The Freeman's Journal does not believe Messre. Parnell and Sexton will attend the Philadelphia convention.

The case of Nugent and twelve other members of the Armagh Assassination Society was called at the Belfast assizes to day. The Crown counsel said he would prove that the society was established by one Burns, who came from America expressly for the purpose, and after Burns returned to America Nugent became director of the society. Burns, he said amalgamated all the societies on the continent into one organization for murdering magistrates, agents and landowners vast machinery of revolt and defiance was set going members of this monster by the ไคล.gue who received orders in secret which they were pledged to carry out even with pistol or dynamite. Meetings were held dagger, at which murders were decided upon, and the victims of this horrible conspiracy indicated. Assassination flourished and murder stalked through the land. It is said by the Government that P. J. Sheri dan will be implicated by a reliable witness The police possess a clue to the explosion in the office of the Local Government Board on Thursday. A woman observed and has fully described the appearance of a man who was apparently placing an infernal machine against the building. It is expected an arrest will soon be made.

The Spread of Leprosy.

Hopolulu advices state that three hundred thousand square miles of the most densely populated portion of the kingdom have been searched for lepers, with a view of ascertaining whether there is a general spread of leprosy. Twenty-eight native and ten foreign lepers were found. There are ten foreign lepers at the leper settle ment at Molokai, most of whom contracted the disease by licentiousness.

Lord Palmerston, during his last attack of the gout, exclaimed playfully to his medical adviser, "Die, my dear doctor That's the last thing I think of doing."

The latest idea in car construction is uggested in a woman's letter to an Indianapolis paper. It is "to fit up a car with different heights of seats, having, say, one-half the space of the coach clear : cover the floor with inexpensive rugs where tired babies may roll and stretch their limbs as on their home carpets." Patent not yet applied for.

whole. Mr. Charlton, in presenting the matter to the House, pointed out that the important clause of the bill (that against seduction under promise of marriage) had been struck out in committee. The year and nays had not then been recorded, but as he believed a number of the members had changed their opinions since then, and as in any case he believed the public would be interested in knowing what members were and what were not in favor of social reform of this kind, he would take steps to make this known. He moved, therefore that the hill be referred back to the com mittee to have the clause against seduction without a word from the leaders of the Ontario and was in favor of allowing the bill to go to its second reading. He Government. He supposed, however, that expressed the belief that the Catholics of the Government would consider this an Ontario were perfectly indifferent as to wbether the Osunge Society was incor-other that had been before the House, and whether the Orange Society was incor-porated or not, and accused the Mowat would divide upon it. He reviewed Sid

aideration o

Government of keeping this question before John Macdonald's arguments against the the people and thus causing a constant Bill when it was sent to the Committee of the Whole: 1st, that the Bill would lead to unpleasantness. His dealings with Orangemen had led him to respect them and to the blackmailing of men; 2nd, that it was have consideration for their views, and an innovation; 3rd, that it would drive while not committing himself to the bill, young men out of the country through he saw no objection to allowing them to charges brought against them. He pointed bold property under proper restrictions. At any rate, he argued, it would be unfair calendar, such as indecent assault, wrongs to crush the bill out without at least examining its provisions. Mr. Dawson against girls under 12 years of age, etc. likely than this to lead more said much the same thing as Mr. Hawkins blackmailing, yet no such pretence would induce Parliament to repeal those laws

Mr. Mackenzie Bowell said that Mr. Mr. Robertson, of Hamilton, spoke against Curran was in error in stating that when the motion, repeating Sir John Macdonald' a similar Bill to this was before the Assem arguments, and contending that Mr bly of old Canada the six months' hois Cameron's illustrations did not apply. 0 was moved before the Bill carge to a second the other hand, Prof. Foster, another Government supporter, strongly recom mended Mr. Charlton's resolution to the reading. He spoke to correct also the idea which some members scemed to entertain. that the Bill was up for its scoond reading favorable consideration of the House of when the question of principle was to be the ground that this provision in the bil decided. The question simply was whether was a mere act of common honesty, and a holding a threat of punishment over the the House was willing to consider the Bill at all, and as it was only to allow an asso- heads of scoundrels who could not other ciation of loyal citizens to own property as wise be deterred from the commission of society he could see no reason why it serious crime. He held also that it would hould not at least receive the consideratake away the excuse for those whose sis tion of the House. He was willing to leave ters or daughters were ruined to take the the question of Orangemen and their inter. Haw into their own hands. The House ference with the rights or privileges of divided, and Mr. Charlton's amendment was carried-Yeas, 91; nays, 73. In committee the clause was passed, exthers to Mr. Hawkins or other intelligent

Roman Catholics of Ontario. He guoted a Catholic friend of his own, who, on having the principles of the Order explained to cept the final provision, that marriage or bona fide promise of marriage might be him, said he understood them to be simply ultramontane Protestants. He thought it pleaded in court as a bar to conviction, was on motion of Mr. McCarthy, and with the would be discourtesy to a large and respectconcurrence of Mr. Charlton, struck out. able body of men to throw the Bill out at The bill was reported once more, and in the House Mr. Hector Cameron wanted to The vote was taken, when Coursol's introduce an amendment of which he had notion was defeated by 89 yeas to 91 nays. spoken at a former reading of the bill, pro

The motion for the second reading viding that the corroborative evidence to-morrow was carried by the same div made necessary by the bill should be made to apply to all branches of the charge. Mr The Bill was read a second time Charlton opposed the motion on the ground

that its effect would be to make it necessary Mr. Casey moved for papers relating to the locating of the seat of Government of to prove the charge altogether, independent the Northwest Territories and headquar. of the woman's evidence. After some disters of the Mounted Police at Regina, etc. cussion. Mr. White (Cardwell) moved the said it would naturally be supposed adjournment of the debate that the memthat the Government would secure a place on the river, and a place of natural advanbers might have an opportunity to consider the amendment, which was agreed to on the understanding that the bill should not tages, none of which Regina seemed to ose its place on the orders of the day.

Dr. Orton, in reply, said that he had Mr. Wood's (Brockville) bill against wife visited Regins at the time of the lowest water in Pile of Bones Creck, and even at peating was read a second time and referred to a special committee. Several motions that time there was one and a half million gallons (f water passed down that oreek in private bills allowed to stand. This finished was in the midet of the finest agricultural per moved adjournment. Mr. Blake-"It's region in the whole Northwest. The sec. all we have to do, Mr. Speaker." The

a sort of maniacal laugh that is almost a tions to me. (Laughter.)—The lady has wail; and the solitude is heightened by the said that you, in January, said you hoped wail; and the solitude is heightened by the reflection that for 1,000 miles north, south, east and west all is wilderness. Toward the lake the view is pretty, as there are many islands covered with any islands covered with pines. "It is curious living together without

money, as one does in this country. Every-thing is done by barter, the unit of value being a skin ; the average value of a beaver skin is said to be worth twenty ducks, or forty whitefieh or twenty plugs of tobacco so that for a plug of tobacco (about an 1 oz. one can get a duck or two whitefish, a large fish about two feet long and very good eat ing. This place, like all other habitations in the Northwest, swarms with large wolf-like dogs. These are used in winter for drawing carrioles, and a team of four dogs will draw 500 pounds or more. The Indians use them, too, in the summer as neck animals "

KAVANAGE THE INFORMER.

flow he Came to Peach

A correspondent writes: A gentleman con nected with Dublin Castle told me a good story of the way in which the Dublin detec-tives succeeded in inducing Kavanagh to become an informer. The authorities knew for a long time that Kavanagh had the driven the car. and "Skin-the-Goat' cab, with the assassing in the Phonix Park, and all the prisoners being separate, with out chance of communication one with the other, the disquieting idea was circulated among them that every other man was negotiating to be accepted as an informer. Eventually, one day, one of the principal detective officers arranged to call at prison and see "Skin-the-Goat," whose difficulties generally, which stood in the arm he took in rather a confidential man-ner, and walked up and down in one of the What was the other obstacle? yards as if in very friendly conversation Meantime Kavanagh was being brought along one of the corridors, when the warde in charge of him stopped, as if accidently window, and called Kavanagh attention to his comrade and the detective iu friendly intercourse in the yard, adding that "Skin" was makinga clean breast of it. An hour afterwards Kavanagh announced his readiness to give all the information in is power, and thus the whole plot was Why? Because I should not think of it at discovered.

The New Ningara Bridge.

A Detroit telegram says : The Attorney-General of the United States has rendered an opinion on the proposition of the Canada Southern Railway Company to construct whiske? an international bridge across the Niagara but a gree The Act of the Canadian Parlia-River. ment authorizes the erection of such a bridge as far as Canada is concerned when Hyland said that she would make it hersimilar authority is given by the American Congress or by the President of the United States. The Attorney-General in his review of the case says that no action has been see her home? I did; and after seeing taken by the Congress, and the President her home I returned to my friends at taken by the Congress, and the President her house the constitution or laws Mme. Royer's.—Did you go to their house two or three days after? Yes; I do not to grant the necessary authority.

Never call a man empty headed. Say he ceminds you of a dilapidated contribution box.

A sweeping theatrical bill has been intro duced into the House of Commons in Eng-land, where it seems certain to pass. It proposes to repeal all existing acts, to re-lieve the Lord Chamberlain of his duties

and regulation.

and the Middlesex magistrates of theirs in connection with licensing music and dancing halls, and to place all theatres and entertainments of whatsoever kind under you wished her to understand that, whatthe Home Secretary for licensing, order, ever you said, it meant nothing? I wanted

es : she was most pressing in her attenknown waiter in one of the leading Boston hotels, who occupies a strong cell, has suc-ceeded in propagating pigeons in a peculiar to make arrangements so as to marry her before Parliament met. Is that true? Decidedly not. I might mention that she frequently asked me to name a day on which I thought the obstacles might be removed, and I said I could not; and whenever she asked me to marry her I said I would not enter into any engagement.—Did you say anything about the obstacles being removed in a week or a month? No, not at all. It was known to Miss Hyland and her friends that I was going to leave Paris. The plaintiff repeated her applications to me-(laughter)-and I always told her that I The other convicts allowance. would not enter into any engagement.— Tell us what took place—what did you say? I said I certainly was not married, and again refused to enter into any arrangement, conditional or otherwise. I said it would be unfair to her, because it might keep her hauging on for years and end by her not getting married at all. (Great t get the iil will of a convict he only needs laughter.)

TWO CHILDREN.

You have told us of two children-is their mother living? The mothers of both stranger. -Boston Herald.

are living. I correspond with the mother of one of them from month to month; but the other I have not heard of for years. send the first named money. I understand you to say that the children were one of the obstacles? Yes.-Then you prayed for the removal of the obstacles? I prayed that the children might be settled in life.—Then

I understand that your prayer was that you might get these two children settled in life in order that you might marry Miss Hyland? No. I wanted to get rid of my What was the other obstacle's I have an unmarried sister I would not like to leave. You did not pray for her removal? (Loud laughter.) No, but I would like to see her married.—Did that sister write to you? No, but a married sister did; I recollect receiving the letter, and I have no doubt I told Miss Hyland.-Did you tell her not to care what your sister said about it? Very likely.—Any other obstacle? Do you want to marry? my time of life. (Laughter.)-But you said you wanted to be free to marry? that is if 1 wanted to marry later.-Yer

and water at Miss Hyland's. Do you mean to say that you took too much whiskey? No, not too much whiskey

remember a gentleman singing that night

ber.-Did you not say you hoped she would your darling? I have no recollection but I may have done so .- Does it not strike you as being an unusual thing to call a lady your darling on the second occasion of your meeting? I should say so.

PROMISES.

way. The window of his cell ope s into the prison yard, and on this window he placed bread crumbs until he trapped pair of pigeons. He afterwards caught three more in the same way, clipped their wings, and they have become so thoroughly domesticated that they have built a nest underneath his bed, and at present have three young doves which they have reared. One of the old pigcons is coal black, and this one the darkey has named after his wife, and all the rest have names. regularly feeds his flock from his own felt very much disappointed because the large num ber of doves formerly kept at the prison were killed and the thatched dovecote removed. At one time a number of domesti cated ekunks wore kept in the prison yard and they were cared for by the convicts There are now numerous cats in different parts of the prison, and if a person wishe

to molest "his" cat. These animals always disappear from view when visitors come to the prison, for they always know a

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CROPS IN THE STATES. Latest Reports from the West.

Reports from forty-three points of the wheat belt in Illinois indicate that the injury from the Hessian fly and cold eather will approximate 25 per cent. of the total crop. The reports of the winter wheat crop

from over 200 counties in Illinois, Indiana. Kentucky, Tennessee, Kansas, Missouri and Texas show that in Missouri and Kansas the condition is good, the acreage fully equal to last year, and the damage so far no greater than usual. Tennessee and Illinois give fair reports. Kentucky and but I Indiana, especially the latter, show con-id that siderable damage from Hessian fly and narried cold weather. Texas reports are good as far as they go, and from other sources it is learned the condition is generally good with a fair prospect for a full crop. ports show there is a very large amount of last year's corn crop in the States named. despatch from Topeka, where the State Millers' Association is in session, says the millers express the opinion that the wheat prospects of the State are very favorable have heard that you had some whiskey predict with good weather the yield

will be 30,000 000 to 40,000 000 bushels CONSPIRATORS FOUND GUILTY

Arranging for the Dublin Trials

A Dublin cablegram says: The trial of Joe Brady for participation in the Phonix Park murders is fixed for Apri The rest of the prisoners to be tried 10th. for that crime and the assault on Juroi Field will be afterwards tried singly. A hundred and forty emigrants have left Con In the trial iemara for America. Nugent and twelve other members of the Armagh Assassination Society on charge of conspiracy to murder at Belfast Counsel for the Crown sought to connect O'Donovan Rosss, John Devoy, James Redpath and P. J. Sheridan with the society, which, he said, promoted conspiracy. Judge Lawson, charging the jury spoke strongly against the prisoners.

jury found a verdict of guilty against Nugent and his fellow prisoners. PARIS, March 23.- The Intransignet jour

nal urges France to support with all her forces and money the revolt in Ireland.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has \$1,500,000

Denth of a Centenarian.

A New York telegram says: The death of Mrs. Van Der Linde Brinkenhoff, aged 101 years and 21 days, is announced to day. She died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Hubbel, of New York. Mrs. Brinkenhoff was apparently in good health until a few days ago. She leaves 61 descendants. The deceased was a great-granddaughter of Philip Peterson Schuyler, who emi-grated from Holland to America in 1650. He was the founder and first governor of Albany. His father was Colonel Adrian Brinkenhoff, of Revolutionary fame. On Tuesday evening last she entertained several of her grand-children with recollec-tions of Washington, Lafayette and other Revolutionary heroes.

Latest Austrolian News.

A San Francisco telegram says : Austra lian advices state that the subject of intercolonial free trade has been revived If it is accomplished federation is expected to follow.

Heavy rains are reported throughout Vic toria. In the western portion much damage has been done by floods. There have been frightful thunderstorms with gales and hail in Queensland; the orops are destroyed, and many sheep have been killed.

The Girafie's Cunning.

As to mimicry, the giraffe has the most astonishing power of any animal, says Dr. H. W. Mitchell. Inhabiting, as it does, the forests of Africa and feeding upon the boughs of trees, its great size makes it a most conspicuous object. Its most dreaded enemies are the stealthy lion and man. In the regions it most frequents are many dead and blasted trunks of trees, and its mimicry is such that the most practiced eye has failed to distinguish a giraffe from a tree trunk or a tree trunk from a giraffe It has even been said that a lion has looked long and earnestly at a giraffe, in doubt other it was a tree or not, and then skulked away.

A fellow feeling-The pickpocket at work.

George Edgar Fawcett is engaged on a new comedy of American society.

To deal frankly, honestly and firmly with all men turns out best in the long run.

—The reigning beauty of Ireland is a Belfast mill girl. Orowds, it is said, surround the mill daily to see her as she takes her departure.

At Liverpool, March 9th, a sum of one thousand guineas, voted by the under-writers of that city, was given to the captain and crew of the steamship Quebe recognition of the manner in which they had safely navigated the vessel into Liver. pool with her rudder broken. Captain Gibson, who had command of the steamer, was presented with £500.

but a great deal too much water. (Loud laughter.)—And that was a subject of complaint on your part? Yes.—And Miss self in the future? No ; she said she would make it stronger .- On the first occasion you saw her did you volunteer to

-Did you say anything that evening about her being your darling? I don't remem-

The idea in your mind was that she might think you thought of marriage, and

her to understand that unless I specially invested in oil cars.