

A London cable says: Further investigation of the antecedents of Mrs. Dudley show her history to be full of guilty romance and startling episodes.

After her return to Mrs. Malkin's house she always called herself and insisted on being addressed as "Mrs. Dudley," although she did not admit that that was the name of her betrayer.

THE ICE-BOAT VICTIMS. Some will lose their Heads and Feet, Some Their Knees and Two will Die.

A last (Wednesday) night's Halifax telegram says: A Charlotte town despatch tells us that the number of men rescued from the ice-boats is much worse than reported.

Spring Amuses, 1885. EASTERN CIRCUIT—CONNOR, J. 1-Kingston, Tuesday, 17th March

HOME CIRCUIT—WILSON, C. J. Owen Sound, Wednesday, 11th March

George Dolby, the historian of Dickens American tour, has incurred the wrath of Buffaloes by recording that the novelists were struck by the absence of female beauty among his Buffalo audiences.

THE DYNAMITE FENIANS.

Continuing Expected to Turn Informers—The Plot Thickening.

A last (Wednesday) night's London cable says: It is stated that James G. Cunningham, the suspected Tower dynamitar, has broken down in consequence of having been additionally identified as one of the men concerned in the underground railway explosion.

Three men suspected of causing the explosion near Gower street station rode in the guard's van, from which it is supposed the dynamite was dropped.

HOMICIDE CRUELTY. A Number of Young Men Put on Old Man to Frigorous Torture.

A Winnipeg despatch says: At Portage la Prairie lives an old cripple known as the "Hon. Dr." McFarlane.

THE HARBOR SHOOTING. The Web of Evidence Against the Prisoners.

A last (Wednesday) night's Tilsonburg despatch says: The fact of St. Thomas being the Sidwell murder case is one by one coming to light, and there is now very little doubt in the minds of any as to the real perpetrators of the atrocious crime.

Spring Amuses, 1885. MIDLAND CIRCUIT—TUESDAY, 17th March

WESTERN CIRCUIT—CAMERON, C. J. 1-Walkerton, Monday, 23rd March

HOME CIRCUIT—THE CHANCELLOR. Owen Sound, Wednesday, 11th March

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

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

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

Mr. Blake moved for a statement showing the estimated receipts for each year in respect of each class of public property, on which A. M. Burgess, Deputy Minister of the Interior, based his estimate of \$58,000,000, which he said would be received by the Government from the sales and leases, etc., of land in the Northwest from January, 1883, to December, 1891.

Mr. Mackenzie moved for a statement showing the several amounts collected by the Dominion Government for lands sold or leased during the month of January, 1885, in the western part of Ontario as determined by the decision of the Privy Council against the claim of the Dominion Government.

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

Mr. Blake moved for a statement showing the total amount of the fishery clauses, which he said would be received by the Government from the sales and leases, etc., of land in the Northwest from January, 1883, to December, 1891.

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

The following public Bills were presented and read a first time: A Bill respecting international ferries—Mr. Patterson (Essex).

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

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

Mr. Pope presented a Bill to provide for the Dept. of non-our experience of the Territories and Manitoba.

Mr. Richard Cartwright—Will the Government take a census of Jure or de facto, showing the people who are there or those who ought to be there, in the last census?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Hon. A. M. Ross, in answer to Mr. Ermatinger, said that the continuance or discontinuance of the Provincial Exhibition was a matter of great interest to the agricultural community.

Hon. G. W. Ross, in reply to Mr. Brereton, said it would be announced when he brought down his High School Bill next Monday or Tuesday, if it was his intention to introduce legislation, making it obligatory on the part of County Councils to aid High Schools and Collegiate Institutions in towns separate from counties for municipal purposes.

Hon. O. Mowat said, in reply to Mr. Meredith, that the Government had not yet decided what course they should take with respect to the East Simcoe constituency representative. Their decision will be made known in a few days.

Mr. Wood moved for a return showing in detail the expenditures made in the township of Hungerford, by the authority of the Provincial Board of Health and the Local Board of Health during the late smallpox epidemic that prevailed in that township, with the number of cases and deaths, and the length of time the epidemic prevailed.

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HORRIBLE COLLISION.

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

A last (Saturday) night's New Brunswick, N.C., despatch says: A collision occurred between a freight and oil train, on the Penitentiary River, at 3 o'clock this morning, resulting in the loss of two lives, the destruction of two locomotives and many cars, the partial wreck of one span of the bridge and the burning of two factories, six dwellings and 12 houses.

The collision, as far as ascertained, was due to the carelessness of the conductor of the forward train. This train consisted of freight and oil cars, the latter being in the rear. The rear freight train, carrying a large quantity of oil, was stopped on the bridge with the tail end standing on the shore spans. No flagmen were sent back to warn the approaching train of danger.

The result was that the locomotive of the fast eastbound freight train plunged into the rear of the oil train. The shock was terrific, and caused the explosion of the oil car. Streams of burning oil speedily overpread the bridge and down the street, igniting everything combustible in its path. Two brakemen of the oil train fell through the bridge to the street, with the car in which they were, and were burned up. The engineer and fireman of the rear freight train jumped from the cars at George street crossing, seeing a collision was inevitable, and saved themselves. The shock of the explosion aroused the people of the city from their slumbers, and attracted by the light from the burning cars, hundreds ran to the bridge to see what was going on. The fire department was promptly called, and the gutters were filled with blazing oil, which could not be turned from its course toward the river, and soon the Janeway Co's. immense wall paper factory, close to the bridge, caught fire.

The chief of the department recognizing the desperate straits in which he was placed, telegraphed to Trenton, Elizabeth and Jersey City for assistance, but before the steamers arrived, Janeway's factory was destroyed. John Dougherty, an employe, united in favor of the fire department, and overcame by smoke and perished. The fire next extended to the large factory of the New Brunswick Consolidated Fruit Jar Co., which was quickly enveloped in flames and was totally consumed. The next stream of burning oil, from the bridge, crossed Washington street immediately opposite, and they were burned with an hotel adjoining. At 6 o'clock the firemen succeeded in getting the fire under control. Over two thousand men are thrown out of employment by this disaster. The cars containing the oil, and containing those large quantities of the Pennsylvania fuel are out of, and compelled to make a wide detour. The bridge was one of the finest along the road.

The loss of Janeway & Co. is \$175,000. Mr. McMillan asked whether any, and if so, what sum or sums of money have been paid to J. A. Wilkinson by the Government of the Dominion from the first day of January, 1884, to February, 1885. If paid—for what purpose or purposes, and where.

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

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

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

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purchase, location and terms of location of said lots.

Hon. T. B. Pardee—I desire the hon. gentleman and the House to know that the return will still involve a great amount of labor to make out, but the Government does not intend to oppose it after the instructions which have been made that there is something to cover up.

The amendment will make some little difference, and it will be made out at the earliest possible moment, but the House need not be surprised if the extensive nature of the return necessitates a little delay. The return must be made out by the regular clerks of the department, and the session of the House is their busiest season.

Hon. A. S. Hardy, in reply to Mr. Monk, intimated that he had directed that a list of the returns ordered last session, and not yet brought down by the printer, and the returns themselves would be brought down as soon as possible.

Hon. A. S. Hardy presented to the House the report of the Minister of Education for 1884, and the report of the births, deaths and marriages for 1883.

Hon. G. W. Ross introduced a Bill to amend the Public Schools Act. In doing so, he departed from the usual procedure by entering upon an explanation of the changes proposed. The arrangements were as follows: That the law, were that the rural schools and the law respecting them