HOW BURNABY DIED.

Guardsman Stel His Death-Tac Sabre Against the Spear-An Unequal Hand-to-hand Encounter With the

A London oable says: Mr. Burleigh, the war correspondent who was wounded at Abu Kles, has, under the inspiration of his hurt, written to the Daily Telegraph a thrilling account of the battle, and in it occurs this description of Colonel Burnaby's death, which must become historical:

"Still down upon us the dark Arab wave rolled. It had arrived within three hundred yards undiminished in volume, unbroken in strength—a rush of spearsmen and swordsmen. Their rifle fire had ceased. Other Arab forces surrounded us—the Mahdi's troops, plundering Bedouins and pillaging villagers from the other side —stood eager on the hillsides watching the charge upon the British square. In wild excitement, their white teeth glistening and the sheen of their brandished weapons flashing like thousands of mirrors, onward they came, charging straight into our

not far from the Gardoer gun, when I saw the left face move somewhat backward. Colonel Burnaby himself, whose every action at the time I saw from a distance of about thirty yards, rode out in front of the rear left face, apparently to assist two or three skirmishers running in hard pressed. All but one man of them succeeded in reaching our lines. Colonel Burnaby went forward to his assistance, sword in hand. As the dauntless Colonel rode forward he put himself in the way of a sheik charging down on horseback. Ere the Arab closed with him a bullet from some one in our ranks brought the sheik headlong to the our ranks brought the sheik headlong to the ground. The enemy's spearsmen were close behind, and one of them suddenly dashed at Colonel Burnaby, pointing the long blade of his spear at his throat. Checking his horse and pulling it backward, Burnaby leapt forward in his graddle and parried the Moslem's rapid and ferocious thrusts. But the length of the man's weapou—eight feet—put it out of his power to return with interest the Arab's murderous intent. Once or twice Colonel Burnaby just touched Once or twice Colonel Burnaby just touched his man, only to make him more wary and eager. The affray was the work of seconds only, for the savage horde of swarthy negroes from Kordofan, and straight haired tawny complexioned Arabs of the Bayuda steppe, were fast closing in upon our square. Col. Burnaby fenced the swarthy Arab as if he were playing in an assault at arms, and there was a smile on his fea-tures as he drove off the man's awkward points. The scene was taken in at a glance.
With that lightning instinct which I have
seen desert warriors before now display in battle while coming to one another's aid, an Arab, who was pursuing a soldier and had passed five paces to Burnaby's right and rear, turned with a sudden spring, and this second Arab ran his spear point into the Colonel's right shoulder. It was but a slight wound. Enough, though, to cause Burnahy to twist around in his saddle and defend himself from this unexpected attack. Before the savage could repeat his unlooked for blow, so near the ranks of the square was the scene now being enacted, a soldier ran out and drove his sword bayonet through the second assailant. Brief as was Burnaby's glance backward at this fatal episode it was long enough to enable the first Arab to deliver his spear point full in the brave officer's throat. The blow drove Burnaby out of his saddle, but it required a second one before he let go his grip of the reins and tumbled upon the ground. Half a dozen Arabs were now about him. With blood gushing in streams from his gashed throat the dauntless guardsman leapt to his feet, sword in hand, and slashed at the terocious group. They were the wild strokes of a proud, brave man dying hard, helpless and dying."

THE SPRING FASHIONS.

Noveltles Given to the World by the

A-Paris cablegram says: It is estimated that nearly a quarter of a million people flocked to the great shops and stores to-day to see the annual exhibition of spring and summer novelties. It was almost impossible to get inside of the doors of the Louvre

this spring is a coarse kind of transparent woollen canvas. It will look well when plain and well made, simply with hems and tucks and striped down the selvedge with a velvet skirt made up length. ways and with a hoop of trimming around the bottom. This canvas, if covered with bouclettes, will also be popular, for, though rough to the touch, it has a semi-transparent und and " ourls."

Lanark canvas and guipure will also be much used, principally for tunies and polonaises. Another fachionable material, eslled " Sanglier cloth." a bairy and oneque material, is worn either plain or interwoven with stripes or coarse and plain patterns with Oriental colors.

Indian veilings this spring will be adorned with small geometrical and conventional figures or with single flowerets. This style applies to Foulards and Indian silks. The shionable silks of the season include soft ribbed French faible, Sicilienne, Muscovite and veloutine. Varieties of poplin and satin will be in use for trimmings. Plain and figured surah are even more in favor. Delicate crape and gold or silver gauze are all the rage for bodice draperies.

There are very pretty innovations in hats, which will be worn a great deal. They are draped with soft silk searfs, printed in colors and gold or of delicate interwoven tints. Broad gauzy silk ribbons are coming fashionable colors are likely to be navy blue, dark brown, dark brige, deep crimson myrtle and mossgroens, watercress, pale willow green, tan sué le, terra cotta, shrimn cotta and greens, blue and tan, or willow

A YOUNG SAVAGE.

A 9-Year-Old Bay Stubbed in the Buck by a Bigger Boy. A last (Wednesday) night's Halifax, N. S., despatch says: A juvenile stabbing affair is reported to have taken place at Stellarton yesterday that is likely to attended by fatal results. Two boys were quarrelling. One was getting the better of the other and a third boy interfered, the bigger brother of the boy who was getting the worst of the fight. The two boys fighting were named Denoon and Blackwood. elder Blackwood, who interfered, was aged 14 years, and Denoon was about 9. When the third boy interfered Denoon took to his heels. The elder Blackwood followed him, and when Denoon fell exhausted the snow Blackwood knelt upon him, deliberately took out his jack-knife, opened it, and I lunged the blade into the small of Denoon's back. The little boy was removed to his home. Both his legs are paralyzed and he is not expected to recover. Blackwood is still at liberty, and no steps have as yet been taken to have him arrested

Tim's teacher was trying to initiate him into the mysteries of fractions. Said she: "If a thing is divided into eight parts, what portion of the whole do we call each part?" Tim didn't know. "Why," said the teacher, " It your mamma were to cut a pie into eight pieces what part would your piece be?" "The smallest!" shouted

Tim, triumphantly. In the pyrometer heat is measured by the expansion of metals, and the instru-ment will measure heat accurately up to

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WHOLE NO 1.392 NO. 41.

CLEVELAND'S CABINET.

The Senate Confirms the Appointments-Records of the New Heads of Depart

Friday, the United States Senate confirmed the Cabinet nominations sent to it by President Cleveland. The following is

the personnel of the new Cabinet;
Thomas F. Bayard, of Wilmington, Delaware, Secretary of State, born October, 1828, was educated by his father, the eminent lawyer, placed in business at first for four years, but afterwards went into

sat ever since.

Daniel Manning, Secretary of Treasury, was an errand boy on an Albany newspaper and became compositor, reporter, editor, proprietor of the paper and politician. Well known as a skilful political manager of the New York State Democracy, in 1882 he was chosen chairman of the State Committee. To him Tilden aldressed his famous letter in 1880 declining candidature. He is 55 years old.

Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Secretary of the Interior, was born in Georgia in 1825. He was professor of Oxford University, Georgia, elected to State Legislature in 1853, to Congress in '57, was a secessionist and fought in the Confederate army. After the war he retired to a professorship in Mississippi, from which State he was sent to the United States Senate in 1876. Wm. C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy, was born in Conway, Massachusetts, in has been chiefly occupied by his practice, and is known as a principal organizer of

the County Democracy.
William F. Vilas, Postmaster General,
was born in Vermont in 1840, but settled in Wisconsin. Entered law, and fought in the war, after which he returned to his forensic career. He became widely known as Chairman of the Democratic Convention

last year, Wm. C. Endicott, Secretary of War, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, and is about 58 years of age. He graduated from Harvard in 1847, was admitted to the bar in 1850, and sat on the State Supreme Court Bench for ten years. Resigned through ill-health, and was Democratic candidate for Governor last November, securing votes from some anti-Blaine Rupublicans, and holding himself always opposed to the Ben Butler wing of the Democrats.

Augustus H. Garland, Attorney-General, was born in Tennessee in 1832, and became a lawyer. He followed his State into secession, and after the war helped to reconstruct the State, becoming Governor. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1877, and had previously gained fame as a pleader in an important case before the United States Supreme Court. He is said to have "read more law than any man in the South."

GRANVILLE TO BISMARCK.

The British Foreign Minister Makes Pacific Speech-Bismarck's Misunderstanding-Northbrook on the Navy.

A last (Friday) night's London cable says: Granville delivered a long speech in the House of Lords this evening about the Bismarck controversy. He said it was now more than ever re to the interests of Germany and England that the relations between the two Governments should be good, because it was at a time when both Powers were about to meet each other in all parts of the world. "Whilst each Power will maintain world. its rights, both ought to advance," conthe speaker, "in their common work of extending commerce and civilization in a spirit of candid co-operation.
All my efforts will be exerted in favor of the conclustory policy which Bismarck has sketched out." Granville denied he had published the confidential matter communicated to Bismarck who, he said, must have misunderstood him, for England beyond any other nation was gratified at Germany's greatness, and spare no efforts to retain the friendship now existing between the two Governments. "I hope," said Granville, "to make such a statement in the regular way to Bismarck as shall show him that the points raised by him concerning the publi-cation of the communications may bear a very different color. I sincerely regret that the speech I made in the House of Lords under pressure of a severe party attack should have annoyed Bismarck. The Duke of Richmond had attacked the Government, saying a great foreign states-I retorted that the man condemus it. Duke of Richmond had no occasion to complain of Bismarck's disapproval because we failed to follow the very friendly advice Bismarck gave the previous and present Government to take Egypt. I added that presumed he did not expect us to abandon all liberty of action in our foreign and colonial policy. The thrust was simed at the Duke of Richmond, not at Bismarck The latter, to my great regret, construed this as having a meaning which I positively assert does not attach to it. Regarding the words 'take Egypt,' I ought probably to have used a better phrase, although the words were certainly applicable to annexation, a protectorate, or even to cocupation. Nobody world regret more and nobody would be injured more by a breach of confidence than myself. I did not mean to refer to those private and friendly communications described by Bismarck in the Reichstag, but to subsequent declarations which were not confidential, and which appeared to me to express Germany's former, if not her present, hope that England would represent Europe's interest in Egypt. No country more fully and cheer-Germany's immensely important position in Europe than does

Earl Northbrook maintained that the British navy was superior to that of France or any other nation. He said it was the intention of the Government to build thirty boats. Ten had already been ordered. He gave an assurance that the Government would gladly assist the various British colonies in improving their coast "Madame," he said, sorrowfully, "I

she never repeats the experiment with the Mrs. Crosspatch was engaging a servant. You will find me rather cross sometimes," said she. "Oh, ma'am," exclaimed Bridget, "I'm used to that. I never mind a cross mistress." Nor did she, as Mrs. C. found after she had engaged her.

shall never be young again." "No," she replied, regarding him with a cycloal ex

pression, "when nature makes a mistake

PRESS AND PARLIAMENT.

The Great Value of Reports to the Politi-

cal Lite of a Nation. Parliamentary reports form a important part of the matter of a national press, says the London Times. Proceedings in Parliament are an integral portion of the life of a nation. The press, which undertakes the duty of photographing society, feels obliged to picture the course of legislation with the rest of the spectacle. For its career it is not positively dependent upon the liberty of reporting. It can live without debates; it lives without them for for four years, but afterwards well like, and soon became prominent. Was always a Democrat and against secession. Elected to the Senate 1869, where he has ponderous and dull. It has to bear the ponderous and dull. isagreeable burden of arbitrating, within the limits it concedes to them, between individual members and its readers. The public in general would bestow a short shrift on a majority of parliamentary speakers. Half a dozen it is never tired of hearing. The majority it would gladly take as having spoken without seeing any of their utterances in print. A journal holds the balance much more evenly and generously than the public, yet has to abide commonly the reproson of curtailing the dues of a hundred tedious orators. It does not quarrel with the embarrassing task. It is conscious that it has itself chiefly to thank for the load in the first instance. Unless by its own determination to report parliamentary debates, the original charmed silence would never have been broken. At the same time it cannot but suspect that, were a parliament to return to its old habit of mystery, the press would not be the greater sufferer. was born in Conway, Massachusetts, in 1839. Graduated from Yale in 1863, and entered law in New York City. He had a large practice, and politically opposed with activity the Tweed ring in 1871. He has held various public offices as counsel, but has been chiefly occupied by his practice, it is not interest into their proinquiry into their pro-Parsiaments have been more tion of ceedings. profoundly suthralled by the custom of looking for a perpetual reflection of themselves in the eyes of public opinion than the selves in the eyes of public cpinion than the press by the intermittent mortgage of its columns to a particular class of topics. Constitutional parliaments have gained a supremacy far beyond any they enjoyed before, simply through the instantaneous contact, the press has enabled them to maintain with the country. Each morning they ask and receive a fresh national sanction by the medium of the press. Their commission is thus constantly being commission is thus constantly being renewed. They confer with their constituents, and know how far their pledges will be redeemed. With the daily renewal of strength may be bound up a curtailment of individual freedom. The grand inquest of the nation may be trammeled by the knowledge that public opinion is sitting permanently as a court of appeal upon its verdict. At all events, good or had, wholly excellent or subject to heavy drawbacks, the fashion of reference of parliamentary action to the udgment of the press is immutably estab-

TENNESSEE'S CONVICTS.

Cooking and Eating Rats-Brutal Whipplug - Scancy Clothing - Numerous Deaths.

The developments in the case of the State against the Nashville Banner, indicted for the publication of alleged libelous state-ments concerning Penitentiary officials, says a Nashville despatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, daily grows more interesting. The court-room is densely crowded, and the greatest interest is manifested.
To-day Mr. Bummett, for the defence, swore that he had seen convicts at Coal Convicts worked in six and twelve inches of water eight hours per day, and also labored Sunday nights. The mines were filthy, the air bad, the clothing scanty and the food insufficient. They were whipped for failing to complete tasks, and their cries were heard seventy yards distant.

Dr. Frizzell, physician at the Tracy City rison testified that the convicts needed nore clothing, and that the average number of deaths per month is five. The bedding was direy. Recently the prisoners were provided with shoes and socks. A weeks ago they had no socks, and but poor shoes.

J. W. Post testified that a convict named Wells, who had complained of being sick, was whipped one day and died the next. Dr. Marks, former physician at Tracy City, testified that frequently men were whipped two and three times a day, and he had seen blisters on their bodies. While he was there six convicts were shot, four or five were killed in the mines, several had their legs broken, and six or eight had their convicts had access to the females.

Z. Munsey testified that at Tracy City he saw Deputy Warden Carter whip Frank Wilson until he was exhausted. The lash was passed to two other men, who struck Wilson until they became tired. Wilson Carter gave a convict thirty five lashes. The witness informed Gov. Bate, Inspector Thomas and Supt. Carter of the cruel treatment. Carter offered him a position else where, but he declined it.

The Queen and Her Troops.

It is said that the Guards are not overpleased at going to Suakim. They are, of course, eager enough to take part in any campaign afoot, but in the present they are only made a convenience of. They ought, they say, to have been employed from the loath to give her consent to their employ ment. Lord Hartington went down per sonally to Windsor to ask her approval and had a difficult task to obtain it. People are not generally aware that Her Majesty allows no movements or changes to be made in the stations of the Guards without her express permission. On this point she has always been most tenacious. Whatever Ministers may choose to do with the rest of the army, she reserves to herself the absolute control of her Household Brigade. This control extends to even the smallest -the position of sentries and the number of men on gaurd. Another ancient institution which the Queen personally controls is Her Majesty's Tower. Most people have heard of the ceremony of nauding over "Queen Victoria's which takes place every night, but few are explosion all the reports were addressed to Queen direct by the officials of the Tower.

The Gazette Hebdomadaire de Medicine states that French bakers are making use of vaseline in cake and other pastry. Its advantage over lard or butter lies in the fact that, however stale the pastry may be it will not become rancid. The Council of Hygiene disapproves of the practice, on the ground that the derivatives of petroleum contain no nutriment. It does not say distinctly, however, that they are

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Charlton moved for the correspond-ence received by the Covernment since January 1st relating to the reduction of the letter postage to two cents per haif ounce,

or any other reduction.

Mr. Carling thought that the time had not vet come when this reduction should be When the change was made in the United States there was a surplus in the revenue from the postal service, but now the Postmaster-General of the United States estimated a five-million deficit. In Canada there was yet Adeficit, and he thought the reduction would be unwise. The opening-up of the vast territory in the Northwest and the perfecting of the postal facilities in the older Provinces involved great expanse, and it would be better to spend the money in that way than in

educing the rate. The motion was carried. Mr. Bergeron moved for the correspondence between the Dominion and Quebec Governments regarding the working of the License Law. He referred to the recent decision of the Supreme Court, and said that the poor tavern-keepers did not know to whom to apply for a license. He instanced the case of an hotel-keeper who paid two hundred dollars for a license, and also paid fifteen or twenty dollars for a Dominion license. The person who issued the Dominion license was a magistrate, and was named Denoyers. After the Supreme Court decision the officers of the Quebec Local Government arrested the hotel-keeper referred to for selling liquor without a license, and had him brought before Mr. Denoyers, and this very magistrate who had granted the license inflicted a heavy fine on him for selling under it. He understood there was some arrangement between the Dominion and Quebec Governments which would prevous occurrences such as these.

Mr. McCarthy introduced a Bill respecting the sale of railway passenger tickets, which he explained was to provide that the railway companies should be compelled to put up a notice in stations telling where tickets not used would be redeemed. The Bill was read the first time.

Mr. Sutherland (Oxford) presented a Bill to amend an Act to provide for the employment without the walls of the common sils of prisoners seutenced to imprison ment therein, which was read the first

In reply to Mr. Blake, Sir John Mucdonald said no understanding had been reached between the. Government and the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick as to his continuing to fill the office for any length of time.

Sir Richard Cartwright asked whether it is the intention of the Government to request the Catholic clergy of the Province of Quebec to suppy the Government with such information as they possess, in detail, showing the number of the actual resident Catholic population of the Praince of Quebec in the years 1883 and 1884 respectively, for the purpose of testing the securacy of the statements made in this House and elsewhere touching the large emigration from the Province of Quebec in recent years.

Mr. Pope replied in the negative.
Mr. Robertson (Shelbarne) asked if it is the intention of the Government to intro duce a Bill amending the Canada Temper ance Act of 1878 in the direction asked for by the delegation of temperance men which waited upon the Premier recently. Sir John Macdonald.—The Government have not come to a conclusion on that sub-

ject.
Mr. Casgrain asked when the pap respecting the Short Line would be before the House. He had been receiving com

munications daily on the subject. Sir H. Largevin said he observed that the hon, gentleman had a notice of this question on the paper, and suggested the matter should be postponed to Monday.
Sir R. Cartwright, rising to move a reso

ution in connection with the Exchange Bank, expressed regret that the documents on this subject had not been printed.

He closed by moving a resolution recut ing the facts of the case, and declaring Finance Minister in this matter.

The motion was lost on the following division: Yeas, 59; nays, 118. OTTAWA, March - Mr. Robertson (Ham! ilton) presented petitions from bankers, liquor dealers and others, praying for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the working of the Canada Temperance Act, and that no further action be has reported; also asking for compensation. On account of several irregularities the Speaker ruled that the petitions could

The Mahdi's Position Possibly the Mahdi had no legal title to

not he received.

than has the Vicercy of Egypt, whose father obtained and taxed it by just the same right that the Mahdi rules there the right of conquest. And he has this superior claim—that the people in and around are more in sympathy with him than with the monarch who rules over them by virtue of black troops and Bashi Bazzuks. And on whom are we to inflict vengeance? We cannot massacre a whole people, even in the name of civilization and hristianity, and as for the Mahdi, are we to follow him if he chooses to retire to the equator? Before we accede to the gentle demand for revenge, we should know precisely on whom and where the act of vengeance is to be visited.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Precaution Against Burlat Alive. The interment alive of Miss Cox, at Okonoke, W. Va., recalls to mind the curious custom practiced by an old Virginia family, the Feudals, of Alexandria. Whenrepresentative of the older branch thereof. just before the hour for interment, buries a dagger in the heart of the dead to assure himself of no re-awakening. used is one sacred to the purpose, and has been devoted to its use for many generations. The custom originated because of the burial alive of a member of the and an inherited tendency peculiar form of heart disease .- Cumberland The words of the Bishop of Gloucester,

up some of the High Church papers to make remarks not wholly respectful. The Church Times says: "The poor little prelate is a sore trial, but, as we cannot suppose that anybody cares a straw for what he says, we suppose he can be borne with." An enterprising person at The Cascades, Ore, started a saloon with a stock stolen from snow bound freight trains. Up to the time of his arrest for the robbery he did a

that since we adjourned on Friday one of the members of the House has gone to his long home. Mr. McCraney has not, I greater protection and safeguards will be believe, been in attendance any day of the thrown around the exercise of franchise so present session of the Legislature. He that only those really entitled to vote will from worse to worse till the end came. Unfortunately from day to day the news death the respect in which he was held was manifested by all the members who were here going up to his funeral, including my friend the leader of the Opposition and several members on that side of the House. as well as several of my colleagues and members on this side. Mr. McCraney was the affairs of the House, but with much talent, and being well informed on public a promiuent interest, in the questions which arise here. But he was extremely well informed on municipal matters, and on questions affecting the rural constituencies we frequently consulted him. Though, as I have said, taking no promiwas public spirited, too, and took a keen interest in his own municipality, which showed the estimation in which he was ield there by electing him Mayoraix times. Shortly after he ceased to hold that position a vacancy occurred in the representa-tion of the riding and he was chosen to fill

said: I concur in the propriety of showing revised assessment roll of the munic this mark of esteem to our deceased friend wherein the same is situate. which is involved in the motion of my hon. friend. I had the good fortune many years before Mr. McCraney entered public ife to make his acquaintance, and everyfully endorse, and I may add that notwith-standing the bitterness of party strife the kindest feelings existed between myself and himself to the very last. I concur, too, in what my hen, feignd has said of his good remains the rame except that country qualities in other respects, and I agree dence in all cases is required. The fran-with him that this House and the country chise as regards Indians is allowed to have suffered a serious loss in the death of my hon. friend. Hon. gentlemen on that side no doubt were more intimate with the deceased member than we on this side of the House, but I think I can say for every one of them that nothing but the kindest

the Province. The Bill empowered the ance of the work was apparent. Commissioner of Crawn Lands to take conrol of the leasing and licensing of inland what High Schools are to be set apart? heries. It provided that no leases should e granted except by public competition.

Mr. Meredith protested against the mea ure, contending that the decision of the Inspectors. Supreme Court only concerned non-naviable and non-tidal rivers. Ever since without entailing considerable loss to the revenue. Last year the receipts were expense. 11 345; the expenses for salaries of offivince, the Maritime Provinces would claim Atlautic coast.

The debate was continued by Messrs, Fraser, Carnegie, Creighton, Young, Clarke and Ferris, and on a vote being taken the amendment was defeated on the following vote:

Vote:

YEAS—Baskorville, Blythe, Brereton, Broder
Carnegie, Clancy, Clarke (Toronto), Creighton,
Denison, Ermatinger, Fell, French, Gray,
Harmmell, Hess, Hudson, Kerns, Kerr, Lees
McGhee, Meredith, Merrick, Motcaffe, Monk
Morgan, Mulholland, Preston, Ross (Cornwall)—

NAVS—Awey, Badgerow, Balfour, Ballantyne, Baxter, Bishop, Biezard, Caldwell, Cascaden, Chisholm, Cook, Dill, Dowling, Dryden, Forris, Freeman, Gibson (Hamilton), Gibson (Huron), Gould, Graham, Hagar, Harcourt, Hardy, Hart, McIntyre, Nackenzie, McMahon, Master, Morin, Mowat, Murray, Neelon, Pardee, Rayside, Ross (Huron), Ross (Middlescx), Sills, Snider, Waters, Widdfield, Young—41.

The House then went into committee and passed a large number of items, including all under the head of public

institution maintenance.

Hou. C. F. Fraser—Mr. Speaker, in moving the first reading of the Bill to further extend the franchise. I do so with all the greater satisfaction and all the greater delight to myself because it is the culfilment of promises made by the Liberal party prior to the last general election, that during the present Parliament there should be an extension of the franchise. The franchise now is limited to owners, occupants and tenants of estate who are assessed for a certain amount, to possessors of income of a cer-tain taxable amount, and farmers' sons, which latter class are placed in the posi tion of joint owners or tenants, and are thus entitled to vote. As the law now stands the owner, occupant or tenant of Dr. Ellicott, in which he condemns certain and in incorporated villages and townships to the same extent. In this Bill we proowner, tenant, or occupant is concerned, shall be extended for the same class to Union. those assessed to the amount of \$200 in cities and towns and \$100 in incorporated villages and townships. Hon, gentlemen will thus see that we reduce the amount of change we propose in the class of owners, the preservation of documents.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE | occupiers and tenants is that those who are actually resident in the electoral district. In this respect the change will work satisfacthis respect the change will work satisfac-torily to both sides, and the trouble and

that only those really entitled to vote will

became ill about the commencement, and his illness has been going on gradually Mr. Meredith—A single vote for each voter? Hon. C. F. Fraser-A single vote only. only got from worse to worse, and since his death the respect in which he was held was franchise, a person only can exercise the manifested by all the members who were and has paid his taxes on that prior to the time at which the election is being held. What we propose now is that the income qualification should be reduced to \$300 and that the provision making it taxable income a genial, kind-hearted and exceptionally should no longer exist. We also propose a smiable man in all the relations of life. He was also a man known to be of unbending integrity, undeviating truthfulness, and of unwavering fidelity to every duty that he undertook. He was, in fact, in a word, all his life a well-living and well-doing man. He formed many friendships; he had many friends, and it is llessant to he able to add that he had not applied to the amount. We also give a vote to those who may be called householders, and not entered upon the assessment roll to the pleasant to be able to add that he had not a single enemy. He was a man of excellent judgment, and successful in the affairs of life. Here, being modest and unobtrument in the affairs give a vote to every such householder who is living in a separate dwelling, and it follows that we have adopted the house-holders' franchise, for many years existing questions, he took a live interest, if not in England. Everybody appearing on the a prominent interest, in the questions assessment roll as a householder will hereafter be entitled to vote. Here we come to the farmers' sons franchise. tuture they need not be sons of land owners, but the present Bill will include landholders' sons. Landholder will mean nent part in the affairs of the House, yet any person who being the owner of and when he addressed it his views were residing and domiciled upon real property always forcible and well delivered. He of at least twenty acres in extent, or of at least an actual value in cities and towns of \$400, and in townships and incorporated

villages of \$200, is, in the last revised assessment roll of the municipality where such property is situate, entered and assessed as owner of said property of at least the number of acres of assessed value that, continuing to represent the constituency for about ten years. I need not say to this House that he is deeply regretted here. I know, too, that he was regretted as a citizen and mourned for by regretted as a citizen and mourned for by bis loving family. Following the custom hitherto observed, I move now that this House do now adjourn out of respect to his incorporated villages of \$200, and is at not necessary incorporated villages of \$200, and is at not less than such value entered and assessed in the name of such person in the last revised assessment roll of the municipality expression "landholder's son " shall mean and include a son, step-son, or grandson, as the case may be, of any father, stepfather, mother or stepmother, who is a thing which my hon friend has said I can landholder. There will be changes to be made in the assessment law to provide the machinery, and these will be provided for in another Act. With regard to Algoma and the unorganized districts the law

The Bill was read the first time. Hon. G. W. Ross moved the first reading of the Bill to further define the powers and duties of the Education Department. He explained that the object of the Bill was to feelings were entertained towards him by define more clearly certain powers of the them always, and that we agree most corthem always, and that we agree most cordially in any expression of sorrow for his uncertainty. It also gave the Departloss, and of sympathy for his bereaved ment authority to set apart five High Schools or Collegiate Insti-Mr. Fraser's Bill to regulate the public tutes for the purpose of providing disheries of this Province came up for instruction in the theory and practice of second reading. The Commissioner explained that under a recent decision of the There were at present about 12,000 pupils Supreme Court the inland fisheries, hitherto in attendance at the High Schools of the supposed to be under the control of the Province, of whom about 1,000 graduated minion, were under the jurisdiction of annually as teachers, so that the import-

remain as was amended last session.

Meredith-Does the Bill provide Mr. Ross-No. That is a matter of appointment by the Department on the commendation of the High Schoo

Mr. Harcourt asked whether additions grants were to be made to the five institutes Confederation the right of dealing with the which were to become Model High Schools fisheries was always vested in the Dom- and also whether the teachers getting the inion, and Ontario could not assume it benefit of the professional training in them

Mr. Ross said the proposition was to begin cials, \$15,192, in addition to \$27,285 for with three training schools, one in the east, one in the west, and one in the centre, and tising expenses. If Ontario claimed the that the sum of \$300 would be placed in the right to deal with the fisheries of the Prosupplementary estimates to cover the work was looked upon as the far more valuable fisheries of the Provincial in its character. No fees were to be imposed upon teachers attending these

The Bill was read the first time.

Some Surprising Illusions.

M. Verbeck, a French mesmerist, now in London, performs some surprising illusions, using but one hand. A wedding ring bor-rowed from a lady is hammered into a bar by some volunteer assistant among the audience. The conjurer borrows a programme, rolls it into a cornucopia-shaped receptacle for the ring, and without the use of the left hand crumples the paper into s ball, which the volunteer holds tight, full in view of the audience. When he is directed to open it he finds that the crumpled ball of paper consists of five sealed envelopes, one within the other, and with the perfect wedding ring in the smallest and innermost. In the exhibition of the effects of mesmeric control, Mile. de Marguerit, who assists M. Verbeck, bears without sign of feeling the thrusting of a scarf-pin through the fleshy part of the forearm, and afterward, moving rhythmically under musical influence, still in mesmeric trance, stops with the cessation of the music and preserves her poise, motionless, in attitudes which a mime figurante would certainly find painful if not impossible.

The Biggest Dog. Charles W. Voshall, of this city, brought to the Union sanctum to day the largest English mastiff in the world. The canine English mastiff in the world. The canine is the property of Mr. G. L. Thomas, of 13 months old and weighs 160 tor, is real estate can have a vove in a cry provided he is assessed for real property to the extent of \$400, in towns to the extent of \$300, the first prizes at the bench shows in New York for the last three years. His height pose that the franchise, as far as the length, tip of nose to end of tail, 7 feet 8 inches. He is valued at \$1.500.—Rochester

indestructible by vermin is made of asbes tos and silicate. assessment by one-half in cities, and \$100 though massive in appearance, is of light in towns, villages and townships. A further weight. It makes a useful box or safe for DRESSES IN UPPER TENDOM.

The Costumes Worn at the Inauguration Ball and at Big English Weddings.

The toilettes of the ladies in both the The toilettes of the ladies in both the Presidential parties at the recent inauguration in Washington were exceptionably elegant. Miss Cleveland (sister of the President) were a robe of white surah silk with a long train edged with tiny plaited ruffles. The low waist V shaped back and front was edged with narrow folds of the silk and ruched with point lace, held up. silk and ruched with point lace, held upright by a narrow satin ribbon. The sleeves were short, and displayed a prettily rounded arm, covered above the elbow with long white gloves. She wore a band of black velvet about her throat. Her corsage was held by glittering stones.

Mrs. (Vice-President) Hendricks,

Parisian robe of heavy satin, the front a mass of crystal and pearl passementeries of shrimp pink satin. The sides were laid in rich folds and the revers joining the long train were lined with pink. The ornaments were diamonds.

Mrs. (Speaker) Carlisle, lavender satin

with train of cloth of gold and front of pearl beads.

At the wedding of the Duke of Bucking-ham and Miss Graham Montgomery, the other day, the bridesmaids' dresses were composed of white brocaded satin, trimmed with dark blue velvet and lace, and they wore small blue velvet hats, with shaded wings. Each wore a brooch of dark blue enamel and pearls, with monogram in diamonds, and carried a large bouquet of lilies of the valley, gifts of the bridegroom. On the same day the bridesmaids of Miss Pease, who was married to Viscount Lymington, wore dresses of cream Indian muslin, trimmed with ruby velvet, over-Making of satin merveilleux, trimmed with Malines lace, the drapery being looped with bows of ruby velvet ribbon, and straw Amazon hats trimmed with ruby velvet and cream feathers. Each wore a gold looket as a memento of the event, and car-ried a bouquet of pink azaleas, the gifts of the bridegroom

Familiar Sayings, and Who First Said Them.

Many of our common sayings, so trite and pithy, are used without the least idea from whose pen or mouth they first origi-nated. Probably the words of Shakspears furnish us with more of these familiar maxims than any other writer, for to him we owe "All is not gold that glitters," "Make a virtue of necessity," "Screw your courage to the sticking place" (not point), "They laugh that win," "This is the short and long of it," "Comparisons are odious,"
"As merry as the day is long," "A Daniel
come to judgment," "Frailty, thy name is woman," and a host of others.

Washington Irving gives "The almighty

dollar." Thomas Murgan queried long ago—
"What will Mrs. Grundy say?" while
Goldsmith answers, "Ask no questions and
I'll tell you no fibs."

Charles Pinckey gives "Millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute." "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his fellow-oitizens" (not countrymen), appeared in the resolutions presented to the House of Representatives, in December, 1720, prepared by Gen. Henry

Thomas Tasser, a writer in the sixteenth century, gives us "Better late than never,"
"Look ere you leap," and "The stone that is rolling can gather no moss. "All cry and no wool" is found in But-

ler's " Hudibras." Dryden says—"None but the brave deserve the fair," "Men are but children of a larger growth," and "Through thick and thin."
"When Greek joins Greek, then was the

tug of war," Nathaniel Lee, 1692.
"Of two evils I have chosen the least," and "The end must justify the means," are from Matthew Prior.

We are indebted to Colley Cibber for the

agreeable intelligence that "Kichard is himself again." Johnson tells us of "a good hater," and Macintosh, in 1791, the phrase often attri-buted to John Randolph, "Wise and mas

terly inactivity. "Variety is the very spice of life," and "Not much the worse for wear," Cowper. "Man proposes, but God disposes," Thomas

Christopher Marlowe gave forth the invitation so often repeated by his brothers in a less public way, "Love me little, love

Edward Coke was of the opinion that a man's house is his castle. we owe "The Paradise of fools," "A wilderness of sweets" and "Moping melancholy and moonstruck madness."

Edward Young tells us "Death loves a

shining mark," and " A fool at forty is a From Bacon comes "Knowledge is power," and Thomas Southerne reminds us that "Pity's akin to love."

Dean Swift thought that " Bread is the Campbell found that "Coming events cast their shadows before," and ""Tis distance lends enchantment to the view."

"A thing of beauty is a joy for ever "

Selling Cats for "Scotch Hares,"

An extraordinary affair has occurred at Felling, near Newcastle. A woman, said to be respectably connected, was apprenended on a charge of killing cate and selling them as "Scotch hares." in the habit of taking cats from doorsteps and conveying them to her own house where she slaughtered them, out off their reads and paws, skinned them, and exposed them for sale at a shilling each. Forty cats' skins were found in the house. The affair has caused considerable sensa tion. For some time cats belonging to different families have mysteriously disappeared. Some were never much thought bout after, but in the case of some ladies who have become much attached to their feline favorites diligent inquiries made, but without success. It has now transpired that the woman was in the habit of going out at night, and on seeing a cat on a door-step or on a wall she would go quietly towards it, stroke it gently for a moment, and then suddenly seize the animal and place it under her shawl. She afterwards, in the scullery of her house slaughtered the cat, skinned it, and next day would offer it at a "cheap" rate to some neighbor or other under the pretence that it was a "beautiful Scotch hare." A few days ago, a family on sitting down to dine off a "Scotch hare" which had been pur chased off the accused woman were unable to eat in consequence of its strong and peculiar odor. It was shortly afterwards offered to a cat and a dog that were on the premises, but neither of them would touch it. The attention of Sergeant Tillar, of the Durham County Constabulary, was drawn to the matter, and he made a search of the woman's house. In the garden he found the skins of nineteen cats, with the heads attached partly buried. He found the remains of cats' paws, parts of legs, etc., buried in the ash heap, and also a large oat, partially disembowelled, in a The intelligence of this find hen-house. has caused an uncomfortable feeling among the people who have been in the habit o buying the woman's " Cheap Scotch hares. Several of the victims are very unwell, and their sufferings are made much more acute by young fellows following them wherever they go out of doors shouting, "Puss, puss."

Difficult punctuation .- Putting a stop to go sip's tongue

It is stated that Prince Albert Victor betrothed to the Princess Clementine, daughter of the King of the Belgians, a young schoolgirl aged 12.