#### ROMANCE AND DEATH.

The Tragic Ending of an Ohio Kiopement

A Clarington, Ohio, despatch says: The sad death of Miss Minnie Hamilton, one of the beauties of this section, is the talk of the country side, and as the facts come out it is made apparent that the young girl's life was sacrificed to silly romance. When the roller skating oraze struck Ohio young Arthur Simpson, who is the son of a wealthy farmer living near Clarington, tork the fever and spent much of his time at the huane pastime. Among the lovely girls who doted on the numble-heeled youths was Miss Minnie. She was the daughter of a prominent farmer on the Virginia side of the Ohio river, and although she came to this city upon visits but twice a year she was well known, and a general scoiety favorite. She had just graduated at a fashionable seminary and came to town to enjoy a short vacation in January The rink had charms for her far in excess of all the winter amusements of this place, and she became a nightly visitor. Young Simpson and the lovely Virginian naturally gravitated together, and they immediately became fast friends. Friend ship rapidly ripened into love, and before three weeks had passed the twain were secretly engaged. Arthur followed up his conquest by a visit to the home of the Hamiltons, and was received with most unromantic good-will by the parents of his unromantic good will by the parents of his affianced. This appeared rather to disappoint the young people, who were of a romantic turn, and had rather enjoyed the prospect of opposition. But they resolved that his horses were gone. Heimmediately went home, and on his arrival found that they had preceded him. Thoy, too, bore home for a short visit to a friend in this place, and everything was prepared for a most sensational disappearance. On Wednesday night the ardent lover procured a shaky ladder which he placed against the house where his love was stopping. It hardly reached to the second story, where the room of Miss Hamilton and her friend was located. The night was dark, and a disagreeable drizzle made the ground and all without slippery, for the moisture froze as it fell. Simpson had a carriage waiting at the corner, and was prepared to fly with his lovely companion to Cleveland, where it was arranged the marriage should take place. A shrill whistle notified the waiting girl that her young man was prepared to receive her in his arms, and she silently arose and prepared for flight. Most of her baggage had been sent to the depot, instead of to the house, on her arrival. Softly she opened the window and peeped out. A few whispered words were spoken, and tremb-lingly the young girl began her descent. But the silly lovers had forgotten that Mr. Patton kept a large and ferocious bulldog on the premises. At the first shrill whistle of Romeo that dog began tugging at his chain, and suddenly it parted. The next instant his fangs were buried in Simpson's shoulder, and he let go the ladder with a cry of pain. The noise awoke Miss Patton, who screamed and alarmed the house. The screamed and alarmed the house. The hubbub was sufficient to distract an acrobat. The poor girl could not retain her hold on the slippery ladder, and fell to the ground, where she lay insensible. Simpson almost paralyzed with grief and terror, engaged in a terrific conflict with the ferocious dog. They rolled over and over on the ground, the brute tearing the youth in a frightful manner. Nothing but the opportune arrival of Mr. Patton saved Simpson's life. The insensible girl was carried into the house and medical attendcarried into the house and medical attendance summoned, but nothing could be done, and she died yesterday in terrible agony, calling wildly for the foolish youth whose folly had cost her her life. Simpson, after having his wound dressed, rushed from the house demented with grief. He refuses to go to his home, and has requested the authorities to restrain him. The purents of the unfortunate girl are distracted, and the life of her mother is despaired of.

#### MARRIAGE OF SIR E. MALET. Nuptials of a British Ambassador-The Dresses and the Presents.

A London cable says: The marriage of Sir Edward Baldwin Malet, K C.B., British Ambassador to Germany, and Lady Ermyntrude, second daughter of the Duke of Bedford, was solemnized yesterday at Westminster Abbey, and was attended with almost regal splendor. The bride room has been in the diplomatic service of Great Britain for more than thirty years, but he looked as fresh as when he attended his first ball in diplomatic uni-form at Frankfort in 1854. He was an attacl of the British Embassy at Washington during the ticklish times between 1862 and 1865. The bride's dress was Worth's chef d'auvre. The robe was of white brocaded velvet, covered with flow ers, every petal of which was worked with pearls. All the buttons of the costume were studded with diamonds. The pridal gifts were numerous, and their value is estimated at £20,000. They included a tea and breakfast service of gold, with kettles,

tea urns, sugar bowls and salver. The bride

is 29 years of age, while Sir Edward is 48.

A London cable says: The dowry given by the Duke of Bedford to his daughter on her marriage with Sir Edward Malet yes terday was \$650,000, invested in consols. The papers to-day have columns of descriptions of the gorgeous wedding ceremony in Westminster Abbey. The Radical newspapers contrast the unseemly splendor of the wedding pageant with the Duke of Bedford's constant refusals to subscribe to local charities. They recall the fact that the bulk of his immense income is derived from the rental of rookeries in the city slums, which are in a sad state of delapida-tion. They also recall that during the amalicox scare last summer the Duke of Bedford refused to clean the pestilential alleys of his property around Covent Garden market, and even refused to allow others to remove the accumulated filth of It is said that the only time when His Grace shows a lively sense of his duties as a landlord is when some tenant fails to pay his rent, in which case the tenant is vioted with great promptness.

A New York despatch says: The marriage of Mrs. (Gen.) Tom Thumb to Count Magri will take place on Easter Monday. The Count failing in his efforts to purchase his intended wife's professional engage-ments has gracefully submitted to the ceremony being performed while Mrs. Thumb continues on exhibition. The wedding will take place in the Church of the Holy Trinity in this city, and cards of invitation will be limited to the mutual friends of the contracting parties, the Italian and French consuls, and the Mayor, and none but those to whom invitations are sent will be permitted to witness the The Count and Mrs. Tom Thumb are anxious to avoid any public display, and as soon as possible they will sail for Italy. Miss Lucy Adams will be bridesmaid, and Major Newell, the husband of the late Minnie Warren, will be the

A recent return shows that out of 285 men of the battalion of Marines landed at Suez on Dec. 31st last, 140—as nearly as possible one-half—were in hospital. In the course of three months 600 men had been in hospital of whom only 205 had been fit to return to duty, the remainder being sent home or to other hospitals in the Mediterranean. These men, who have been condemned to garrison Suez Suakim, and other Egyptian seaports deserve a great deal of sympathy. They have suffered almost as heavily as though they had been in the field, without any of the compensations of active service.

# THE YORK HERALD.

VOL XXVI.

RICHMOND HILL THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1885.

WHOLE NO 1,394 NO. 43.

MADMAN OR FIRND?

Horses and Cattle Wantonly Cut and slashed in the Darkness.

The most dastardly outrage in the history of the township of Percy, East Northumberland, was perpetrated Wednesday night. George Thompson and Jacob Oliver, returning home from a sale, stopped at the Arlington House and put up their horses under the hotel shed. Between 10 and 11 the hostler found Oliver's horse bleeding profusely from a dreadful cut in the breast, several gashes, which shows that the villain or villains had attempted to take their life also. The halter was broken, and it would seem as though their escape is due to their fright and efforts to get away rather than shen it was learned that a similar crime had been committed about a mile from the village. Two horses and a cow belonging to a farmer by the name of Broadworth were found to have been butchered in a like manner. As yet no clue has been found to lead to the discovery of the inhuman moneters. No reason can be ssigned for the diabolical act. The Council is talking of offering a large reward for information that might lead to the arrest and conviction of the parties concerned. and conviction of the parties concerned.

Had they been discovered within twentyfour hours it is feared they would have
fared roughly at the bands of the infuriated

fared roughly at the bands of the infuriated

formulation that might lead to the arrest
at daybreak this morning. They purpose
constructing zarehas at points seven or
eight miles from the camp. The Berkshire
regiment and the marines will be left to
garrigon the garehas the remainder of the populace.

#### Scottish News.

Dr. Bain, Lord Rector of Aberdeen University, is said to have been invited to coome the Radical candidate for Sheffield. Major Bell, of the Bell Farm, N. W. T., has just returned from England, where he has just returned from England, where he made arrangements for the establishment in the defiles west of Hasheen. The Eugof an agricultural college in connection lish formed a square as quickly as possible with his farm.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, of New York, has very generously sent a donation of £100 to

Major General A. J. H. Elliot, C.B., has been appointed to the command of the forces in Scotland in room of Major General Alastair MacDonald, who has retired. Major-General Elliot has had a long and active military experience. He was present at the battle of Balaclava and the siege of Sebastopol, and has served through an Indian campaign.

Mr. George Anderson, one of the M.P.'s for Glasgow, having accepted the appoint troops are not reported.

Mr. George Anderson, one of the M.P.'s engineers and transport corps and Indian troops are not reported.

An unofficial estimate places the British killed at 52 and the wounded at 85. Nearly night, the 2nd inst., and selected Mr. Russell, of Accog, as his successor.

### A Lion Tamer Killed.

A Vienna cable says: A terrible scene was enacted at the circus on Saturday evening. Amongst the many attractions which drew a large attendance was the per formance of Zeth, the lion tamer, with his cage of performing animals. Zeth, who was a fine specimen of muscular humanity, in his silk tights and spangled jacket, leaped lightly into the cage and, armed only with a small riding whip, commenced putting the animals through their exercises. The the ground was cleared by 4 o'clock. The the animals through their exercises. The cubs played their parts well; but the old damage to transport material yesterday is lion was particularly sulky and remained growling in the corner. Zeth approached to stir the animal up, and just at the same to stir the animal up, and just at the same moment a seat in the circus fell and disturbed the trainer's attention. In a second the animal sprang upon him and tore him to pieces before any of the attendants could interfere. A slight panic ensued and copting the native fugitives. The appear several women and children were injured ance of the yelling Arabs was so sudden in the rush that was made for the doors.

A Berlin cable says: Prince Bismarck tates that he has been informed that the Samoan Parliament has requested the Government of New Zealand to anney the Samoan Islands. Acting on this information he instructed Count von Munster to protest to the British Government against what was deemed to be an infringement of international agreements. He states that he has learned that the members of the Somoan Parliament are simply creatures of an English commercial clique. Your correspondent has since ascertained that New Zealand has sent a formal appli-Batton to Lord Derby, the Colonial Secretary of Great Britain, for permission to addex Samos, and has guaranteed to defray all expenses. The consent of Lord Derby is considered doubtful in view of the new agreement between England and Germany.

# Those Troublesome Felons.

I wish to tell those who may suffer from that terrible scourge, felous, of a painless remedy that will effect a cure in twentyfour hours, as I had occasion to prove within the last three days, says a writer in Farm and Fireside. A lady came here who had been suffering over two weeks with a felon on the end of her middle finger. I saturated a bit of grated wild turnip the size of a bean with spirits of turpentine and applied it to the affected part. It relieved the pain at once. In twelve hours there was a hole to the bone, and the felon was destroyed. I removed the turnip and applied healing salve, and the finger is well. The writer of the above has seen this remedy tried for felons with success in one or two cases. Spirits of turpentine is a useful remedy in several complaints. The writer used it last fall in a very bad case of sore throat by applying it to a red flannel woollen rag and then put it on the throat, which gave relief in a few hours and a cure

# Millions of Snakes.

Prof. Carpenter, a school teacher of this county, says an East St. Louis despatch to the Atlanta Constitution, reports that yester. day when he opened his school room he found it full of snakes of various sizes. The snakes were crawling all about the floor, on the desks, the teacher's table, the vindow sills, and under the stove. As there was not room for the snakes and the children, the latter fled pell mell from the room. In the panic many of the children were painfully bruised. It is supposed the school house being at the foot of the bluff the snakes at the approach of winter crawled down the bluff, and sought refuge under the house. The warm weather of the past few days and the heat of the stove thawed them out, and they crawled through the cracks and holes into the school-room.

An old saying-" If you put milk in your tea before sugar you will lose your sweet-

A SURPRISE PARTY.

Furious and Unexpected Attack by Arabs on the British.

and Others Terribly Cut Up-Scenes of Indescribable Confusion - Steadiness and Discipline Win the Day, and the Enemy is Driven Back with Great A last (Sunday) night's London cable says: Massowah advices say the rebels, reinforced from Berber, attacked Kassala,

but were repulsed. The Governor of Kassala states he can hold out for some time. and will burn the town rather than submit. In the recent operations against Tamai to the intentions of the perpetrators of this horrible deed. In the morning the greatet covered with high thorn bushes, and occurpied by an agile and determined enemy, showing that the troops are able to master

the Arabs in any position.

SUAKIM, March 22.—The British lost 21 silled in Friday's ergagement, including 17 Indians, and 42 wounded, including 16

The troops in the zareba at Hasheen ves terday morning shelfed and dispersed tho rebels collected on the adjacent hills. The whole force, except the Guarde, will advance gariison the zarebas, the remainder of the troops returning to this place.

SURPRISED BY THE ARAB?.

While the detachments of English and Indian infantry were making a zareba, seven miles southwest of this place to-day, they were suddenly surprised by a rush of but the camels, mules and horses were driven back in confusion on the troops, causing a stampede, and amid clouds of the Dunfermline Branch of the People's League as an expression of his sympathy with its objects.

Meanwhile the marines and the Berkshire regiment, who were on the cast and west sides of the square, maintained a continuous fire, holding the enemy at bay, while a charge of cavalry and the fire from the guns at the Hasheen zarebacheoked the onslaught of Arabs, which, at the onset, threatened a serious disaster to the British. Gen. Graham reports the English losses, so far as known, two officers and twenty-two men killed, 33 men wounded. The losses of the engineers and transport corps and Indian

all the casualties were due to spear thrusts received in hand-to-hand encounters. The Arabs got between the transport train and the zareba and speared the men of the transport corps and killed the animals. They fought savagely, refusing to give or take quarter. General McNeill, who was commanding the zareba, reports vaguely that there were several thousand rebels in the fight, and that over 1,000 were killed or wounded. General McNeill is blamed for

not taking precautions against surprise. The enemy began its attack at 3 o'clock hamstrung by the Arabs. Scores of camp followers were cut up. The Arabs scattered about in the vicinity interthat the whole assemblage of transport animals, mixed with the natives, became panic stricken and surged on the zareba,

making resistance hopeless.

The scene was indescribable. The Arabs fired and crept in all directions among the animals. The Hadendowahs swarmed from the bush like magic and attacked the zareba fiercely on all sides. The Soudanese coolies were mistaken for the enemy, and many were killed by friends. The Berkshire regiment and marines stood firm and cool, and fired volley after volley into the ranks of the enemy. The naval brigade inside the zareba also opened a hot fire. The Indian troops held their own gallantly as soon as they were able to again close the quare. Eventually, being unable to stand the rattling fire, the enemy disappeared as they came. Gen. McNeill drew forces and stood to arms. The Hussars brought in the wounded, though meraced by the Arabs, who watched their movements vigilarity. The desert is dotted in every direction with runaway animals. The enemy's loss must be heavy. The camp at Suskim was prepared for s renewal of the attack but was unmolested. Gen. Graham has received the pipe line apparatus to furnish his army with a full water supply during their march to Berber. He will start on Tuesday to make the permanent advance necessary to secure such occupation of the country as will permit of

Suakim and Berber. The Mahdi has sentenced many natives to death for not revealing the treasure supposed to be hidden at Khartoum. Many slave women from Khartoum are being sold in the vicinity of Korti at one hundred dollars each.

The Mudir of Dongola is being joined by nany friendly Arabs on his march up the The Mudic's warlike activity is car ried on for the purpose of disabusing the Arabs of the notion that hot weather will prevent aggressive operations against the

# Queer Funeral Customs.

Funerals here in Germany, writes an American correspondent, are conducted very differently from ours. Instead of an undertaker a woman, "todt frau," walks before the heavy, lumbering hearse be decked with black nodding plumes, and carries one or more green wreathes on her arm. She wears a long black cloak. Two or three carriages follow, and a procession of men on foot. No women, except the one with the wreath, appear. Waggon-loads of green trees and shrubs are carried to the house to ornament the room where the dead is laid, and removed after the funeral.

"Why do you set such a tough chicken before me?" indignantly exclaimed a fair damsel in a restaurant the other day. "Age before beauty, always, you know, madam," replied the polite attendant, who well knew how to serve his employer and a tough chicken at the same time. - Indianapolis

#### DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Bourbeau presented a Bill to amend the Scott Act. He explained that it referred to certificates for the sale of liquor, and was to provide that a priest or minister should have the power to grant such certificates. The Bill was read the first time.

Mr. McCarthy moved, in the absence of Mr. Cameron (Huron), the third reading of the Bill to provide that persons charged with misdemeanors should be allowed to

testify in their own behalf. The Bill was read the third time.

The debate was resumed on the motion of Mr. Wilson for the copies of the petitions from the County Council of Elgin, praying for a general measure of relief to the municipalities of Ontario which have aided railways declared to be for Dominion

Mr. McCallum denied that Ontario or Outario municipalities had any claim in this matter. If Elgin had given money to the railways it had profitted by so doing and had been repaid the money from the municipal loan fund. One listening to this discussion would suppose from what hon. gentlemen opposite said that Ontario was not in the Dominion at all. He declared that the municipalities of Ontario should not be allowed to rob the Dominion, and he would do his best to prevent such robbery. He was not afraid that his action on this question would keep him out of the House Mr. Wilson said that he had not intended to continue the discussion of this matter, and would not do so but for what had been said. Elgin had borrowed the money it had paid for railways, and had repaid every cent of it. The Municipal Loan Fund distribution did not help the county in this respect. He had not a Government at his back to gerrymander a constituency for his benefit, but under the circumstances he did not see why the honorable member, judging from past experience, should not

feel perfectly contented.
The motion was carried. Mr. Charlton moved the second reading of the Bill for the punishment of seduction and other like offences. He briefly went over its provisions. It made it a misdemeanor to seduce a woman of previously chaste character under promise of mar-risge, but provided that the marriage of the parties should be a bar to the convic-tion. It made it a misdemeanor to procure a feigned marriage or to inveigle a chaste weman into a house of ill-fame for the purpose of prostitution. Two years was the maximum of punishment provided for. He said this was the fourth time the Bili was introduced. It had been fully considered each time and had been passed by the Commons, but had been thrown out in the Senate. He would not discuss the measure at length, as he believed the members of the House had their minds already made up with regard to it. Sir John Macdonald said that while be

objected to several clauses of the Bill those relating to feigned marriage and the enticing of girls into disorderly houses were sufficient to save it. Because of these clauses be would vote in favor of the Bill.

The Bill was read the second time with-

out a division, although a few members said "Lest" when the question was put. Mr. Orton's Bill to provide better banking facilities for farmers was read the

# FRENCH SUPERSTITION.

A Foolish Sorceress Condemned to Twenty

The sorceress of Villejoint has just been condemned to twenty years of imprisonment at hard work, and after that to twenty years of surveillance by the police. Last summer this woman, Pommier, made acquaintance in the church at Blois of a rich old lady, Mme. Duval. "I have succeeded," said she, after some preliminary conversation, "in discovering the secret which formerly rendered the sorcerers so powerful, and what they used to do I can do. I can restore harmony and peace in the home of your daughter, and I can also, if you desire it, give you a large fortune; I have the power to make gold come up out of the earth like water flowing from a spring." Fascinated by these remarks the old lady took the woman home with her, to Villejoint, a village two miles from Blois, and gave her the best spare bedroom. Then the next morning she gave her a sum of money, which the hag locked up in a bureau drawer, and, handing Madame Duval the key, said: "I have pronounced the charm, and as soon as I am gone it will begin to work; but if you should during my absence open the drawer the spell will be broken." The woman went away, promising to return on the fifth day. This she did, and, on entering the room where the money was, she exclaimed "I am inspired; I see all around me buried in the earth. If I had only four 100-franc notes, two of 500 francs and 2,000 francs in gold I could draw up thousands of millions from the earth." The sum she asked for was added to the treasure in the drawer, a crucifix was placed on it, another charm pronounced, and the old thief departed, promising to return on a fixed date. On her third visit more money, all the jewellery and silverware in the house were added to the pile in the drawer. On the fourth and last visit she gave Mme, Duval a white powder that burned the following Thursday after she had carefully closed all the doors and wine dows of her room. "As soon as it is consumed," said she, "the earth will open and give forth it's treasures." Mme. Duval obeyed instructions. On the day and at the hour named she pounded the powder into a small brazier and a terrible explo-sion followed; the windows were smashed, the ceiling torn open, the walls cracked, and when the neighbors rushed in they found Mme. Duval lying on the floor in such a state that she was supposed to be dead. On her recovery she was finally induced, after much persuasion by the local magistrate, to relate all the circumstances of this most extraordinary affair .- Paris Letter to the New Orleans Picayune.

# The Beau Ideal.

purse that will stand the 100 cream all summer and the oysters all winter; who will come when he is wented and go when he is not; who will—but of the things that bill to incorporate the Nisgara Falls Rail-the beau ideal will cheerfully do and cheer-way Company. fully not there is no end. Strive to attain unt) him, Beatrice. The beau real you will find rather a shabby fellow in comparison.—The Judge.

President Barrios, the Guatemalan usurwas at school and commanded where she was at solool and commanded there was a petition in the local transfer of the river had to be discover so bold a front that they were glad to let the locality, including the majority of the him have her to get rid of him. He has seven children.

Town Council of Niagara Falls, and it affirmed that the work proposed would not explored by the Cavalry.

Government to expend the sum of \$500,000 on new buildings. The House is aware that subsequent to that vote being taken compositive plans were advertised for, obtained and remodelled, and that tenders were received by the Government. The House is also aware that the Government came to the conclusion that buildings such as were necessary for the requirements of the Province could not be erected for the sum of \$500,000, and as the Government sum of \$500,000, and as the Government were pledged to the House that no greater tions to this Bill, if not emanating excluexpenditure would be incurred, no include expenditure would be incurred, no include entirely.

Step has meanwhile been taken. Now the entirely.

Mr. Meredith read a petition from the Mr. Meredith read a petition from the Government propose to ask the House to be parmitted to expend \$750,000 for the erccion of the necessary buildings, and the proposition is to amend the Act previously passed by substituting \$750,000 for \$500,000. What we propose to do is that suggested by the Act of 1880, viz., to erect the buildings in the Park. By those who are competent to judge, it is said that that site is one of the industry of the Bill, and that a large majority of Government propose to ask the House to ladge, it is said that that site is one of the neighborhood were largely in favor finest in the Dominion for such a purpose, and I agree with that opinion. That site can be had for nothing, because if hongentlemen will look back to the Act they will find there is an agreement made authorizing the erection of Parliament Buildings there. That agreement is made of the Lord's day, by problighing synday.

ago fully considered, and it was thought advisable that, having regard to the fact that the grounds and buildings now occupied by the Education Department are in every way suitable, and that it will always be an advantage to have the Model and Normal Schools together under one roof, the Education Department should be retained where it is and so save the extra expense. For the erection of the buildings according to the plan of Messrs. Gordon & Helliwell we received ten different tenders from contractors, all of whom were men of experience and all figancially able to undertake this work and willing to undertake it, so that they were in every respect the tenders of first class men.

Mr. Carnegic -They will be tondered for again of course? Mr. Meredith differed from Mr. Morris in his views on the question. He did not think that Mr. Fraser had made out a case -first as to the necessity for the buildings, next that the funds could be provided with

out injuring the finances, and thirdly as to the site. He proceeded to criticize the statement that \$125,000 to \$150,000 would statement that \$125,000 to \$150,000 would be needed for the erection of a new wing for the Crown Lands Department, and he quoted the records of the Hause to how the coords of the coords of the Hause to how the coords of the coords the records of the House to show that only \$25,000 would be necessary for a vault. He opposed the selection of the site, and suggested that this and Government House block should be disposed of. Then there was a strong feeling that the public at large should not continue to support Upper Canada College, and while he recognized the great good that the institution had done in the past, yet he thought the assets of that institution should be taken to support the University or some other educational work. He suggested, therefore, that the land occupied by Upper Canada College should be taken for the site. Again, it was a mistake not to place the Education Department in the new buildings. He pro-posed that the Education Department should be placed in the new buildings, and the Normal School put in the neighborhood of the University. If this land were sold with the other land then there would be sufficient realized to erect suitable buildings on the present site of Upper Canada

A division was then taken on the motion o go into committee on the resolution, with

the following result:

The House went into committee, Mr. Baxter in the chair.

Hou. C. F. Fraser moved that the sum of \$750,000 should be substituted for \$500,000. Mr. Meredith advocated the removal of the Education Department from the Normal School buildings to the new Parliamen buildings when they were completed.

Hon. C. F. Fraser opposed this on the ground that the present place was more convenient to all connected with the pondent of the Baltimore Sun, the bride Department and all who had business often wears black. We were at a wedding

Parliament buildings. Hon. C. F. Fraser said that was impossi-

it would involve.

The motion was carried and the commit-

only amendment was as to the amount of Beatrice wants to know what the beau ideal is. The beau ideal is the beau with a from \$500,000 to \$750,000. With the confirst and second time.

Mr. Sills moved the second reading of the the weather outside.

way Company.
Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) said if he had thought his name was destined to receive the amount of attention from the public appeared in connection with this scheme at all. However, he was convinced that per, married his wife when she was 15 this was a matter so far as it affected years of age. He went to the convent public interests affected them favorably. There was a petition in favor of the Bill

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE in any way affect or mar the scenery of the river. From his own knowledge of the locality he was satisfied that this was the case. It was intended that the rail-Hon. C. F. Fraser, in moving the House into committee on the resolutions with reference to new legislative and departmental buildings, said: The question whether or not new buildings are necessary has already been decided this session. The House has, by a very considerable majority, pronounced itself in the position that, having regard to the character of the present buildings, that having regard to the necessities of the public service of this Province, and that having regard to all the incumstances that ought to be considered, the time has come when new public buildings should be erected. So long ago as 1880 an Act was passed authorizing the Government to expend the sum of \$500,000 on new buildings. The House is a ware that aphaculant to that vote being taken pened to be the solicitor of the Canada Southern Railway Company, and the objec-

and I agree with the possible of the Act they will find there is an agreement made authorizing the erection of Parliament Buildings there. That agreement is made binding by the Act of 1880. The plan proposed by the Government saves to the Province the cost of the site.

Mr. Wood moved the second reading Sunday because they interfered with the peace of the people who wished to observe the day in a Christian manner.

then put, and five members not calling for the yeas and nays it was carried on division.

The Arabs Never Surrender. (From the London Telegraph.)

As at Teb and Tamai, the wounded Arabs refused to be made pri oners, and great caution had to be exercised in moving about the field, not only to avoid the covert stabs dealt by the bleeding Arabs, but the rushes and cuts of the fanatics who sham-med death in order that they might the

more surely get a chance of burying their weapons in one of us.

Exploring along this wady a party of our men came upon six dead and four wounded Arabs lying under a bushy dwarf mimosa tree. The soldiers had an intermimosa tree. The soldiers had an inter-pretor with them, and the Arabs were called upon to surrender and come out.
That they said they could not do: would
the soldiers therefore come and take them.
The four wounded men still held their " Very good," said spears in their hands.

dogs! By God and the prophet, never!"
There was a crack of Martini-Henrys. Martini Henrys. You can guess the rest. It was sgain, as at Teb and Tamai, almost impossible to take prisoners, and we secured but two of their

wounded alive. The third prisoner I assisted to bring in, but he was hardly a capture, for the man gave himself up. He had a Remington and over 100 rounds of ammunition. His story was that he had been one of the Berber Egyptian garrison, and since the fall of that place had been forced into the Mahdi's army. He was glad to escape from them he declared, and I must say the fellow looked cheerful at being taken. A trooper of the 19th conducted him to Gen. Stewart. He was our one unwounded prisoner!

# Trusted the Princess Louise,

A correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin recalls a reminiscence of the visit of the Princess Louise to Victoria, One morning as she was passing by a little toy shor she saw two poorly clad urchins the following result:

YEAS—Messrs. Awrey, Badgerow, Balfour, Baskerville, Baxter, sishop, Biezard, Caldwed, Cascaden. Chisholm, Clark (Toronto), Cook, Dill, Dowling Dryden, Fell, Fraser, Freeman, Gibson (Hamilton), Gibson (Huron), Gillies, Gould, Graham, Gray, Hagar, Harcourt, Hardy, Laidlaw, Loes. McIntyre, MacKenzie, McLaughlin, McMahon, Master, Metcalfe, Morris, Mowat, Murray, Neelon, Pardee, Phelps, Rayside, Ross (Huron), Ross (Middlesex), Sills, binder, Wators, Widdifield, Wood, Young—So.

NAYS—Messrs. Broder, Carnegie, Clancy, Creighton, Denison, Ermatinger, French, Hummeil, Hart, Hess, Hudson, kerns, Kerr, McColman, McGhee, McKay, Meredith, Merrick, Monk, Morgan, Mulbcliand, O'Connor, Preston, Ross (Cornwall), White, Wilmot—26.

The House went into committee, Mr. and asked him if he would trust her for a little while. The old shopkeeper, all un aware of the identity of his royal customer scanned her over carefully and finally remarked: "Well, yes. You have an honest face, and I guess it is safe enough."

Bridal Toilets in Germany. At weddings, writes a Hanover correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, the bride in the fine old Market Church the other Mr. Merrick urged the Upper Canada day, at which the bride wore a black satin College grounds being utilized for the new dress, white tulle veil with the myrtle (periwipkle) wreath, and the conventional garland of myrtle around the neck. These ble and absurd on account of the extra cost garlands are made by the intimate friends of the bride, and one evening before the wedding is set apart for making the Brant tee rose and reported.

Mr. Fraser introduced a Bill to amend

There is a custom, however, in the Luththe Act of 1880, for the erection of Parliament buildings. He explained that the to the bridal pair just before the ceremony, and there they have to stand for nearly an hour. It seems as if all that was to be said to them could be done in private before the sent of the House the Bill was read the ceremony, especially in such cold weather, when these huge churches are as cold as

The result of the experience of the expedition up the Nile has proved conclusively that even the most formidable series of cataracts that it had he did not think it would have can be surmounted at almost the lowest state of the river by English-built boats manned by soldiers. For all practical purposes it may be said that above Dongola the river and its shores were unmapped and unknown. The channels and proper pilotage boats yard by yard as the force advanced

#### Latest Ludies' Fashions.

The German ladies are trying to intro duce crinoline again.

The hair remains dressed high in spite of all attempts to introduce an opposite style the front hair is cut short and frizzed.

For spring, loose flowers, garlands, sprays, bouquets, ferns—in fact, any designs from nature—are reproduced in dress goods to please the fancy of the fair. Very few jewels are observed in the evening; there are leaders of fashion who wear scarcely any, others who wear none at all, just as their own fancy dictates.

With plain plaited skirts are again appearing the narrow flounces reaching up to the waist which in their materials, and to low-out bodices with short sleeves are especially becoming and suitable as ball dresses for young girls.

The scarf has now become the favorite inish for the peasant skirt. It can be made of either silk or ribbon, and relieves the monotony of these new skirts. It can be made to fasten either at the side or back, and easily made to harmonize with the rest of the toilet.

Silk stockings are all the rage for even ing; open worked or lightly embroidered in shades of one color to match the toilet. Plain satin or kid shoes of the same hue cut low are still fashionable, but the newest styles are embroidered in silk, chenille or beads, with a very small bow or coquille of narrow lace.

Fencing is a very fashionable accomplishment just now among ladies, and some very pretty costumes can be designed. One worn by a fashionable belle is of black astin, picked out with corresponding of Turkish arousers, there kilted skirt, with rows of narrow red braid, blouse with, with rows of narrow red braid, blouse with sailor collar of red silk, terra-cotts stockings and a curious little cap of the two colors.

At the court ball in the imperial castle at Ofen the Empress Elizabeth of Austria wore a grey-blue brocade dress, embroidered with gold, trimmed with gold lace, and to this splendid diamond jewelry. The Crown Princess Stephanie had on a light green satin robe trimmed with pink tulle and silk, an emerald necklace and a dasdem composed of pearls and diamonds. The Grand Duchess Isabella appeared in a green velvet dress trimmed with lace, and the Grand Duchess Clothilde in a similar red velvet toilet. The Princess of Saxe-Coburg wore an especially uncommon dress, a pink moire antique trimmed with lace and stripes of beaver on the long train; to this, blue velvet bows. The dresses worn by the young ladies who danced were chiefly remarkable for their simplicity and similarity; they all appeared in short white tulle or gauze skirts, with silk bodices and only a little flower trimming, without any further ornaments. The latter were, however, especially fully and valuably made up for by the married ladies, who had almost unanimously chosen feathers and lace. We must not omit to mention that all the ladies were long white gloves reaching above the elbow.

#### Countess of Caithness' Funcy Ball.

The most brilliant affair of the season, thus far, has been the fancy-dress ball given by the Countess of Caithness. Those who remembered that lady when she visited the United States some fifteen years ago, may readily picture to themselves her magnificence in the garb of a mediaval Italian duchess. Her dress, copied from a painting by Paris Bordone, was in white stamped velvet, and blazed with diamonds. She wore a ducal coronet in diamonds from beneath which flowed an ample tulle veil. The Duke de Pomar, her son, per-sonated Monte Carlo. His dress, fashioned like that of a herald of the Middle Ages, was all in black and red, one leg being encased in red silk and the other in black One of his shoes was red, spangled with gold coins, and the other was black, with silver coins. His broad hat, slashed and puffed like those of the soldiers in Faust, was looped at one side with a white dove, carlo. A superb costume, which was the creation of Worth, was worn by an English lady. It represented Night and Day, one half of the dress being in gold tissue, veiled with floating clouds of pale rose-tinted and lavender gauze, the other half being in The answer of the four Arabs came fierce dark-blue satin, starred with silver, and and concise: "Put down our spears, infidel with clouds of black gauze clasped upon the hip with a large diamond crescent .-Nice Letter in Philadelphia Telegraph.

# Malapropos.

Things said and done malapropos are sometimes very amusing. Here is an

On a certain charge of one of the Methodist Conferences in the Valley of Virginia there was a change of preachers. newly-appointed preacher's name was Wolf. His predecessor was a serious, soleinn man, who could scarcely appreciate a joke when made, much less be guilty of perpetrating one. This preacher was present with the Presiding Elder of the district This preacher was preat the first quarterly meeting. The P. E. requested him to close the morning service on Saturday in the usual way. Taking the hymn-book, the preacher looked rather hurriedly for a hymn, and read, with a

solemn air : Jesus, great Shepherd of the sheep, To Thee for help we fly; The little flock in safety keep, For, oh! the wolf is nigh.

It comes, of hellish malice full, To scatter, tear and day; It soizes every straggling soul As his own lawful prey.

The preacher, absorbed in his reading, never noticed the amused smile that lighted up every face in the congregation.—Editor's

# Leprosy in Britain.

Scotland is excited over a case of leprosy. The subject of it is under treatment in a hos-pital at Edinburgh, but was recently brought to Glasgow and exhibited to the medical students. The occurrence of eprosy in Great Britain has caused the loctors to examine the history of their profession in regard to this terrible disease The old books are full of accounts of the appearance and spread of leprosy in the British Islands. Leper hospitals were common institutions in England during the fifteenth century. By a statute passed in 1427 every borough in Scotland was required to support a "lazar-house." The patients were generally fed and clothed at public expense, but they were cared for by the Knights of St. Lazarus, au order which was specially instituted for this purpose. King David of Sootland took great interest in the cause of lepers, and numer-ous laws were passed during his reign in espect to their treatment. Buildings erected to serve as leper hospitals are still standing. Large hospitals for the treat-ment of lepers were established at Glasow. Aberdeen. Greenside, St. Albans and Edinburgh. The records state that King Robert Bruce died a leper and that Henry V. was a victim of the same disease. Chicago Times.

A mesmerist named Townsend has hired "subjects" who presented themselves at his lectures in Chicago, and, under the supposed influence of mesmerism, underwent painful tests. One of them failed to get his wages, and exposed the fraud, declaring that the endurance was simply due to practice and nerve. In the presence of physicians, and without any "mesmerism," this man was prodded with needles, burned with lighted eigars, and had cayenne pepper thrown in his eyes. He swallowed the pitterest drugs and submitted to all sorts of torture without the slightest perceptible tremor, and allowed needles to be inserted under the finger nails or through the tongue without wincing.