

THE WHITEHAPEL MURDERER.

Jack the Ripper Said to be Ripping up Women in Jamaica.

A last (Wednesday) night's New York despatch says: The Sun says that the crow of three women and Kingston, Jamaica, are telling fearful stories of crimes committed in Spanishtown, a village near Kingston. The first of a series of diabolical and mysterious murders took place, so the sailors say, Nov. 28th, 1888, in St. Catherine's parish, a few miles distant from Spanishtown. The victim was a negroess of the lowest and most vicious class, whose name has never been discovered. She was found early in the morning lying in a fence corner by the roadside, her throat cut from ear to ear, her body lying on the ground, slashed in a manner that would indicate it to be the work of a skillful butcher.

Her clothing had, as in the case of nearly all the Whitechapel murders, been thrown over her head, and the little crowd which had gathered there upon the discovery of the body, were not allowed to approach, being mutilated exactly as had been done in the London cases. If anything further had been needed to make the horror-stricken crowd attribute the crime to the Whitechapel fiend, it was found in a card pinned to the unfortunate woman's body by the blade of a small penknife. The card bore this inscription: "Jack the Ripper. Fourteen men, then I quit."

Of course a diligent search was made for the murderer, but he was not found. On the morning of Dec. 13th, in a field, lying and partly concealed under an old shed, was found a second body. In this case the woman was a notorious creature of the lowest class, a negroess called "Mag." Her wounds were of the same nature as the first, indicated upon the other. The authorities made a hurried investigation, and buried the body as speedily as possible, giving no one an opportunity to examine it.

No mention of the crimes was made in the newspapers at the time, the officials endeavoring by every means in their power to keep the matter up and have it talked about as little as possible. No trace was ever found of the murderer, and it was forgotten save by a few of the wretched women who belonged to that class among whom the unfortunate lived.

The third body was found on the Friday before New Year's Day. This time the newspapers were compelled to notice the discovery. The scene of this third murder was about midway between the places where the former discoveries had been made, and the sailors insist that the crime was in every way analogous to the others.

There are comparatively few women of this class about Kingston or Spanishtown, but those who do live there are in a state of abject terror. The murderer has eluded the authorities and the sailors fear of further atrocities on their return.

MURDER OF A WIDOW.

A Jackson Lady Found with Three Bullets in Her Body.

A last (Friday) night's Jackson, Mich., despatch says: A respectable widow was committed here last night to the H. Letimer, a widow living with her only son, C. Irving Letimer, a druggist, who was shot twice in the head after retiring. She evidently crawled out of bed and staggered to the window, but she was so dazed that she was shot at her feet, and she evidently died in terrible agony. Mrs. Letimer was found this morning lying in a pool of blood. Irving Letimer went to Detroit last evening, stating to his clerk that he was going to act as pill-bearer for some deceased friend. Henry Nichols, who was engaged in peering the interior of Mrs. Letimer's house, arrived there at 9 o'clock and found all the doors bolted. To ring the door bell vigorously, when Mrs. Burrow, a neighbor, came to the door and stated that Mrs. Letimer had not appeared at all this morning. Mrs. Burrow entered the house the cellar door was found forced, and Nichols, followed by Mrs. Burrow, went upstairs to the dining room. The doors were all open, but nothing had been disturbed. Thinking, possibly, Mrs. Letimer was ill, Mrs. Burrow went to her bed room where Nichols remained at the foot of the stairs. Opening the door softly Mrs. Burrow saw the bed vacant, and then ventured to open the door, calling Mrs. Letimer by name. A scream startled Nichols, who rushed upstairs, when Mrs. Burrow cried, "She's murdered!" Mrs. Letimer's husband had been a prominent merchant of Jackson for years. He died about a year ago and left \$11,500 life insurance. Of this his widow received \$8,000 and the son the remainder.

TO MAKE IT SURE OF HEAVEN.

The Reason Given by an Insane Mother for Killing Her Baby.

A Scranton, Pa., despatch says: John Geer, of Buckingham township, Wayne county, left his wife with the baby cooing in her lap as he went to work in the morning. Mrs. Geer went to her bed, and the baby was in the cradle, and stretched out on the floor lay its mother, stone dead, with a hideous gash in her throat. When Geer looked at the baby he found that it had been also killed with a knife. On the table was a letter for him from Mrs. Geer, which said: "I thought I would kill the baby, because then it would go to heaven. If I do not do it, I would then not know what might become of it. You see, I do not think I want my little boy, and I wish my baby laid in my arms and buried with me in the same casket." Mrs. Geer had never shown any symptoms of a disordered mind, but her terrible act evidently showed a disordered brain.

EATEN BY HOGS.

The Horrible Fate of a Farmer of Allumette Island.

A Kingston despatch says: On Saturday morning, Michael Culleton, who lives on Allumette Island, a little below Chapeau, went out to the barn yard to feed his cattle and to the pig-pen. Not returning at his usual hour, his wife, who was getting uneasy at his prolonged absence, went out to see what was detaining her husband and she was horrified to find that the hogs were eating her husband's body and had actually eaten his head off. The poor woman kept a pig, while one of the children ran and got assistance from a neighbor about a mile off. Mr. Culleton had been subject to epileptic fits and the pigs being hungry at the time made their meal off the unfortunate man. The deceased was 54 years of age, and leaves behind him a large family.

It Was Made It Warm for Them.

An Eau Claire (Wis.) special says: "Hans Kittleton, a farmer residing near Wanaka, had a balky team attached to a load of hay. To start them he built a fire under the team, and the flames consumed the hay, horses, sleigh and all. Col. Jacob L. Green, President of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, announced last evening that he would take the company out of the hands of the company at Indianapolis, after sixteen years of service, during which he has had unlimited confidence of the directors and officers and of his predecessors, is a defaulter. The extreme amount involved is about \$500,000. Moore has agreed to take the company, which may reduce the actual loss to \$400,000. The loss will not affect the company's solvency nor interfere with its dividend.

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MYSTERIOUS SPIRIT RAPS.

Strange and Weird Sounds Whose Origin Cannot be Discerned.

A special despatch from Portsmouth, O., to the Cincinnati Commercial relates the following curious story: People dwelling on the Cemetery road, just north of this city, have been existing in an atmosphere of the most intense excitement for the past two weeks, and each night only seems to increase the cause for manifestations of weirdness, if not actual alarm.

Just opposite the main entrance to the cemetery lives a family named Johnson, the head of which, Josiah Johnson, a man of considerable note, died a few months since. The wife and children continued to live at the old house without anything transpiring to cause uneasiness or alarm until at 5 o'clock one morning about two weeks ago, when several members of the household were suddenly awakened by three or four knocks on the window, and a moment later by the same number of sounds on the door, made as if by knuckles or a light stick. Thinking it might be a case of sickness, Mrs. Johnson immediately called for a doctor, but no answer came, and the question was repeated. Still there was silence without, and knowing that no one could have walked away from the door without being heard, the family became alarmed and the daughter was placed at a window where she could see and hear what was passing outside.

She remained there until daylight, but saw nothing out of the ordinary. The occurrence caused some uneasiness upon the part of the Johnsons at the time, but this wore away with a day. The following morning, at exactly the same hour, the sounds were heard again, first on the window and then on the door. A member of the family crept to the door to catch any sound from the outside and another one of the household demanded to know who was knocking. No answer came and no sound of any movement was heard. The folks inside were now thoroughly alarmed and kept watch at the window until daylight, as before, but saw no one. Their first impressions were to call in a watch for the following night, but after reflection it was decided to make one more attempt to unravel the mystery.

One of Mrs. Johnson's children is a daughter of 17 years and possessed of unusual courage. She is also an expert with her arms. The following evening this young woman, armed with a revolver, waited to wait the coming of the strange visitor. The experience of the previous two nights had made the family nervous, and all were awake at an early hour. The young lady stationed herself in front of the door, gun in hand, while another one of the household members was slightly raised, so as to detect any approach from the outside. Scarcely had the parties reached their respective stations when three sharp raps fell upon the window and a moment later were repeated at the door. Miss Johnson immediately threw open the door, but although it was comparatively light outside she could see nothing.

The knocks were repeated on the casing of the door, and then the girl drew the gun and fired in the direction from whence the noise came. The only result was a broken lock and a hole in the door, but no frightened folks closed and barred the door and awaited daylight. The next day it was determined to call in other parties, and a couple of young men came that evening to watch, thinking the sounds the work of some mischief done by the devil, and then rushed out into the yard, but no one was in sight. These manifestations have kept up right along since that time, always being heard at precisely the same hour. Friday night, when the young man attempted to unravel the mystery by standing guard outside, they took their places shortly after midnight, Rhodes standing by the door with revolver in hand and his partner stationing himself at the window. At the usual time the knocking was heard on the window, followed immediately by loud raps on the door. The door was rapped the second time and then thrown wide open, so that the lamp-light from inside streamed out, but nothing out of the ordinary was visible.

Although both men stood right alongside the door, upon which the sound fell they were unable to discern either at the window or door the slightest form.

SOARDED AWAY WITH THE ROOSTER.

A Hen Hawk Disregards the Rules of the Cockpit.

A Bridgeport, Conn., despatch says: Linnaeus Bros., grocers, of this city, have a pet hen hawk which came into their hands as a chick, and from being patted grew up to be thoroughly domesticated, except for the habit of taking occasional flights in pursuit of prey. These absences never extended beyond a week. A neighbor, who witnessed the meek demeanor of the bird as it lodged on a fence in the back yard of the grocery, offered to match it with the best cock on the street in a fight to a finish. The battle took place yesterday afternoon. The gamecock heroically attacked the hawk, which at first made scarcely a show of resistance. A moment later, however, the hawk woke up and, disdaining such small matters as picking and striking, seized the gamecock in its talons and soared away beyond the view of the spectators. Neither hawk or rooster has reappeared, and the latter has undoubtedly been eaten by its captor. Peter Handley, owner of the gamecock, not only refused to pay the money, but threatened to sue the Linnaeus Brothers for \$500 at which figure he valued his fighting cock.

Rev. Dr. Rainsford Has a Call.

Richmond (Va.) despatch says: "It is rumored here that Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford of St. George's Church, New York, is considering a call from St. Paul's Church here. It is not at all probable that the rev. gentleman will choose to leave his present charge for a position in the South.

Chas. Lumsdaller was arrested at Port Townsend, W. T., on Wednesday, charged with murdering his first wife at Fergus Falls, Minn., a year ago. She was poisoned. After her death he married a servant girl with whom he had been intimate, borrowed all the money he could, and, with his family, went to Port Townsend. The whereabouts of Lumsdaller were revealed by O. Larson, of Fergus Falls, who fled to this territory after stealing \$2,500, and who was arrested last week.

The Protestants of Montreal intend having a Bill introduced in the Local Legislature of Quebec to provide that the Protestant School Commissioners shall obtain their full share of the school taxes paid by joint stock companies.

EXCITEMENT AT WASHINGTON

Over Germany's High-Handed Dealings at Samoa.

A Washington despatch dated 4th: The House Committee on Foreign Affairs yesterday afternoon, after a long session, voted that Mr. Russell, of Massachusetts, who has opposed the resolution from the first, ordered a favorable report to be made upon the Senate resolution relative to European participation in the construction of the Panama Canal. A sub-committee was appointed to consider Samoan affairs, which came before the committee in the shape of correspondence from the State Department, and in resolutions introduced at the last session declaring in favor of interference by our Government to check German aggression at the Samoan Islands.

Despatches have been received at the State Department from Mr. Pendleton, the American Minister at Berlin, in regard to the Samoan question. Their contents are withheld from publicity, except some of the extracts from German newspapers. The despatches from Berlin and London regarding the attitude of Germany on the Samoan question were the subject of general discussion here last evening. Secretary Bayard said it would not be proper for him to discuss the subject of the despatches at this time. He did not know who wrote the article in the North German Gazette, consequently he could not assume the statements to be official, and they might prove to be mere newspaper gossip. He said that although Germany may have larger interests in Samoa and the United States, it is not to be taken as a precedent for other territories. Regarding the statement that Germany would violate no treaty in acquiring ascendancy in Samoa, Mr. Bayard called attention to the declaration concerning the boundaries of the Samoan Islands, signed at Berlin on April 6th, 1886. Mr. Bayard thought this agreement precluded German acquisitions in Samoa. This declaration defines the boundaries of the possessions of the two countries and provides that neither power will make acquisitions of other territory, nor establish protectorates over any other territory in the West Pacific. The declaration provides that the Navigators' (Samoa) Islands, with which Germany, Great Britain and the United States have concluded a treaty, and the United States Islands and the Niui (Savage) Islands shall form a neutral territory.

A London cable says: Commenting on the Samoan affair the Daily News says: "It is extremely important that England should act cordially with the United States, and that there should be no quarrel between the two nations. It is regretted that we had no Minister at Washington. If Lord Salisbury would be a little less humble to Germany and a little more civil to America it would be better for all parties concerned."

A Berlin cable says the Cologne Gazette declared there is no occasion to fear that the excellent relations between Germany and America are in danger of radical change. It says: "Comparatively little importance is to be attached to the late acquisition of an American Government about the Samoan Islands. It is evident that the American Government treats the Samoan question in a spirit hostile to Germany and on a basis of incorrect suppositions. No treaty was ever concluded between Germany, Great Britain and America regarding Samoa. Such a treaty does not exist between Germany and England. The excitement in America is incomprehensible."

The North German Gazette says that the English Cabinet also disclaims co-operation with the Washington Government regarding Samoa.

AN AMERICAN'S VIEW

Of General Wolesey and the British Mission at Samoa.

A London cable says: Gen. S. W. Crawford, who was recently elevated to the position of major-general from the position of military surgeon, has been given to an interviewer by the Globe his opinion about the personnel of the British army. He criticizes the British army as being too heavy, their equipments as too heavy, although English troops are too heavy, their commissariat too bulky, requiring trains that would surely prove a source of great weakness in a campaign. While this is a striking feature of the British soldier, it is especially noticeable in the cavalry, and markedly so in the cavalry of the Guards, where a large proportion of the private's kit is only for the articles necessary in keeping his uniform and accoutrements in order. General Crawford, referring to Lord Wolesey, says: "It is just that I should record the impression I have formed, and that is that Lord Wolesey is as advanced in the application of modern ideas to military life as any general I have known."

Where They Married at All?

A Quebec despatch says: Emma Jane Murphy, the bride of three days' standing, has taken up her residence with the ladies of General Crawford, pending a decision of the court instituted for annulling her marriage. The declaration filed in the case sets forth that J. A. Planagan and herself have always professed the Roman Catholic religion and now belong to that faith. That on the 2nd of January a pretended marriage was celebrated between them by the Rev. A. F. Love, a minister of the Protestant religion, the said marriage being illegal and in contravention of the laws of the country. It was not celebrated openly and no banns were published. The marriage came under the name of a ceremony, which was, it is claimed, illegal, as no such document can issue for the marriage of persons not professing the Protestant religion. That the pretended marriage took place on the 2nd inst., and she left Planagan's domicile on the 6th inst. Crawford, however, claims that he never pres his suit, and further, or defend the action for separation at all, and has left for the United States.

About six weeks ago some of Kingsville's

enterprising men conceived the idea of boring for gas in that vicinity. They formed a company, secured the services of experts from Ohio and commenced drilling. Yesterday morning they struck gas in paying quantities at a depth of about twelve hundred feet. A special from Monroe County, Ind., says Mrs. Lou Wright received several threatening letters from unknown parties, traceable to idle gossip about her character previous to marriage. Last night six masked men crowded into her house. Her husband was compelled to go to bed, and two men stood guard over him. The others dragged the wife outside and beat her with switches. Her back and legs were covered with large welts. The outrage will be investigated.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Voters' List, Factory Act and Other Matters to be Legislated On.

A Toronto despatch says: The third session of the present Legislature was opened at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon, and, as on the previous occasion, was short of much of the old time pomp. There was no booming of cannon, and the Lieutenant-Governor drove from the official residence unaccompanied by martial troops and escorted only by Commander Law, his aide, who, by the way, has been making himself prominently known in the streets of Toronto by the Legislature. The men of "C" Co., School of Infantry, were drawn up at the entrance to the Parliament building, where a crowd of eight-seers, smaller than usual, attempted a faint cheer. Inside the House things were lively enough, although severely plain. The display of uniforms was not so apparent, and indeed there was openly expressed gratification thereat. Mr. Mowat looked smilingly and happy and his colleagues reflected his sunny demeanor. The new Minister of Education was not in the place, and his appointment has not been made, but his constituents endorse the appointment. He is in harness just the same, and loaded up with congratulations from all comers without regard to political stripe. The Premier's selection in this instance, as viewed by this afternoon's incidents, is a most popular one. The members are not all in by any means, but a day or two will rectify that. The scene when His Honor ascended the dais if not gorgeous was eminently imposing. The following is the full text of:

The Speech from the Throne:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I have much pleasure in again welcoming you to your annual duties as representatives of the Province in Parliament assembled.

MR. MOWAT'S LATEST VICTORY.

I congratulate you on the recent decision of the Joint Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council concerning the right of the Province to the Crown Lands, including timber and mineral, situated within the Provincial boundaries as declared in 1884 by the decision of their Lordships and the order of Her Majesty in Council. The principal obstacle which has hitherto retarded the settlement and development of our northern territory has thus been removed.

THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY.

I have the pleasure of informing you that there is a fair prospect of our northern boundary, as well as our westerly boundary, being satisfactorily defined by Imperial statute at the next session of Parliament.

AGRICULTURAL LOOK-OUT.

I am glad to know that the agricultural industries of the country have been fairly prosperous during the past year; that though the early part of the season was unfavorable, and in some localities crops and pastures were badly affected by drought, yet, on the whole, the crops, particularly Province cereals, roots and fruits have been abundant and of superior quality. The extensive areas of land brought under cultivation during the last decade in India, South America, the United States and our own Northwest make economy in production and the best means for their development the most important of giving increased attention to the best means of promoting the agricultural interests of the country.

THE MINING COMMISSION.

Acting upon a recommendation of the Hon. I appointed a Commission last year to inquire into the mineral resources of the Province and the best means for their development. Much valuable information has been gathered by this Commission, and I have reason to believe that already a large measure of attention to our mineral wealth, and the means of its development, are represented at the Commercial Exposition of the Ohio Valley and Central States, held at Cincinnati last summer, and having in view the especial importance of attracting foreign enterprise and capital to our mining industry it was desirable to appoint a Commission to inquire into the mineral resources of the Province and the best means for their development. There is reason to believe that the object of the exhibit will be to some extent realized in the near future. It is expected that the official reports on both subjects will be completed and ready before the close of the session to be laid before you.

SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

With the growth of the Province, and the increased competition in every department of industry, the necessity for increased skill in the various fields of labor is consequently becoming more urgent. The School of Practical Science, owing to its limited equipment and staff, has so far met the demand inadequately, although the school has been efficient within the field which it has occupied. Measures will be submitted to you for enlarging the staff, increasing the usefulness of the school in reference to mining matters, and extending the curriculum so as to include the study of applied mechanics, applied chemistry and of architecture according to the methods adopted by the best schools of a similar kind in Great Britain and the United States.

PROVINCIAL UNIVERSITY.

An agreement of the city of Toronto to permanently endow two additional chairs in the Provincial University, in settlement of certain litigated questions between the city and the University, will be submitted for your approval and legislative sanction.

OTHER NEW MEASURES.

Amongst the other measures to be submitted for your consideration are: A new Voters' List Act, embodying with the provisions needed for carrying into full effect the legislation of last session in reference to method of suffrage, and bills for increasing the efficiency of the Factory Act and the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act, and for further improving the laws respecting land titles and the registration of titles.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION.

A second report of the Municipal Commission, collected in convenient form, containing considerable amount of interesting and valuable information regarding municipal matters, and will, I trust, be useful in leading to municipal legislation which may be proposed during the present session. This report and all departmental and other usual reports will be laid before you.

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

During last summer the south wing of the new asylum at Hamilton was completed and accommodations were thereby afforded for 150 additional patients. For the new cottages at Mimico in connection with the Toronto asylum, a more eligible site than the Government property afforded was obtained in the vicinity through an exchange of land, and a contract was let for building the cottages for which an appropriation had been granted. Two of the cottages will be ready for occupation before midsummer, and it is confidently expected that the others will be ready before the end of the year.

THE DISPUTED ACCOUNTS.

I regret to say that the accounts between the Dominion and the Province are still unsettled. It is not until the accounts have been taken up at the Finance Minister and the Treasurers of Quebec and Ontario. The conference lasted several days, and considerable progress had been made, when the work of the conference was interrupted by the representatives of the Dominion Government taking an entirely new and unexpected position with respect to the interest on the balances of the credit of the Province, the new contention involving a difference to the Province of a large sum. Representations have since been made to the Dominion Government by the Treasurers of the two Provinces which, I hope, may induce a reconsideration of the matter, and the acquiescence of the Dominion Government in the just demands of the Province.

I regret also to say that the questions between this Province and the Province of Quebec are likewise unsettled, the intended arbitration provided for in both Provinces by statute not having been proceeded with, in consequence of a difference as to the matters to be referred. My Government has been anxious to have the matters in dispute submitted, and Quebec was not prepared to include the question of the Land Improvement Fund or any matters except such as relate to the school lands. I hope that some satisfactory way of removing the difficulties in the way of a complete settlement may soon be found.

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE PROVINCE showing the receipts and the expenditures for the past year will be promptly laid before you. I am glad to say that the revenue has exceeded the amount anticipated and that the aggregate expenditures have been kept within the estimates. The estimates for the current year will be submitted for your approval. They will be found to have been prepared with all the economy consistent with the efficiency of the public service. I feel sure that your legislative labors in disposing of all matters which may come before you will be marked by the same care and wisdom as heretofore.

FINANCY.—The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

Several petitions praying for the abolition of tax exemptions were presented. Mr. Mowat said that before the orders of the day were called he had a few words to refer to in connection with the proposed changes. Two Ministers had been taken into the Cabinet since the last meeting of the Legislature, one being the new Minister of Agriculture, who had been appointed to that office under the Act passed last session. It is well known that there were several members of the House who had the necessary qualifications for the office in a very high degree. The Government had selected one of these gentlemen, and from the experience they had since gained of him, they had come to the conclusion that the other gentleman would have fulfilled the duties of the office just as well, it was impossible for any one to have done better. Other changes had arisen from the continued and hopeless illness of their very dear friend and colleague, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the last of which was the resignation of the Government in 1872. He was afraid that none of them would ever see Mr. Pardee's face in his life again. He was fading away, but it would give satisfaction to the House to know that he did not appear to suffer from any serious ailment. Mr. Pardee would have left this world, but in fact a fatal termination of his malady might occur at any time. More than a year ago Mr. Pardee offered his resignation, believing that his disease was a mortal one, and because he found he was unable to give the attention to his department which he thought it required. He (Mr. Mowat) had then declined to accept the resignation, as he was extremely reluctant to part with his colleague, knowing how valuable his services had been. The recent decision of the Privy Council in regard to the mineral lands of the northern territory would throw upon the office an enormous amount of increased work, and questions would have to be considered for solution and negotiations entered into which would make it necessary to have a Commissioner of Crown Lands to fall upon to attend to them. Consequently the Government had come to the conclusion, although with extreme reluctance, that a new Commissioner must be appointed. Mr. Pardee was known as a most kind-hearted man and able Minister, and his intercourse with the public of all classes and creeds had made him universally liked. It was with extreme regret, therefore, that the Government came to the conclusion that the public interests demanded Mr. Pardee's retirement. The next question was what other arrangements should be made for the conduct of the public business. He (Mr. Mowat) had held the view that as the Commissioner of Public Works had administered many of the duties of the Crown Lands Department so well for a long time, no better arrangement could be made if he could be induced to assume charge. However, the Government could not prevail upon their hon. friend to exchange his own department for that of the Crown Lands, and the result was that the hon. member for South Brant, the Provincial Secretary, finally consented to accept the office. There was no doubt that the hon. gentleman was able to discharge his new duties conscientiously and in the public interests, and that when he had had the experience of his predecessor he would be found equal to him. This change rendered necessary the appointment of a new Secretary. The name of Provincial Secretary did not convey to the general public any idea of the duties which pertained to the office. Besides the duties of registrar he had many other important duties to discharge. From time to time a great many important duties in connection with the public service had been transferred to other offices, and perhaps the Government

would have been of little avail. The Opposition had been charged with wishing to get over this territory to the Dominion. Why, the hon. gentleman opposite would have been willing to hand over the whole interests of this country to a nation which the Attorney-General had recently described as the most powerful nation on the face of the globe. Other causes than that of the National Policy were assigned as contributing to the low prices of agricultural products. He was glad also to find that the Minister of Education proposed to do something in the way of advancing the interests of the great classes of artisans and mechanics. The Opposition would cordially support any measure which would have this effect. With regard to the domestic policy of the Government there were matters which should get attention, but were neglected. Everybody admitted that the present assessment law was a most imperfect one, but what step had the Government taken to ameliorate this state of things? Not a single one. Then there was the license system. He intended some time during the session to direct more closely the attention of the House and the country to the present system, which he considered demoralizing. He never denied that there were in the Crooks Act many excellent features. One of these, and the only important one, was the restriction of the license. The Government had made use of the temporary restriction of the country and the good feature of that Act to place the liquor license system of the country under the control of their party. Experience had proved that the law had been administered in a partisan spirit which required the attention of the country. The liquor traffic to-day was entirely under the feet of the Government and their party. When license commissioners were first appointed the Government declared that these men would not be their partisans, but in less than a year every man belonging to the Conservative party was thrust out of office, and now all these license commissioners were partisans with one or two exceptions. Even if there was an honest administration of the law, those engaged in the liquor traffic would be subjected to political influences. But when it was administered in a partisan sense it became a menace to the country. On the eve of elections men engaged in the liquor traffic had had officers of the law winking at infractions of the law in order that votes might be cast for their candidate or withheld from the candidate. But when it was administered in a partisan sense it became a menace to the country and the temperance cause there must be a reform in these things, and the House ought to devise some scheme to free this trade from the shackles of partyism. He concurred in the expediency of the Government's proposal for the assent, and advocated increased vigilance in the service. In returning to the boundary question, he would not dispute the Attorney-General's claim to be considered a great constitutional lawyer, but the hon. gentleman, with all his blindness, always contrived to have the right hand up his sleeve. It would appear the Attorney-General did not care to go personally into court in a case unless he was sure of success. But if he would send doubtful cases into court, it might be admitted that it might be better to have the Dominion Government sometimes to get decisions on doubtful matters.

Mr. Mowat, after expressing his satisfaction with the speeches of the mover and seconder, proceeded to reply to the attack of the leader of the Opposition. In noticing the Government's policy in relation to loyalty and patriotism, he said the ground the Government had taken was that while the Conservatives talked loyalty their policy was promoting disloyalty. While the Liberal party entertained loyal sentiments, the Government was promoting disloyalty. He said that the Government had taken a policy which interfered with the bringing about of this object. The principal part of his hon. friend's remarks had been in reference to the boundary question, and he referred to the Jingo policy of the Government. But did not Sir John say he intended to compel us to give up our rights, and had an army sent from Manitoba to take possession of the country and drive out the Provincial Government, and then to take possession of the attempt, and resisted it successfully. Now the Privy Council had declared that the resistance was justified by right. If the Government had not pursued the policy they had the Province would not have obtained the territory at all. His hon. friend admitted that the Government was in the Province, and only technical law against it. His hon. friend had taken side with the technical law against justice to his own Province. If both parties had combined on insisting upon the rights of the Province, the Government would have resisted them. His power to resist arose from the fact that his political friends in Ontario would not defend the rights of their Province. The Government did not assert that the license system or any system was absolutely free from evil. But the present license system was infinitely superior to any previous system in force in Canada or any other country. It was far superior to any substitute proposed for it. He was not surprised that evil had arisen, but rather that so few evils had been found. It was not the existing system, however, if the Conservatives were to be trusted, that this system that there were more Conservatives under license in the Province than there were Reformers. There were some serious disadvantages to the Government in connection with the system. If a man was refused a license, he at once became an enemy of the Government. If a license was taken away because of violation of the law, the culprit became an enemy of the Government, of the system and of the License Commission. There was much to be said in connection with the question of economy in the maintenance of the insane, the expense now of the asylum system was less than that of any other Province or any State in the Union.

His Address was then adopted.

Mr. Fraser introduced a Bill to amend the Voters' Lists Act, which was read the first time.

The House adjourned at 5.30 p.m.

Terms to Suit.

"What do you get for such a job as that, my friend?"

"Gravedigger—" It all depends upon the man who is to be laid in. If he's a poor man I make it easy for him, but to a gentleman I make it as hard as I can. You wouldn't miss the money."—Littell Observer.

A Terrible Disappointment.

Mother—"Why, my dear, what's the matter? Something has happened at Mrs. De Music's party. I know. Tell me all about it, my child." Daughter—"Good-bye! Mrs. De Music asked me to play and when I told her I was out of practice she said she was so sorry, and didn't ask me again. Good-bye!"

Under False Pretences.

"Gentlemen, I am starving! For God's sake help me to enough to buy a meal!" So said an old chap in New Orleans just before he fainted. They took him to a hospital, and lo! they found over \$4,000 sewed into the lining of his vest.

The Provincial Legislature of Nova Scotia is summoned to meet on February 21st.