AL [illegible] CASE.

[illegible]oman Charged With Killing [illegible] Daughter-in-Law.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES MADE.

Martha Jane Ryckman, of Arkona, accused of causing the death of Rebecca Hendricks, has been lodged in Sarnia jail. The prisoner is concerned in the Ryckman poisoning case which has created quite a stir at Bosanquet township. When arrested the old lady exhibited but very little surprise. According to the expert analysis, enough arsenic was found in the stomach to have caused death, and a verdict was found accordingly and the arrest followed. The poisoning is alleged to have been committed in Virginia, from where the body was sent to Ontario for burial.

Mrs. Rebecca Hendricks, a sister-in-law of Mrs. Ryckman, was visiting at the latter's residence, in Thedford, between Christmas and New Year's Day last. On the evening previous to New Year's Day, about 8 o'clock, and two hours after having had a hearty supper, she was taken violently sick and complained of intense pains in the region of her heart and across her stomach. Medical aid was summoned, but nothing could be done to save her life. She died on the afternoon of New Year's Day. With the object in view of clearing up other suspicions against Mrs. Ryckman while in Canada, Dr. W. Cornell, of Thedford, coroner, empannelled a new jury, and the remains of Mr. Hendricks were taken from the grave in the Arkona cemetery and a post-mortem held. The testimony given was strongly suspicious. The inquest then adjourned. The case as it stands at present is simply this: If no poison is found in the viscera of Mrs. Hendricks, Maria Jane Ryckman will be extracited and taken to Virginia; but, on the other hand, if the jury in this case find sufficient evidence to convict, she will appear at the Lambton Fall Assizes.

Several members of the Ryckman family have died under suspicious circumstances. In 1876 the prisoner's husband was taken suddenly ill and died. He was not in bed a day during the sickness which caused his death. About three years later a son-in-law of Mrs. Martha Ryckman also died under suspicious circumstances. His name was John Haskett. By his death, his wife, who was consumptive, and did not long survive her husband, came into considerable property. Mrs. Haskett, when she died, left the property to the prisoner to use for the benefit of an 18-months-old girl she (Mrs. Haskett) left. The child died about 18 months after its mother, and Mrs. Martha Ryckman came into the property. A gentleman in Arkona said to a correspondent to-day: "There are eight bodies, members or connections of the Ryckman family, buried in that little graveyard on the hill, and it is a significant fact that by the death of each of them Mrs. Martha Ryckman derived some financial benefit."

SUNDAY REST.

Bill Passed for the Better Observance of the Day in Nova Scotia.

At Halifax despatch says: The House of Assembly sat until midnight Saturday night discussing a Bill for the better observance of Sunday, in which an intense interest had been manifested by the public for some days past. The measure provides generally for the suppression of Sunday excursions and trafficking in goods. The original form in which it was introduced contained a provision prohibiting the operation of street railways on Sunday, which, it was contended, was the real object of the Bill, but which several city clergymen openly disapproved of, among the number being His Grace Archbishop O'Brien. This provision was expunged by the Committee on Law Amendments and a clause inserted especially exempting street railways and ferry steamers from the operations of the Act. When it came before the Committee of the Whole Saturday a strong effort was made to restore the clause providing for the prosecution of street railway companies operating on a Sunday, a course which met with the most vigorous opposition, and the entire afternoon and evening were occupied in discussing the proposed amendment. The galleries and lobby were packed with spectators, and the speeches for and against this amendment were loudly applauded. The Bill, as reported up from the Committee on Law and Amendments, was finally adopted on a vote of 22 to 15, and the street cars thus empowered to run at all times without interference.

"BOBBY, THROW UP YOUR HANDS!"

Master Leland Thought He Had a Blank Cartridge, but it Killed Bobby.

A Philadelphia despatch says: Frank Leland, 12 years old, living with his parents at Jenkintown, a suburb, went into the fields on Thursday with Robbie Printer, 8 years old, to practice shooting at a target with a rifle his father had just bought him. The last cartridge only snapped, and when they pulled it out of the gun they found the shell was empty.

"It's a blank," said Master Leland, as he put it back in the barrel. "Bobby, throw up your hands, and when I fire you're a dead man."

Young Leland covered his friend with his rifle and pulled the trigger. There was a report and poor little Printer fell to the ground, exclaiming:

"Frank, I'm shot; it wasn't a blank."

Frank Leland fell over his body and wept, and then ran to a brook near by and getting some water bathed the boy's face, but he had become unconscious. The child was removed to the inn of his uncle, Arthur Johnston, where he died on Friday during an operation by Drs. Hern and Harwitz.

The coroner's jury condemned the practice of allowing children to use firearms and advised prosecution against Leland.

Latest from the Northwest.

Mr. Willian Ogilvie, D. L. S., of Ottawa, arrived in Winnipeg on Monday in connection with the Yukon expedition. He will remain in the Yukon country all next winter, but Dr. Dawson will return in the fall.

Mr. Griffith, Col. Gilder's assistant in the proposed North Pole expedition, has arrived overland from Churchill.

George Chamberlain, formerly a resident in Dakota, has been arrested at the instance of his first wife on a charge of bigamy, having since his desertion married a widow at Parkdale, Man.

Three private companies are being incorporated to build a railway to the boundary. One is the Manitoba Central, which also provides for an extension to Portage la Prairie, to connect with the Manitoba and Northwestern. Another is the Winnipeg and Southern, in which Hon. A. Morris and Mr. Manning, of Toronto, are interested, and the third is promoted by the Hudson's Bay Railway. All the companies are under obligation to commence work by July 1st next and have the road in operation by January 1st, 1888.

W. R. Griffith, of New York, who accompanied Col. Gilder on his trip towards the Pole, and was left behind with the outfit at Fort Churchill when Gilder returned, arrived here last night. He walked overland from Fort Churchill to Norway House, a distance of 500 miles. He has had enough of Arctic explorations, and returns to New York in a day or so.

Lady Macdonald will return after the session and superintend the erection of a summer residence at Banff.

Strauss will have a new comic opera ready for production in May.

Patti's hotel bill in New York is $110 a day.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

The following Bills were considered in committee of the whole and reported:

To incorporate the International Ferry Railway Company.—Mr. Morin.

To provide for the erection of a court house in the city of Toronto.—Mr. Widdifield.

Respecting the city of Toronto.—Mr. Leys.

The following Bills were read the second time:

To further extend the powers of the Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto.—Mr. Widdifield.

To amend the Act incorporating the Girls' Home and Public Nursery, of Toronto.—Mr. Leys.

Mr. Craig introduced a Bill to amend the Ontario Medical Act, which was read the first time.

Hon. O. Mowat then rose and said—Mr. Speaker, it has been suggested that we should send an address to Her Majesty on the occasion of her attaining the fiftieth year of her reign. I need make no observations in proposing that such an address be sent. Our Province has been always noted for its loyalty to the Crown of England. Our early settlers were Loyalists who had shown their loyalty by sacrificing their interests and homes and property in order that they might continue to live under the British flag. There have been attempts made since that time to do away with the British flag, but these have always been unsuccessful. This is one of the matters, I am happy to say, upon which hon. gentlemen of all parties can agree. We all love British connection, and we are all proud and glad of forming a part of the British Empire. We all love the Queen and appreciate her virtues and her queenly excellencies; and it is with great satisfaction, I am sure, that we shall all join in expressing those sentiments to her. I move, therefore, Resolved, that an humble address be presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, expressing the heartfelt congratulations of this House on the occasion of Her Majesty's having attained the fiftieth year of her reign.

Mr. Meredith seconded the adoption of the address, which was read a second time and agreed to, upon which every member of the House rose to his feet and joined in the singing of "God Save the Queen." It was then ordered that the address be engrossed.

On motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by Mr. Meredith, it was resolved: That an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Honor will be pleased to transmit to His Excellency the Governor-General the address adopted by this House to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, expressing the heartfelt congratulations of this House on the occasion of Her Majesty's having attained the 50th year of her reign, in order that the same may be laid at the foot of the Throne in such manner as His Excellency may see fit.

The address, having been read the second time, was agreed to, and it was ordered: That the address be engrossed, and presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor by such members of this House as are of the Executive Council.

A WESTERN CYCLONE.

Terrible Havoc Wrought in Ohio and West Virginia—Over a Million Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed.

A Wheeling (W. Va.) despatch last (Friday) night says: The first genuine cyclone ever witnessed in this immediate vicinity was experienced this afternoon, and wrought devastation over a section of country extending from St. Clairsville, Ohio, ten miles west, to a point as far east as this city. Little damage was done here. The storm was first felt at St. Clairsville at 3.15 p.m. It appeared to be travelling from the west in the shape of a funnel-shaped mass of cloud resembling in appearance dense black smoke. The cone was downward, and could be plainly traced over its track by the destruction it left. Houses were demolished, trees snapped off like pipestems, horses and cattle prostrated and carried bodily hundreds of yards by the gale, and the sky was darkened with the clouds of flying debris. The storm and its effects showed all the distinguishing characteristics of the Western cyclone. Two persons are reported fatally injured and four others more or less seriously hurt. The aggregate loss will exceed a million dollars. The loss in St. Clairsville alone will reach $200,000.

How to Stop the Paper.

A number of superexcited citizens and citizenesses in different parts of the State have been writing indignant letters "To the Editor of the *News*" regarding the course of the *News* on the subject of prohibition. Some of them do not show that degree of charitable tolerance for other people's opinions on a great public question which their professions of true godliness would seem to require of them. There is more epithet than argument in their esteemed communications, and some of them end up with "stop my paper." We have no sort of objection to the epithets. They do us no harm, and they seem to relieve the pent up feelings of the writers. But it is proper that we should convey a little useful information to the good people who are thus wasting their energies. First, they are not, as they seem to think, exceptional in their action. The *News* has so large a circulation that it embraces all sorts of people of all sorts of opinions. The *News* also has opinions of its own on pretty nearly all subjects of public interest, and it has a fashion of expressing them with a freedom and plainness of speech that must necessarily give offence to those who imagine no one has a right to enterfain any opinion but their own. As an inevitable consequence we are constantly receiving communications from indignant people who want their paper to agree with all their eccentricities. This goes on all the year round. But it is idle work to write "to the editor" when you reach the "stop-my-paper" stage of indignation. The editor couldn't stop your paper if he wanted to. He has nothing to do with it. You can't get your paper stopped in that way. The agent who delivers it in your town is the party to speak to, and the quickest way to get it stopped is to tell him to stop it. Besides, this course will save postage, stationery and trouble.—*Detroit News.*

Sufferings on the Sea.

A St. John's, Nfld., despatch says: Advices from the west coast give additional details of loss of life and property in the severe gale of Tuesday and Wednesday. Nothing has been seen or heard of the schooners missing from Rose Blanche. It is supposed they were engulfed, with all their crews. On Thursday night during the dense fog the schooner Grace Carter, laden with herrings for Boston, ran ashore near Sandy Point, St. George's Bay, and became a total wreck. The crew were saved with difficulty. The sealing schooner Susannah arrived yesterday morning from the ice fields with the wrecked crew of the schooner Bellerophon. The latter vessel sailed from Twillingate on March 23rd and encountered boisterous weather. On the 4th inst. she was crushed by ice during the terrific northeast gale and had to be abandoned. Fortunately the Savannah was near enough to effect a rescue of the crew, who were drifting about on the ice without any shelter.

Force of Habit.

"Do you think," said a lady to her friend, Mrs. S., "that if you were to be taken away your husband would ever marry again?"

"Oh, I suppose he would," Mrs. S. replied; "I am his fourth wife, you know."

CHAMBERLAIN IN SCOTLAND.

Sir Geo. Trevelyan's Manly Denunciation of the Crimes Bill.

MR. REDMOND EXPLAINS.

The British Parliament Behave Like a Lot of Heelers.

Colonel Saunderson Talks of Murderers—Healy Calls Him a Liar

AND IS SUSPENDED FOR A WEEK.

A last (Thursday) night's London cable says: Sir Wm. Lyon Playfair resumed the debate on the Coercion Bill to-night. While admitting the difficulty in certain cases of procuring convictions in Ireland, he said the facts were not so serious as the Government alleged.

Sir George Trevelyan, one of the Unionist leaders, and formerly Chief Secretary for Ireland, has written a letter on the Coercion Bill which is tantamount to a manifesto against that measure. He says that really the Bill is chiefly aimed at politicians and editors opposed to the Government policy, and therefore that notorious partisans like Mr. Holmes, the present Attorney-General of Ireland, and Colonel King-Harman, the newly-appointed Parliamentary Secretary for Ireland, are unfit to administer the law if passed. "No true Liberal," he says, "ought to entrust such powers to them. When Lord Spencer repeatedly refused to suppress the League no word of remonstrance emanated from the Liberals. It is inconceivable that a Liberal can now support a measure empowering the Executive to treat Irish politicians as common criminals. In 1883 3,000 Orangemen on one occasion disturbed a National League meeting, their action leading to bloodshed and necessitating the calling out of the troops to preserve the peace. Col. King-Harman and Mr. Holmes actively defended these unwarrantable proceedings. There is not the slightest doubt that in the event of a recurrence of such action the Orangemen would be liable under the clauses of the present Bill to punishment as criminals; but the Government has effectively provided against this contingency by proposing to enact that the House of Lords may veto a proclamation by the Lord-Lieutenant. The full weight of this terrible but one-sided measure is intended to fall and will fall upon the politicians of one party alone. The measure will be administered by those who, beyond all question, are actuated by the strongest Orange sympathy, and it is calculated to exasperate the people without serving any useful purpose."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN SCOTLAND.

The language used by Mr. Chamberlain in speaking at the meetings in Ayr has influenced the Irish against him, and he has received numerous letters informing him that he will not leave Scotland alive. Speaking to an assemblage of 2,500 persons, Mr. Chamberlain said the opponents of the Crimes Bill have made an outcry against the repression of liberty. Liberty to do what? To commit theft, to ruin industrious men, to outrage women? (Hisses mingled with cheers.) What are you hissing—the crimes or the punishment?

Here a man, rising and menacing Mr. Chamberlain, cried, "It is not characteristic of the Irish to outrage women." An attempt was made to turn the man out, but Mr. Chamberlain cried out, "Leave him alone."

Then Mr. Chamberlain continued: Do you want instances of insult being offered to women?

Cries of, "Outrage, you said," and "You slander the Irish."

I do not mean the grossest outrage of all; but personal violence and insults. (Hisses and cheers.) I refer to cases like that of the Curtin family, where the lives of the widow and daughters of the murdered man were made intolerable; like that of the widow of another murdered man, Byers, who while accompanying the dead body of her husband was jeered and howled along the street. (Here the speaker was interrupted by cries of "Watch yourself," hisses and general disorder.) I am relating facts to which even my opponents might listen in silence of horror and shame. When I refer to assassinations a man here says, "Take care of yourself." Has the time come when we dare not discuss political matters in this country without being threatened with assassination? (Great cheering.) This is the spirit of the parties in the convention in Chicago. I am sorry to know that they have any representatives in Scotland. (Cries of, "They are not Scotchmen.") That convention, besides being attended by delegates honestly in sympathy with Ireland, had delegates of another stamp—apostles of outrage and murder, who have paid the outrage-monger of England, Mr. Redmond, the delegate of the Irish Parliamentary party, explicitly declared before the convention that it was the aim of that party to effect the entire separation of Ireland from England, and that their policy was to make the government of Ireland by England impossible. This they seek to effect by the most immoral conspiracy ever devised in a civilized land—by contending for liberty to violate every law human and divine. Do you think it infamous to restrain these men? (Cheers.) Mr. Parnell threatened in the House of Commons, under the specious guise of a warning, that if the Coercion Bill were passed there would be a renewal of outrages, dynamite explosions and attempts to assassinate our statesmen. This grim suggestion may prove the death warrant of some of us. (Cries of "No," "Shame.") Well, what happens to individuals is not of much consequence. The danger is to the Commonwealth. For the first time in English history our foes have sympathizers within our ancient fortress. Their plan of attack finds encouragement from those who ought to be the strongest defenders of our citadel. This makes our task more arduous. But we will not shrink, we will not abate one jot, we will not yield to threats from whatever quarter they come, but we will endeavor to hand down unimpaired to our children the unity, strength and honor of the mighty Empire our forefathers bequeathed to us.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech excites all parties. The Unionists consider it a declaration of war to the knife with the separationists. The Gladstonians charge Mr. Chamberlain with slandering and vilifying his former colleagues by the insinuation that they sympathize with the perpetrators of outrages in Ireland. It is asserted that during his tour through Scotland Mr. Chamberlain will be attended by a private guard.

MR. REDMOND'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. John Redmond, in the House of Commons, made a personal explanation with reference to his speech at the Chicago Convention. He said Mr. Chamberlain, in his speech at Ayr, had represented him as saying that the Irish party were not working for the removal of grievances; whereas, what he did say was that they were not working solely for the purpose of removing the material grievances of tenants, but to obtain political reforms also; and further, when he said that the government of Ireland by England was impossible, his allusion was to the centralized bureaucracy government of Dublin Castle. He believed it possible that a settlement could be effected honorable alike to England and to Ireland, such as was offered by Mr. Gladstone's Bill. (Cries of "Hear, hear.")

UNDER SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, intimated in the House of Commons this afternoon that no salary would be attached to the office of Under Secretary for Ireland, made for Col. King Harman. The Government were aware, Mr. Balfour said, when they appointed the incumbent that the appointment would be attacked. They had taken the highest legal advice and had been informed that their action was legal. In addition to this Mr. Balfour said the new office did not involve in its acceptance by a member of the House of Commons the necessity of his resigning his seat and recontesting it for re-election, because the office was not a place of profit or emolument under the Crown. Mr. Gladstone said the precedents required Col. King Harman to vacate his seat and seek re-election. Mr. Gladstone said that when he represented Oxford University, he accepted for a short period a place in the Government without salary, and under legal advice vacated his seat and stood for re-election.

The *United Ireland* says if Irishmen had one chance in ten thousand they would transfer the coercion debate from Parliament to the barricades; but, as that chance does not exist, Irishmen can only set their teeth and hold their tongues. The idea remains to simultaneously summon the whole adult population of Ireland to make one grand historic protest against the coercion, but even the impressiveness of this would be destroyed by the misreporting of the English press.

A last (Friday) night's London cable says: Sir William Vernon Harcourt, resuming the debate on the Coercion Bill in the House of Commons this afternoon, said the present alliance between the Liberals and Parnellites was based on the Liberal recognition of the fact that the wisest policy in Irish affairs lay in the acceptance of some form of Irish government which would tend to satisfy the Irish people. He twitted Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Chamberlain with having secretly consulted Mr. Parnell, seeking to make an alliance with him for their own purposes. Referring to the conspiracy and Whiteboy clauses of the proposed Act, Sir William declared that they sapped the foundation of all personal liberty, and would even debar Irishmen from forming business combinations to defend their existing rights. The spirit in which the Government would administer the Coercion Act, if it were passed, was sufficiently shown in the appointment of Colonel King-Harman to the Parliamentary Under-Secretaryship for Ireland. By this appointment the Government had declared themselves to be the partisans of the landlords and determined to administer the Bill as the agents of the landowners in Ireland, thus becoming instruments to stimulate the worst passions of the people and their bitterest religious prejudices. The Bill would fail to suppress the Irish National League, because the people of Ireland believed in the League and trusted it. The effect of the enforcement of the Bill would be to make the Government more detested and the League more popular than ever. As to the Tory and Liberal-Union taunts about American gold fostering Irish discontent, Sir Wm. Harcourt said: "There are none who have less reason to complain of American gold than the Irish landlords, for none get more of it. They get it through their poor tenants' rent." The proposal to make the Bill permanent Sir William characterized as a breach of the fundamental conditions of the Union between Ireland and Great Britain. The Government professed to reverence this Union, but were doing their best to violate it. If the Government earnestly desired to maintain the Union let them abandon the policy of exasperating the Irish people and adopt the policy of justice and conciliation. (Cheers.)

Col. Saunderson (Conservative) said the National League was supported mainly by criminals, dynamiters and murderers across the Atlantic. He did not charge the gentlemen opposite with imbruing their hands in blood, but he did charge them with associating with men whom they knew to be murderers.

Mr. Healy rose to a point of order.

The Speaker replied that Col. Saunderson had made the gravest charges, but that these could be met in debate. He himself was unable to interfere.

Mr. Healy responded that he would say what he thought of Col. Saunderson regardless of consequences. If Col. Saunderson referred to him he had no hesitation in saying that Col. Saunderson was a liar.

This remark was greeted with rousing Parnellite cheers.

The Speaker called upon Mr. Healy to withdraw his expression.

Mr. Healy replied—"I am not entitled to rise until you sit down," when the cheering was renewed.

The Speaker then resumed his chair.

Mr. Healy again took the floor. He said: "I am only able to meet the charge in one way. If you rule that Col. Saunderson was in order, my expression was equally in order. If you rule him out of order, I shall withdraw my expression."

The Speaker—"That is not so. Mr. Saunderson made a charge of the gravest nature. The responsibility rests entirely with himself. It is his duty to prove it if he can. (Cheers.) But I cannot allow the expression you used."

Mr. Healy repeated that Col. Saunderson was a liar. A great uproar arose.

The Speaker again called upon Mr. Healy to withdraw.

Mr. Healy refused.

The Speaker thereupon named him.

Mr. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, moved that Mr. Healy be suspended.

Mr. Redmond jumped up and shouted, "I say he is a liar, too."

The House divided on the motion to suspend Mr. Healy, and the motion was carried by a vote of 118 to 52.

When the vote was announced, Mr. Healy walked out of the House, applauded by all the Parnellites, who stood up waving their hats and raising cheer after cheer.

Mr. Saunderson, upon attempting to resume his speech, was interrupted by loud cries of "Withdraw!" "Withdraw!"

Mr. Sexton, interrupting, asked Col. Saunderson whether he (Col. Saunderson) persisted in his statement or would withdraw it.

Col. Saunderson replied that Sheridan was a member of the Executive Committee of which the member for West Belfast (Mr. Sexton) was also a member. (Loud cries of "Withdraw!")

Mr. Sexton—"Did I know him to be a murderer? Did I ever associate with a man whom I knew to be a murderer?" (Cheers, and a voice, "Withdraw, you murderer!")

Col. Saunderson—"I said that Sheridan was on the committee, and against him a true bill was found for complicity in the Phœnix Park murders. The committee must have known what kind of a man he was."

Mr. Sexton, springing to his feet, shouted, "I say you are a wilful, cowardly liar!"

Then there was another uproar. The Parnellites all rose and cheered frantically, waving their hats in the air. As soon as there was a chance to be heard,

Mr. Sexton, again addressing Colonel Saunderson, exclaimed, "If I only met you outside the door of this House, I would thrash you within an inch of your life."

The excitement was again renewed.

The Speaker arose and addressed the House, but his voice was inaudible above the din. When quiet had been somewhat restored the Speaker said that unless Mr. Sexton withdrew his expression he would be compelled to name him. He appealed to the House to assist him in his duty, adding that he was willing to do anything in his power to allay bad feeling. (Cheers.) The Speaker then pointedly asked Col. Saunderson whether he charged Mr. Sexton with associating with murderers.

Col. Saunderson, after several evasive answers, which were interrupted by loud cries of "Answer," "Answer the Speaker's question," etc., eventually withdrew the words he had used.

The Speaker then asked Mr. Sexton to withdraw his expression, and at the same time added, "I cannot conceal from myself the fact that the provocation has been very great." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Sexton then formally withdrew his expression.

Mr. Leake, member for Lancashire, suggested that Mr. Healy be recalled.

The Speaker said that nothing could be done in the matter until the next sitting.

Mr. Sexton thereupon gave notice that at the next sitting of the House he would move that the suspension of Mr. Healy be revoked. (Cheers.)

Col. Saunderson then resumed his speech. He said that Mr. Sexton was present at the meeting at which Mr. Egan was made Secretary of the Clan-na-Gael, which was a murder society of America.

Mr. Sexton rose to a point of order, and the Speaker advised Col. Saunderson to withdraw the offensive expression.

Another scene of confusion ensued, Col. Saunderson repeating the words, whereupon Mr. Sexton shouted, "The hon. gentleman is again a liar."

The Speaker called upon both members to withdraw their offensive remarks, which they did.

Col. Saunderson again resumed his speech, and charged the Parnellites with various connections with Egan, Ford and other advocates of murder. At the conclusion of his speech Col. Saunderson was greeted with cheers from the Conservative benches.

The debate was then adjourned.

Mr. Healy was suspended for a week.

The *Daily News* (Liberal), commenting on the occurrences in the House of Commons, will say: "The Speaker deserves the greatest credit for the courtesy, impartiality and nice sense of honor which marked his demeanor on very critical occasion."

A last Saturday night's London cable says: The Marquis of Hartington, speaking at Edinburgh to-night, contended that there had been no change in the political situation since the Gladstone Government of 1880-85, except an increase of Irish representation, which was always known to be inevitable and could be discounted to justify the Liberals supporting some of the Parnellite tactics which they then opposed. It had been said that the Unionist policy was a negative one. This is denied, because, though in his opinion it would be a mistake for a small intermediate party to commit itself to positive and definite proposals, it was a fact that they, through a practical alliance, induced the Conservative party to propose a remedial measure for Ireland far in advance of Conservative ideas and even in advance of what the bulk of the Liberals a few years ago considered necessary. Lord Hartington believed the time had not yet arrived when it was possible for the Unionists to act as a party or propose a final solution of the difficulty. Before that time arrives the revolutionary party in Ireland, supported by the more revolutionary party in America, must be confronted and overthrown. "That conflict," the speaker said, "was now being renewed and must be decided in one way or the other before the field would be vacant for a final solution either of agrarian questions, which are the real root of the Irish troubles, or for a concession to the Irish people of those extended powers of self-government which we, as well as any other portion of the people of the kingdom, are perfectly willing to grant Ireland, Scotland or England." (Loud cheers.)

Goschen also made an address. He defended the alliance between the Unionists and Conservatives as an alliance of unionists of all shades against separatists of all shades, some of whom were very black indeed. He made an appeal to the press and the country for unstinted support in the fierce struggle now beginning. He saw with sorrow the tendency of the Gladstonians to adopt and support the sinister methods inaugurated by the National League. Boycotting, formerly confined to Ireland, was beginning to be defended by English politicians. (Cries of "Shame.") "Yes, shame, I say," exclaimed Goschen, "on those conniving at this barbarous method of political warfare. There is but small distance between connivance and apology and not so much difference between apology and invitation. The most pathetic point in the present situation is to have been obliged to abandon the leader whom we all admired and venerated, and even denounced not only the policy he pursues, but the methods whereby he pursues it. There is more at stake in the present situation than the simple question of unity and integrity of the Empire. The moralities of politics are at stake. The crisis is a grave one. When the Separatist party is calling to its aid the fierce forces of the revolutionary party it is the bounden duty of the Unionists to call to their aid all those ordinarily holding aloof from politics." Here the speaker caused a burst of laughter by comparing Gladstone to Faust and Labouchere to Mephistopheles. The former had incurred a heavy debt by his present escapades. Proceeding to defend the policy of the Government, Goschen said they had on the stocks a Bill for the reform of local government in England and Scotland which, conceived in no reactionary spirit, was deserving the support of his hearers.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, addressing a meeting of 4,000 persons at Derby, his constituency, to-day, asserted that the present was the first time an English Government had ever proposed to make a Coercion Bill perpetual. When the Liberal Government proposed a repressive measure, Joseph Chamberlain was most energetic in insisting that the Bill should run for the briefest possible period. The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution protesting against the passage of the Coercion Bill.

Joseph Chamberlain, upon his arrival at Inverness, was greeted with mingled hoots and cheers. Replying to an address, after referring to the daily demoralization of Parliament, he said the accusations made by Major Saunderson against Irish Nationalists were true. It was high time that the opinion of the Kingdom was made known about these scenes. Chamberlain's remarks were generally a repetition of his previous speeches.

Earl Spencer, who was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland under Mr. Gladstone's administration, in an interview to-day with Charles Augustus Conybeare, Radical member of Parliament for Cornwall, said he knew from his experience as Viceroy, and nobody could possibly know better, that it was absolutely untrue that any members of the Irish Parliamentary party were murderers or the associates of murderers, as had been charged by Major Saunderson in the House of Commons.

Herbert Gladstone, Sir Lyon Playfair and Thomas Power O'Connor addressed mass and overflow meetings to protest against the Coercion Bill at Leeds to-day.

Lake Ontario Seen Upside Down.

A Palmyra, N. Y., despatch says: While the western sky was still glowing to-night with the rays of the sun that had sunk beneath the horizon, a beautiful mirage became visible to the north of this city. Lake Ontario, which is six miles distant, rose in mid air and floated in a halo of clouds. Boats passing to and fro upon the lake were plainly seen, and a narrow strip New York shore, with a setting of trees and isolated farm-houses upside down, also came into view.

The electric light, which was introduced some time back into several of the State departments at Windsor Castle, has now been extended into the residential portion, and the grand corridor, the three drawing-rooms (the white, the green, and the crimson), the great dining-room, and the oak-room are all fitted with it.

THE FARMERS' COLUMN.

In sowing clover for pasture it is desirable to mix the alsike, red and white clovers, and the kind best adapted to the land will probably take possession in a few years. A variety of grasses is always desirable in a pasture. Some farmers who have plenty of pasture land are adapting the plan of sowing the seeds of timothy, blue grass, orchard grass and the different clovers separately, giving each kind its own space, so as to permit the cows to select the grasses preferred. It has been demonstrated that each individual will prefer certain grasses, and that the herd will separate over the entire pasture.

Heretofore it was supposed that the Dorking fowl was very tender when young, and not easily raised. Recent experiments show that the Dorking feathers rapidly, the same as the Leghorn, and if the chicks be allowed a small quantity of meat once a day they will prove as hardy as other kinds. This difficulty overcome, the Dorking will hold the highest place among poultry as a market fowl. It is to the barnyard fowls what the Shorthorn is among cattle.

The first pound, or the first 100 pounds, of beef, mutton or pork is the most costly. The greater the weight an animal can be made to attain in the shortest period of time the smaller the cost per pound proportionately. It requires no more labor to feed a steer weighing 2,000 pounds than it does to feed a steer weighing 1,000. The cost of production does not depend solely upon the amount of food consumed, but upon the food, shelter and labor.

One advantage overlooked when manure is applied on the soil, as compared with the use of commercial fertilizers, is that with the decomposition of manure is a liberation of carbonic acid gas, which acts upon the soil chemically and assists in providing a greater amount of plant food by rendering inert matter soluble. The value of manure, therefore, does not depend solely on the amount of material added to the soil, but partly to its chemical effect.

If, by the ensilage system, a greater number of cows can be kept, as compared with pasturing, the farmer will not only secure a gain by the saving of food but also by having a larger area of land to be cultivated. Every acre of the pasture that can be cultivated and made to yield a crop is a gain.

Where only one cow is kept on a small farm a space should be devoted to a crop of oats and peas, as a supply of early green food. Sow the oats and peas together, and begin feeding as soon as the crop shall be high enough to cut. It may be followed by late fodder corn.

Aged animals should be fed ground food, as they cannot grind whole grains, the consequence being a waste of food unless the food be ground. By so doing a smaller proportion of food will be required, while the animals will keep in better condition.

For home use lettuce is more easily raised than any other table vegetable. Sow the seed on a finely-prepared bed that has been made rich, and use the largest plants as they grow, which will avoid the necessity of transplanting.

All the best butter comes from what are styled "fancy farms," which indicates that the so-called "fancy" farmers are those who adopt the most improved methods and use only the choicest stock.

The schools should join in celebrating Abor day, and every farmer is interested in impressing on the young the importance of its observance and the future benefits to be derived therefrom.

If you wish to prevent weeds and grasses from growing on the walk ways sprinkle kerosene oil freely, but be careful not to get it on the plants you wish to grow along the borders.

White clover is the best grass that can be grown for sheep. Sheep are not partial to tall grass, and the white clover will always be selected by them in preference to other kinds.

Sow early beets as soon as the ground shall be warm. Use plenty of well-rotted stable manure, and also about three pounds of nitrate of soda on each square rod of ground.

Do all you can to encourage the birds. They are your best friends. Protect them and their nests, and keep a watch on the family cats, which do the birds much damage.

Ashes, or potash salts, will be found excellent for the fruit trees, now that they are throwing out leaves. Later on an application of superphosphate will be of advantage.

Sheep graze very closely, and should not be allowed on grass that is backward in growth, or where the field is not well covered, unless such grass is undesirable.

As the young grass is beginning to shoot keep a close watch on the onion crop. Of all crops the onion soonest succumbs to the intrusion of grass and weeds.

Don't be in a hurry to get out the egg-plants, tomatoes, string beans, lima beans and squash. A slight frost will destroy all your work.

The best disposal to make of lawn grass when mowed closely is to feed it to hens, as it will be about the proper length for that purpose.

At this season fowls and chicks are high in price, while eggs are cheap. In the fall and winter the reverse is the case.

For shade in the poultry yard this summer, and as a protection to the chicks against hawks plant squashes.

Niagara vs. Vesuvius.

The average American at home or abroad does not take kindly to anything that would seem to cast the shadow of a shade upon his native land. A story told the other evening at the Richmond Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church by the Rev. George W. Peck might be cited in illustration. An Englishman was travelling through Italy with an American friend, and in the course of their sojournings each maintained the superiority of his own country. Finally the grand spectacle of Mount Vesuvius in eruption, throwing its brilliant rays across the bay of Naples, burst upon their astonished gaze. "Now, look at that," chuckled the Englishman, "you haven't got anything in America that can come anywhere near that." "No," moodily replied the Yankee, "it is true we have not got a Vesuvius, but we have got a waterfall that could put that thing out in less than five minutes."—*Buffalo Courier.*

Close Competition.

"I've got the most money!" he shouted across the street, as he held up a nickel.

"I don't keer fur that. My father has been arrested."

"So's mine."

"But they took mine down in the patrol waggon and yours had to walk."—*Detroit Free Press.*

He Knew What He Wanted.

Old Party (in restaurant)—"'Bout ten years ago, waiter, I was in here and got a piece of steak that was as good as any I ever eat." Waiter—"Yes, sah." Old Party—"Now, you can bring me another jest like it, only don't have it quite so well done."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Forty years ago an old lady in Baldwin, Fla., about to die, made her children promise not to bury her body. She threatened to haunt them if they did, and so when she was dead they placed the body in a stout coffin of Florida pine, placed it on the surface of the ground in the graveyard, and built a strong log pen around it. The log house is in good condition now, and so is the coffin within it.

A DIVINE MESSAGE.

The Head of the Mormon Saints Proclaims a Revelation from Heaven.

A Cleveland, Ohio, despatch says: At the Kirtland Conference of the Latter Day Saints President Joseph Smith made public a revelation, the first that has been vouchsafed the Church in some years. It is in substance as follows:

To the Elders of the Church:

Thus sayeth the Spirit: It is not yet expedient that the quorum of the twelve shall be filled. Nevertheless, separate my servants, James W. Gillen, Herman C. Smith, Joseph Luff and Gower T. Griffiths, unto the office of apostles, that the quorum may be more perfectly prepared to act before me. I have still other men in my choice who shall be designated in their time if they still continue faithful unto me and in the work whereunto they are now called.

Men of God who bear the vessels of the Lord, be ye clean in your bodies and in your clothing. Let your garments be of a sober character and free from excess of ornamentation. Avoid the use of tobacco, and be not addicted to strong drink in any form, that your counsel to be temperate may be made effectual by your example.

The elders must cease to be over careful concerning the return of those who were once of the faith, but were overcome in the dark and cloudy day, fearing lest they should bring in hidden heresies. Let him that partaketh (of the Sacrament) and him that refraineth cease to contend with his brother.

Let all strife and contention concerning song service cease.

Until further revelation is received the Saints are to observe the first day of the week, commonly called the Lord's Day, as a day of rest and worship.

Prosecute the missionary work in this land and abroad so far and so widely as you may.

Bear the burdens of the body of which the spirit of healing from the Lord in faith or the use of that which wisdom directs does not relieve or remove, and in cheerfulness do whatever may be permitted you to perform, that the blessing of peace may be upon all. Amen.

Uncle Eseck's Wisdom.

We stand in our sunshine oftener than others do.

It is the little things that are the most wonderful and difficult; it is possible for human enterprise to make a mountain, but impossible for it to make an oyster.

There is nothing so necessary as necessity; without it mankind would have ceased to exist ages ago.

The heart gets weary, but never gets old.

If a man is right he can't be too radical; if wrong he can't be too conservative.

The silent man may be overlooked now, but he will get a hearing by and by.

Method and despatch govern the world.

You can outlive a slander in half the time you can out argue it.—*Century.*

Are You Making Money?

There is no reason why you should not make large sums of money if you are able to work. All you need is the right kind of employment or business. Write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and they will send you, free, full information about work that you can do and live at home, wherever you are located, earning thereby from $5 to $25 per day, and upwards. Capital not required; you are started free. Either sex; all ages. Better not delay.

Dogs and Cats as Food.

Not a great while ago a west side family were discovered in a destitute condition whose chief sustenance had been the cats and dogs the man of the house could succeed in capturing for slaughter. The family finally went to the almshouse. Probably cats and dogs are oftener eaten by the poor in this country than the public are aware of.—*Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.*

Tender Corns,

Soft corns, corns of all kinds removed, without pain or sore spots, by Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Thousands testify that it is certain, painless and prompt. Do not be imposed upon by substitutes offered for the genuine "Putnam's" Extractor. Sure, safe, harmless.

Neil Cummings, one of the pages in the Ontario Legislative Assembly, died on Tuesday night at his mother's residence, Toronto. His death occurred after a brief illness, and is believed to have been the result of