THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Lively Times in the House Over the Irish Commission.

PARNELL'S MANLY WORDS.

A last (Friday) night's London cable says: In the House of Commons to-day Sir William Vernon Harcourt, resuming the discussion regarding the Parnell Commission, declared that Attorney-General Webster's identification with the commission had destroyed the impression that the Government would be impartial and had added weight to the *Times'* charges. If the Attorney-General had not advised the Government Parliament should not vote a salary for services he had not performed. He condemned the Attorney-General's apology for the Pigott forgeries as mean, contemptible and disgraceful, and expressed the hope that he would make a better apology.

Attorney-General Webster replied that but for the duty he owed those who trusted him he would not have noticed the charges made by Sir William. If he were capable of the conduct imputed to him he would be a disgrace to the English bar. He was private counsel for the *Times*. It was immaterial whether he had been right or wrong in assuming that position, although it was doubtful whether he had been prudent.

Mr. Redmond's motion to reduce the Attorney-General's salary was rejected by 286 to 28.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt wanted to know whether the Attorney-General had the letter in which Pigott admitted his inability to stand cross-examination. If Mr. Soames had that letter and kept it from the knowledge of the Attorney-General the name of Mr. Soames ought to be struck off the rolls. The Attorney-General would doubtless now tell the House when he first learned of Pigott's character and whether he was informed when Houston burned Pigott's correspondence.

In the course of the Attorney-General's reply the Chairman called upon Xavier O'Brien to retire for interrupting. Mr. O'Brien denied that he opened his mouth. The Chairman repeating the order to retire, Mr. Pinkerton corroborated Mr. O'Brien. T. P. O'Connor protested against the Chairman putting the lie to an honorable member without an inquiry. The Chairman accepted the disclaimer, adding that Mr. O'Brien could not deny having repeatedly interrupted loudly, and warning him not to repeat such conduct.

The Attorney-General continuing, declined absolutely to say whether he had advised the Government on any point. None knew better than Sir William Vernon Harcourt that he could not answer such a question, but he had never vouched to the Government for the authenticity of the letters. Harcourt ought to know that no counsel vouched for the truth of what he proposed to prove by evidence. Harcourt's argument that the counsel ought to satisfy himself of the accuracy of the statements that a witness would make was preposterous. He accused Harcourt of asking questions in this manner because he knew that a certain section of the press was only too glad to turn such questions into accusations. For instance, there was his question as to whether the Attorney-General suggested that Pigott should see Daly. He never heard of the visit till two nights ago. Regarding Pigott, the Attorney General argued that he had not the right to keep him from the witness-box because he said he could not stand cross-examination. He had informed the commission and put Pigott's letters in Sir Charles Russell's hands five days before Pigott went into the box. (Loud Ministerial cheers.) Would the committee believe that Sir Charles had asked that the letter should not be read till Pigott went into the box? (Laughter.) He protested strongly against Sir William's reference to Mr. Soames, who was not there to answer the charge. He assured the gentlemen opposite that all the charges made against him had failed to cause him any anxiety or a single sleepless night. If the further charges promised against him were no worse than they brought to night, he was bound to confess that in his opinion the part he had played in the last few months would not be the least honorable portion of his career.

Messrs. O'Connor and Labouchere having spoken,

Mr. Parnell said he should not have intervened, but that in the language of Attorney-General Webster, and in the shouts of his supporters, there had been some faint echo of Lord Salisbury's equivocal language in respect to the forged letters. If Lord Salisbury still chose to pin the relics of his faith to the letters the consequence would be upon his head. In the witness box he (Parnell) had testified under oath that he had neither signed, written, authorized nor known of any of the letters, and Attorney-General Webster had not ventured to put to him a single question. Was there any member who would venture to express any doubt now that the letters were forgeries? Here there were loud cries for Mr. Fowler, who, Mr. O'Connor said, expressed doubts; but Mr. Fowler did not respond, whereupon Mr. O'Connor exclaimed, "He is a coward!" but he subsequently withdrew this expression at the request of the chair.

Mr James expressed satisfaction at the manner in which Attorney-General Webster had answered the charges.

Mr. Morley asserted that Sir Charles Russell had authorized him—(Conservative cries of "Where is he?")—to state that he was entirely in accord with the Opposition in the action that they were taking. He maintained that Attorney-General Webster had failed to answer the charges.

Mr. Gladstone, Sir Charles Russell and Messrs. Lockwood and Asquith were absent. Messrs. Soames and Walter were in the gallery. Six of the Parnellite counsel on the commission and several Liberals abstained from any part in the division.

A scene of great disorder followed. The Irish members rose in their places and cheered, and there were cries of "Pigott!" "Pigott!" "Remember Mitchelstown."

Secretary Balfour said he had suspended Captain Seagrave, but preferred not to dismiss him until documentary evidence of his guilt had been received.

Mr. Morley adduced a mass of details respecting witnesses for the *Times* with the view of disproving the Government's professions of neutrality. These details were mainly drawn from facts elicited by daily questioning in Parliament. Mr. Balfour professed that he had not followed the proceedings of the Parnell Commission with much interest. That was surprising. One would have expected that the Minister who fired the train would have curiosity enough to note the results of the explosion. In regard to the proposed vote of censure, it would be irrational to propose it now, because fresh disclosures were made daily. But it would come in good time.

Mr. Balfour, amid continued Opposition laughter, described the charge that the Government were connected with the *Times* through Houston and Pigott as a scandalous and unfounded libel. The Opposition, he said, revelled in libel, while affecting to regard it as the most shocking of crimes. They had charged Houston with having acted in complicity with Pigott; but they had declined to examine Houston when invited to do so. He thought it would be more decorous for the gentlemen opposite to refrain from comments *sub judice*. (Renewed laughter.) For asking how it was that witnesses were intimidated, Mr. Balfour was called to order by the Chairman. Continuing, he said the Government volunteered no information for the purpose of the commission, but they were willing to give it to either side when required.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt said Mr. Balfour misapprehended Mr. Morley's case. The fact that Irish constables had been subpœnaed did not make it necessary for them to remain for months in London, unless they were performing distinct services for the *Times*. The speaker raised a laugh by showing how the statements of Mr. Matthews and Mr. Balfour conflicted.

Mr. Bradlaugh said that so far from being impartial, the Government withheld from the persons accused matters material to their defence.

Mr. William Redmond (Nationalist) was called to order several times, and the Chairman finally warned him against further unseemly conduct.

Mr. Healy said he had tried to cross-examine Mr. Soames on his mode of getting up evidence, but the *Times'* chief ally, Justice Smith—

The Chairman, interrupting, called upon Mr. Healy to withdraw his reference to Her Majesty's judge.

Mr. Healy contended that he did not refer to the judge but to the commissioners, that the Commission Act simply called the commissioners by their names.

The Chairman nevertheless maintained that Mr. Healy was out of order.

Mr. Balfour, again rising to answer criticisms, taunted the Parnellites with allowing Pigott to escape, after he had confessed forgery.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor was called to order charging Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour with trying to galvanize the Parnell forgeries into life again.

An exciting scene ensued.

Mr. O'Connor twice refused to withdraw the remark so far as it concerned Lord Salisbury, amid the approving cries of his colleagues.

The Chairman appealed to the members on both sides to assist him in keeping order, but he did not further insist upon the withdrawal of Mr. O'Connor's remark.

Mr. O'Connor charged that the *Times* was equally guilty of allowing Pigott to go after he confessed forgery.

When the division was called Mr. Chamberlain crossed the House and sat chatting with Mr. Ritchie, a member of the Cabinet. His presence on the Ministerial side of the House called forth from the Opposition hilarious cries of, "At last in your proper place."

On the vote on Mr. Balfour's salary Mr. Morley severely criticized the Government's action in carrying on a "furtive clandestine battle behind its opponent's backs."

Mr. Bradlaugh moved that Mr. Balfour's salary be reduced by £500.

Mr. Bradlaugh's motion was rejected by 273 to 211.

BACK FROM THE "GOLD MINES."

A Disappointed Argonaut Who Says Ensenada is a Delusion and a Snare.

A Chicago despatch says: Louis Levin, formerly of this city, but who has lived in San Diego, Cal., during the last year, returned here to-day after a brief and decidedly unsatisfactory journey to the Lower California "mines."

Speaking of the supposed mines, he said: "It is all a fake. But it has been so worked that one is duped before he knows it."

"What is the origin of the excitement?" I asked.

"Many believe that the International Company is at the bottom of it all, but I don't think it is wholly responsible for it.

DECEIVED BY MINE "SALTERS."

"I was in San Diego when the first news of the 'discoveries' was brought to town. Three or four Mexican and Indian miners had been displaying some remarkable nuggets which they claimed to have found in Lower California. They at first positively refused to divulge the location, but by diplomatic handling and under promise of the strictest secrecy they finally said it was in the Santa Clara ranges. I and three others left San Diego on March 3rd with a team and provisions. We travelled for five days over the meanest, roughest country I ever saw. The distance from San Diego to Ensenada is about 146 miles. Whenever it was not mountainous the country was a desert, with nothing but cacti, Spanish bayonets and like vegetation. There was not even grass enough for a pony.

A GOOD PLACE TO STARVE.

"When we reached the mines the camps were in a fearfully excited state. How bloodshed was prevented is more than I can imagine. It was almost impossible to secure provisions. Everything was abnormally high, flour selling at $1 a pound and everything else in proportion. There was some gold, but not in paying quantities, and the quartz mines could not be developed for want of machinery. We stayed in camp ten days and then gave it up in disgust."

Mr. Levin added that Southern California, San Diego and the county adjoining the Northern Mexican boundary were now "as dead as a door nail." There is no commerce, he says, and no money, and people are coming away in swarms.

A WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

A Sight Which Chilled the Blood of Her Husband.

A Montreal despatch says: Sarah Hillis, wife of Robert Throsby, a respectable machinist residing on Delisle street, committed suicide early yesterday morning by cutting her throat with a large butcher knife. Throsby awoke about 5 o'clock and missed his wife from bed. As it was unusual for her to be up at such an early hour, he went in quest of her. On reaching the kitchen a horrible sight met his gaze. There lying upon the floor, near the stove, was his wife, cold in death, with a terrible gash across her throat. Beside her lay the weapon with which she committed the deed, a curious shaped butcher knife about two inches wide, with a sharp blade and a saw back. Throsby was greatly overcome by the sight, and it was some minutes before he recovered sufficiently to arouse his sons. Dr. Armstrong was summoned, but his services were of no avail, as the woman had been dead probably two hours previous to her discovery. The coroner was notified and held an inquest in the morning, when it was ascertained from the evidence given that the deceased had of late had attacks of epilepsy, during which her mind became affected and she was not accountable for her actions. It was during one of these attacks that she ended her life. A verdict of suicide while in a state of mental aberration was rendered. The deceased was 40 years of age and the mother of several children.

THE AMERICAN PILGRIMS.

Sight-Seeing in Rome—Naples to be Next Visited.

A Saturday night's Rome cable says: Since their arrival the pilgrims have been busy from morning till night visiting the interesting monuments of pagan and Christian Rome. Every place and thing of note have been seen. To the great regret of all, Right Rev. Bishop Wigger is obliged, on account of sickness, to leave the pilgrimage. He is improving, and will be out in a few days. On account of the illness of Mrs. Lilly Mr. Lilly, of New York, is obliged to stay in Rome. The pilgrims attended mass in the chapel of the Papal throne, and received Holy Communion from the hands of Right Rev. Bishop Rodemacher. A short address was given by the bishop at the close of mass. The pilgrims will leave Rome with regret and with most kindly feelings for the priests and people. They start at 7 o'clock for Naples, whence, after a stay of a few days, they will sail for Alexandria. A reception will be given to them this evening by Count and Countess Moore.

Latest From Scotland.

The Queen has approved the appointment of the Earl of Hopetoun as Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly.

The demand for Shetland ponies is gradually on the increase. It is a remarkable fact that the smaller the pony the higher is its price.

Hugh Macleod, crofter, of Lochbroom parish, Ross-shire, is probably the oldest man in the British islands. Hugh was born in 1783, and was therefore 22 years of age when Trafalgar was fought.

Dr. Robert Munro, of Ratho, died from heart disease the other day. The deceased was an ardent lover of the natural sciences, and his botanical collection embraces nearly the whole flora of Scotland.

Aberdonians resident in this country will learn with a tinge of regret that "Blin' Bob" is dead. The deceased had been more or less of a public character for a generation, and many a youngster has listened to his exposition of his wares. "Blin' Bob's" real name was Duncan McKinlay. He was partially but not wholly blind, was at least 70 years of age, and the greater part of his life was spent in peddling small wares.

A country youth went to visit his friends in Glasgow, and, like the hospitable people they are, they spared no pains to make him happy. On Sunday they took him to hear one of St. Mungo's cleverest preachers, who happened to deliver an exceptionally pathetic discourse. Returning from church he described his feelings thus: "It wis a rare discourse! A' the fowk were greetin', and I was gey near't myse', but I didna like to gie way, sesta' he wasna me sin meenister."

A marble bust of David Livingstone, the African traveller, was unveiled in the Wallace Monument, on Abbey Craig, near Stirling, a few days ago. The ceremony of unveiling was performed by Mrs. Braun, daughter of the explorer, who was present along with her sister, Mrs. Wilson. Mr. Joseph Thompson, the African explorer, delivered an address showing the value of Livingstone's labors in the Dark Continent. The bust was donated to the monument by Provost Donald, of Dunfermline. The bust is a capital likeness, and was executed by Mrs. D. O. Hill, who was personally acquainted with Livingstone, and he sat for a cast in clay in her studio when in Edinburgh.

Mr. Samuel Carter Hall, who died in London recently, was born in 1801, and had been for two generations a noted figure in the English literary world. As barrister, journalist, artist and author he won the respect of his fellow-men, and his "Book of Gems," "Book of British Ballads" and "Baronial Halls" are all standard works. He and Mrs. Hall were said to have written and edited 340 volumes.

SOME BLOODY WORK.

Desperate Encounter With a Michigan Rough, in which an Officer is Wounded and the Said Rough Killed.

A last (Monday) night's Cheboygan, Mich., despatch says: Charles Smith is the proprietor of a house of low character near the railroad depot in this city. On Saturday night Sheriff Hayes heard sounds of a disturbance in Smith's place, and at once entered the house and endeavored to quell the commotion by remonstrating with the proprietor. Smith was greatly incensed by the Sheriff's interference, and springing over the counter drew a revolver from a drawer. Marshal Bouchard, who accompanied the Sheriff for the purpose of assisting him if necessary, immediately ran behind the bar and grappled with Smith. In the effort to wrench the revolver from the enraged man Bouchard stumbled, and at that moment Smith shot him through the face, the ball entering one cheek and coming out at the other. The wounded man fell to the floor unable to return the fire. As the smoke cleared away Smith levelled his weapon at Sheriff Hayes, but the Sheriff was too quick for him. He drew and fired, and the ball passing entirely through Smith's throat, staggered him but did not finish him. Still clinching his weapon he sprang upon the Sheriff. The latter struck Smith's revolver aside just as it was discharged, the ball whizzing past the officer's head and burying itself in the wall of the room. A fierce struggle ensued, Smith, notwithstanding the wound in his throat, fighting savagely. Finally Sheriff Hayes, managing to press the muzzle of his revolver against the side of his desperate opponent, pulled the trigger and the shot dropped Smith to the floor. Sheriff Hayes and others carried Smith to the open air, where he shortly afterwards expired. Before he passed away the dying man asked the Sheriff to give him his hand. Holding it he said: "Hayes, you've killed me, but I don't blame you for it." Hayes is fully exonerated from all blame in the matter, for Smith was a most desperate character. His look before the shooting meant that he intended to kill all officers who went to arrest him. Marshal Bouchard is resting quietly, and the physicians say he stands a good chance of recovery.

LABOUCHERE'S TATTLE.

The Queen's Highland Gillie—Wedding Engagement—A Devout Catholic—The Pope's Income.

A London cable says: The aboriginal inhabitants of Biarritz are considerably astonished and diverted by the demeanor and costume of the Highland gillie who sits on the box of the Queen's carriage, and who is the individual who succeeded John Brown as Her Majesty's personal servant, being a near relative to that deceased domestic.

There is every probability that the engagement of the hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe to one of the young Princesses of Wales will shortly be announced.

I hear that the Queen seriously contemplates purchasing the Crown lease of Stafford House from the Duke of Sutherland. This lease has about thirty-six years to run.

The Prince Regent Luitpold, of Bavaria, who is a devout Catholic and a rigid purist, will only allow the Oberammergau passion play to be performed next year on the condition that the text be previously revised by the senior court chaplain at Munich.

The Pope's income for 1888 amounted to $2,520,000, of which $1,860,000 came from the St. Peter's pence, and $600,000 from the interest of money invested out of Italy. The outlay of the Vatican only amounted to $1,700,000. This is a highly satisfactory balance sheet, but it does not take into account the sum of $2,400,000 which His Holiness received in money and presents during his jubilee. I should think that the Emperor of Russia and the King of Italy must be devoured by envy at the flourishing financial condition of the Vatican.

A DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

One Workman Blown to Atoms and Another Fearfully Mutilated.

A Philadelphia despatch says: A sound like the combined roar of hundreds of cannon, followed by the ascension of a huge black cloud of smoke to a towering height, startled the inhabitants of Lakewood, N.J., and the adjacent villages at 1 p. m. yesterday. The earth was shaken as if by an earthquake. An explosion had occurred in the mixing-room of the works of the United States Dynamite Company, three miles from Tom's River. Thomas Haggerty and Wm. Nichols were the only occupants of the room. Nichols was blown to atoms and Haggerty died in less than an hour. He was unable to explain the accident. His body was terribly mutilated and he suffered great agony. The shock was perceptible in all the towns and villages within fifteen or twenty miles. At Tom's River many citizens were greatly alarmed. Some buildings were violently shaken and the earth trembled. At Manchester and Farmingdale the report was distinctly heard. The United States Dynamite Company located its factory near Tom's River about four years ago. Three explosions have occurred there, in which five men were killed and three maimed for life.

Friendship in Cookery.

What could possibly be less closely associated than cranberries in a swamp and turkeys in a farm yard? Yet is a roast turkey ever quite perfect without cranberry sauce? Figs and apples may be supposed to be related, for a pig in an orchard is the very creature to destroy more fruit than a cyclone, yet is roast pig ever supremely delicious without apple sauce? Do reasoning beings ever eat roast beef without a longing for mashed potatoes? It is possible, but it is improbable. There is a natural friendship between the two articles. Precisely why quails should go with toast, or truffles and mushrooms with cream, I cannot say, only it is nature, and that is enough. There are three pre-eminent berries, yes four, and you must know their affinities to truly enjoy them. All the world knows that strawberries should go with cream; that red raspberries should be found in shortcake; that black raspberries should be eaten in bread and milk, and that blackberries are never quite themselves outside of pies and puddings. Codfish is disreputable alone, but a ball of codfish and potato would tempt a saint to break a fast and lose his soul.—*Mary E. Spencer in Globe Democrat.*

Savings Banks Safer than Petticoats.

A Wilkesbarre, Pa., despatch says: John Norris, a thrifty Austrian who has no faith in savings banks, entrusted $1,255 to his wife for safe keeping. She sewed the money up in her petticoat, which she wore during the day time and at night placed under her pillow. During the absence of Norris from his home last night three masked men entered the wife's room, gagged her, stole the petticoat and the money, and made good their escape. A neighbor named Wm. Standish has been arrested on suspicion, and Mrs. Norris identifies him as one of the thieves, although one of Standish's boarders swears that Standish was at home at the time of the robbery.

An Awful Swell.

A small boy was calling the other day on one of his school friends and fell into conversation with the mother of the latter. He was led to remark that it was getting very hard to tell, from the places in which people live, whether they are entitled to social consideration or not.

"Now, there is Blank street," he said; "you wouldn't think anybody that lives on Blank street was much, would you? But there's Mr. T., he lives there."

"And is Mr. T. much?" she asked, not unwilling to draw him on.

"Mr. T.," he repeated, with the air of one who is overwhelmed with astonishment that so obvious a fact should have escaped the knowledge of anybody. "I should think he was! He's an awful swell. Why, he won't speak to my father!"

Reason Enough.

She—How concitedly that man talks. Is he an actor?

He—Worse than that! He's an amateur actor.

Mr. Henry Chaplin is said to be "the best dressed man" in Parliament. He is one of the tallest men in the Commons, where the average of stature is high, and his gaiters are said to "form a bright spot of color below the gangway."

WITHIN the antarctic circle there has never been found a flowering plant. In the arctic region there are 762 kinds of flowers. Fifty of these are confined to the Arctic region. They are really polar flowers. The colors of these polar flowers are not as bright and varied as our own, most of them being white and yellow, as if borrowing these hardy hues from their snowy beds and golden stars.

PARALLEL LINES.

Every student knows that in close reasoning parallel lines of thought are laid down and deductions educed.

We have drawn the above visible lines simply to bring them prominently before your eyes and to [illegible] you.

A railroad man to whom we showed them said, "Let me move your lines represent a double-track railway."

A doctor replied to the same interrogatory, "The lines are to me the large arteries and veins lying alongside each other in the human body."

As every intelligent man or woman knows, the blood of every living person flows with almost railroad speed through the arteries, forced by that wonderful engine, the heart. From the arteries it is side-tracked through the capillaries and veins, and every drop of blood goes through the kidneys for purification no less than 2,500 times every twenty-four hours. If the kidneys be diseased the impurities of the blood containing the worn out tissues, and deleterious acids are not drawn out or excreted as nature intended, but continually pass and repass through every fiber of the system, carrying death and decay with every pulsation. Unless remedied the heart becomes weakened, the lungs trying to do double work break down, the liver becomes congested, the stomach refuses to digest food and the result is a general break down.

Why?

Because the kidneys, the sewers of the system, are foul and stopped up, and the entire blood becomes nothing more nor less than sewage.

Now is it not criminal, nay, suicidal, to allow such a state of things to continue when a simple remedy is within your reach, known for a certainty to do as represented, which will open the closed pipes of the kidneys, allow the effete matter to escape, relieve the over-worked heart, lungs and liver, cause a healthy appetite, put the bloom of health in your cheek, the dove of hope in your breast and the light of life in your eye?

Do not allow prejudice to blind you to your best interests, but to-day procure Warner's safe cure and be put on the straight road to rude health and correct living.

Our parallel and closing lines to you are take our advice and your experience will justify you in thanking us for bringing under your notice a remedy without a parallel.

"CLUTCH" DONOHUE DYING.

He is Permitted to Breathe His Last in the Free Air of Heaven.

An Ottawa despatch says: John Donohue, better known throughout the Niagara district as "Clutch Donohue," who for a number of years conducted the Queen's Hotel in Fort Erie, Ont., and whose trial at the suit of the United States Express Company and connection with shady doings in conjunction with A. J. Rayner, a Buffalo newsdealer, is still fresh in the memory of people along the frontier, is dying of consumption. His wife went from Fort Erie to the Kingston Penitentiary, where Donohue has been serving a six years' sentence, a few weeks ago, and has remained by his bedside ever since. His pitiable condition induced the Warden of Kingston Penitentiary and the medical officials to make representations to the Government in his behalf, and the Minister of Justice on Saturday signed a warrant for Donohue's release from prison. It is represented that he has but a few days, perhaps hours, to live, and his wife and the sick man both pleaded earnestly that he be permitted to die a free man outside of prison walls. His request was granted, and he will be at once removed to comfortable quarters outside, where he may at least have the satisfaction of knowing that death, though certain, cannot visit him as a felon.

HE FOPPED THE QUESTION

And it Cost Him $1,200 to Sneak Out of the Engagement.

A last (Saturday) night's Ottawa despatch says: Smith vs. Jamieson, an action for breach of promise of marriage. As is usual in such cases, the evidence was rather of an entertaining character. The evidence of the plaintiff, Miss Pauline Smith, was to the effect that she had first met the defendant while they were both engaged as clerks in the store belonging to the defendant's father. This was in 1885, at which time the plaintiff was about 18 years of age and the defendant about 19. She alleged that some time after this the defendant began to pay attention to her and asked permission to visit her at her home, which was granted. On several occasions before his 21st birthday he urged her to consent to an engagement, but she refused to consent until he should become of age. On August 20th, 1887, the day on which he attained his majority, she said he visited her and on that day they became engaged. Several witnesses belonging to plaintiff's family were called, who corroborated her evidence. For the defence the defendant only was called. He said that they had become engaged in January, 1887, and consequently before he was of age. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,200.

A BOYISH OUTBREAK.

Inmates of a House of Refuge Strike for Liberty—Baseball Bats The.r Weapons.

A Cincinnati despatch says: This morning 35 out of 160 boys at the House of Refuge made a break for liberty. They were from 10 to 15 years old and were under four leaders, the chief of whom was a negro boy. These boys, when it was time for them to retire to their rooms, preparatory for dinner, marched in a body, armed with baseball bats, to the front entrance, where four guards were stationed. They demanded free passage, but were driven back. Then they used bats and rocks, breaking in windows and doing some damage. Their whooping and shouting alarmed people in the streets outside the walls and caused wildly exaggerated rumors to spread. The police sent two patrol waggons with fifteen officers to the scene. The four ringleaders were locked up. All the other conspirators appeared at dinner and at chapel exercises as usual. The ringleaders participated in a similar outbreak two years ago. There is perfect order to-night.

Latest from Ireland.

Mrs. Mellet, relict of the late Mr. Mellet, Postmaster of Swinford, Mayo, is dead.

The proposal to hold an exhibition of Irish arts and industries at Belfast in 1890 has met with general favor.

Patrick Stafford, from county Meath, has been sentenced to be hanged on 8th April for the murder of Patrick Crawley.

Andrew Mitchell, of Market street, Lurgan, died there recently from the effects of boiling water having fallen on his head.

At Union Hall, county Cork, a young fisherman, Owen Burns, when about to be married, drank a quantity of raw whiskey from a jar and died.

A Kerry man who accompanied a fishing party last autumn, and had a bad fall down a steep mountain slope with no worse results than a severe shaking, devoutly remarked on his homeward walk, "Glory be to God that I wasn't walking back over the mountains a dead man!"

A Valuable Remedy.

Gentleman (to village cobbler)—"What's that yellow powder you're taking so constantly, my friend?"

Cobbler—"Is snuff—catarrh snuff."

Gentleman—"Is it any good? I'm somewhat troubled that way myself."

Cobbler (with the air of a man who could say more if he chose)—"Well, I've had catarrh for more'n thirty year, an' never took nothin' for it but this."

Wherein Her Success Lay.

Mother (to daughter)—I understand, my dear, that you made quite an impression at the conversazione the other evening.

Daughter—Yes, mamma.

Mother—What subject did you discuss?

Daughter—I didn't discuss anything, mamma; I let others do the discussing.

THE PARSONIER WAY.

Did ever yet a belle refuse a man
And let him from her side depart forever
Without proposing a platonic plan
Of sweet communion for the future? Never!
Her lover once, her friend you must remain,
At love her will, although you love in vain.

Mr. Moody, after holding thirty days' services in San Francisco, commenced work in Oakland. He is assisted by Mr. Stebbins and Miss Pool. The Pavilion, which holds nearly 5,000, has been crowded at every meeting.

Sir Charles Russell, the great cross-examiner, has a hard voice, cool-black whiskers and heavy eyebrows.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Laurier asked the hon. member for Muskoka (Mr. O'Brien) to state on what day he intended to bring before the House his motion with reference to the Jesuits' Estates Bill, of which he had given notice.

Mr. O'Brien—The hon. gentleman must be aware that since I gave notice in this which it could possibly be brought before the House. If the debate on the budget be closed to-morrow evening, as it is expected, and I am sure we all hope it may be, I shall be prepared to proceed with my motion on the next occasion on which the Finance Minister moves to go into Committee of Supply. Probably, in the ordinary course of events, that will be upon Thursday next, or upon the first occasion thereafter that may arise.

Mr. Laurier—I hope the Government will be prepared to go into Committee of Supply on Thursday next.

Sir John Macdonald—I shall take that into consideration between now and Thursday.

Mr. Laurier—When may we expect to have the papers brought down which have been asked for?

Sir John Macdonald—To-morrow probably.

The following Bills were read a third time and passed:

Respecting the incorporation of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company.

To incorporate the Ontario, Manitoba & Western Railway Company.

Sir John Thompson, in answer to the inquiry of Mr. Cook, said Senator Gowan was Judge of the county of Simcoe from 1843 to 1883. On his retirement he became entitled to the allowance to which judges are entitled who have served more than 25 years, of $1,728 annually.

Mr. Platt moved that it is expedient to remove the duty on and place upon the free list all grains and seeds which do not ripen in Canada, but which are now largely imported and sown for the production of feed for cattle under the system of feeding called soiling and ensilage now largely adopted by the farmers of Canada. He said it would tax the ingenuity of hon. gentlemen opposite to show that there was anything in the resolution against the National Policy. It was an attempt to aid farmers in maintaining their standing and remove an obstacle in the way of their progress. The First Minister had declared in adopting the National Policy that he would endeavor to have the raw material used by all producers free of duty. It was greatly to be hoped that he would apply that policy to agriculturists.

Mr. McMillan (Huron) said the agricultural interests of Canada had suffered from the shrinkage that had taken place in produce and the shrinkage in price. It was a small request to make that the Government should aid the dairying interests. He hoped they would see their way clear to grant this request, in order that the farmers of Canada, being able to secure better and cheaper food, would be able to feed cattle more cheaply.

Mr. Haggart said that the corn imported into Canada paid a duty of 7½ cents per bushel. That duty was put on to protect our own corn. It was news to him that we could not grow good corn for feeding. He thought corn used for that purpose was grown in Hants and Essex.

Mr. Charlton said the corn used for feed was known as mammoth sweet corn. The seeds would not ripen in Canada, but were imported. The removal of the duty would greatly aid in promoting the improved system of feeding.

Mr. Somerville said this seed could not be grown in Canada.

Mr. Malock said that millet seed was also imported.

Mr. Bowell said his strongest objection to the resolution was that it was impracticable. Under it the Customs Department would have to inquire into every seed imported, and ascertain if it could be grown in any part of Canada. These corns, he believed, would in a short time become acclimatised.

Mr. Rowand said that the scarcity of food in the fall was disastrous to dairying interests.

Gen. Laurier, as a practical siloist, said that for ensilage purposes seed corn could not be grown anywhere in Canada. He imported his seed from the Southern States, and he bore strong testimony to the value of silage as food. He saw great difficulty in being able to distinguish between corn imported for silage growing and that which might be used to be fed in the grain.

Mr. Foster said the discussion was not without profit, and the matter was well worth looking into, and if the Minister of Customs could see his way clear to meet the views expressed by so many practical farmers in the House, he (Mr. Foster) would be glad to give him all the assistance in his power.

Mr. Platt said he had put his motion on the paper without consulting any of his friends on the Opposition side, and it was not correct to say that he had brought it in from political motives. While there might be some difficulty in undertaking to distinguish between seed fodder corn and seed corn for feeding in grain, yet he had no doubt that the Department of Customs could devise a plan, and it was not fair that the farming interest should suffer on account of the inconvenience that might be caused to the Custom officials.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, coming from a district in which great drouth had prevailed during the last season, urged upon the Government the importance of encouraging the farmer to the full extent of their power to adopt the practice of growing corn for fodder purposes. He thought that if twine and salt could be brought in through the Customs free for fishing purposes, free seed corn could be in the same way supplied to farmers.

Mr. Laurier inquired as to the intentions of the Government with regard to fixing a day for the discussion of the motion of the member for Muskoka (Mr. O'Brien) on the Jesuits' Estates Endowment Bill.

Sir John Macdonald said that in consequence of an informal communication from the leader of the Opposition he had conferred with the member for Muskoka, and with the consent of the hon. gentleman he proposed to bring on Supply early on Tuesday, when an opportunity would be given for moving the motion.

Mr. Laurier—Then we may expect the debate to come on Tuesday next?

Sir John Macdonald—Yes, if the hon. member proceeds with his motion.

Mr. Davin inquired whether the Minister of Marine and Fisheries was taking steps to have the lakes and rivers of the Northwest Territories stocked with varieties of fish not now found in those waters, but which from analogy and according to the opinion of competent persons should thrive there.

Mr Tupper said the department was making inquiries, and had received reports on the subject, and was now considering the difficulties connected with safely transporting fry to the waters in question.

Mr. Jones (Halifax), before the orders of the day, drew attention to the circumstances connected with the construction of a short line from the St. Lawrence to Moncton via Mattawamkeag and Harvey, and from Fredericton to Salisbury. In 1885 the Government granted a subvention of $250,000 per year for twenty years to the International Railway Company, or more properly the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. He quoted from a statement made by Sir Charles Tupper at the time, in which he distinctly assured the House that this subsidy would not be paid unless the line was fully completed. The company had failed to carry out the terms of their agreement by leaving that portion of the line from Mattawamkeag to Harvey and Salisbury unfinished, and he hoped the nature of the contract was such that the Government were able to protect the treasury from being drawn upon for the full amount of the subsidy in consequence of this failure. He was desirous that the contract should be laid before the House.

Sir John Macdonald said the papers would be brought down in a few days.

Mr. Jamieson moved the House into Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters.

Mr. Paterson (Brant) said he was informed that the members of another Order of Foresters in Canada were apprehensive that the incorporation now of this Order might deprive them of the right to the distinctive name of Foresters in the general Bill incorporating all friendly societies, which was promised next year. He asked that the third reading be deferred till Friday, so that the other branches of this Order might be heard from.

Mr. Hall said the solicitor for the Independent Order, now being incorporated, had officially assured him, as Chairman of the Banking and Commerce Committee, that the Independent Order would not object to the other Orders of Foresters using their distinctive name. In fact the title "Independent Order" implied that there were other Orders of this association.

The Bill was reported from the committee with some slight amendments.

On the third reading of the Bill respecting reciprocity in wrecking,

Mr. Charlton moved an amendment looking towards reciprocity in towage.

Mr. Ferguson (Welland) supported the motion. He believed the passage of the Bill would show that there was no permanence in protection to Canadian industries. If there was no more permanence in the National Policy than the passage of this Bill would show, he would say it was time they changed their policy and ceased to delude investors. (Opposition applause.)

Mr. Waldie—Come over here.

Mr. Ferguson contended that if there were reciprocity, the Canadian wrecker should be placed on the same footing as the American wrecker, and be allowed to import his coal and raw material free of duty. (Opposition applause.) At least he hoped the House would support Mr. Charlton's amendment.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said that to tack on the amendment would destroy the Bill.

Sir Donald Smith supported the Bill, and trusted the House would accept it without the amendment.

The House divided on Mr. Charlton's amendment, which was lost by a vote of 56 yeas and 108 nays.

The Bill was read a third time.

Mr. Mitchell—This is clear evidence of want of confidence in the Government with reference to their policy on this subject. I would like to know what they are going to do.

Mr. Gilmour asked when the Bill with reference to frauds in milk would be considered.

Mr. Boyle said he would be prepared to go on with it next time it was reached.

Mr. Wallace asked when the Government would be prepared to have the Anti-Combines Bill proceeded with. He wanted to go on at the earliest opportunity and have a full discussion.

Sir Hector Langevin replied that he could not answer the question without consulting the First Minister.

In reply to Mr. Laurier it was stated by Sir Hector Langevin that the business for to-morrow would be the consideration of the Franchise Bill and that dealing with bills of exchange.

Mr. Tupper introduced a Bill respecting the harbor of Belleville in the Province of Ontario. He explained that the Bill proposed to repeal the existing Act, by which the harbor fees are collected by the town and place the harbor in commission.

The Bill was read a first time.

Mr. Sproule inquired if it was the intention of the Government, in view of extensive adulteration of lard imported from the United States, as shown by the report of the chief analyst in bulletin No. 7, Inland Revenue Department, to provide against its being brought into this country either by increased duty or otherwise.

Mr. Foster said the Government were not in a position to give an explicit answer to the question, but the subject was under consideration.

The House went into committee on the proposed resolution amending the Customs Act.

Mr. Bowell said that the changes proposed were not of the radical character which one would suppose them to be from reading the comments upon them in the newspapers. He did not propose to find fault with those comments, because the resolutions were so vague as to be easily misunderstood. The first amendment proposed would provide that no merchandise could be brought into Canada at night or on public holidays except by railway or boat. It had been the custom for persons to cart goods over the border at night and have them entered at the Custom house in the morning. If they were caught smuggling the excuse would be made that they intended to take the goods to the Customhouse next day.

Mr. Scriver—What do you mean by night? Would that include all the hours of darkness?

Mr. Bowell replied that by night he meant after office hours. It was also proposed to enact that inland transportation should be added to the value of goods, no matter from what country they were imported. It was a mistake to suppose that this was a new proposal. Under the present law the inland rates were added to the values, except where the goods were imported from Great Britain and Ireland. The proposal was to strike out this exception and treat all nations alike.

Mr. Casey—Very disloyal.

Mr. Bowell said it would not be considered disloyal when the reasons were known.

Mr. Paterson (Brant) asked if it was not true that the American Customs authorities had abandoned the provision in their law for adding inland charges to the value for duty.

Mr. Bowell said his latest information was that this was still the law in force in the United States. The motive in adding inland charges was not so much to increase the revenue as to secure greater uniformity in the cost of goods imported.

Mr. Paterson (Brant) read from the report of the special United States committee to the effect that the clause in the Customs regulations adding inland charges to value for duty had been repealed.

The resolution was reported, and a Bill founded on the same was introduced and read a first time.

Sir John Macdonald moved the House in committee to consider the resolution providing for pensions to certain members of the Northwest Mounted Police force. He stated that the object of the resolution was the greater efficiency of the force.

Mr. Mills regretted to see this proposal brought in, because it extended the pension principle, which he thought should be curtailed in every possible way. He did not think it desirable to retain the men on the force for long periods, for the reason that if so retained they became unsettled and unfit for any of the ordinary occupations of life.

Mr. McMullen opposed the pension, as the Mounted Police were at present getting every dollar they were worth.

Mr. Mitchell was against pensions altogether.

Mr. Wilson (Elgin) criticised the ann