A MAD GIRL'S FREAK.

Flying Stark Naked From an Asylum Through a Chicago Park in the Night.

A Chicago despatch says: Last night at 10 o'clock Miss Clara Miller, aged 19, a daughter of a millionaire, John Miller, of Austin, Ill., escaped from a private insane asylum in the neighborhood of Lincoln Park, in this city, where she was undergoing treatment. The girl fled through Lincoln Park, and as she ran, divested herself of her sealskin coat, hat, etc., which she threw away while running like a deer. Having darted hither and thither through the winding pathways of the park, meanwhile tearing off the remainder of her clothes, Miss Miller finally succeeded in divesting herself of every part of clothing, even to her shoes and stockings, and in this condition continued to flee through the park in a southerly direction, startling the few people who happened to be abroad in the park on so chilly a night and frightening the horses of belated drivers homeward bound. Park Police Officer Bellefisle saw the apparition as it rushed madly along, and gave chase. On it sped, spreading terror. When directly east of the park engine room it darted straight toward the building and with a tremendous bound sprang at an open window, falling into the engine room. Officer Bellefisle caught a glance of the flying form and, with a cry of horror, darted forward in the dark to catch it. He soon brought the fireman in with the exclamation: "Great heavens, come quick! it's a woman and she has no clothes on at all!"

"Yes, I am a *girl*, but don't tell anybody," answered the woman whom the policeman had caught and was too astonished to let go. "I want to stay here tonight and don't want any one to know where I am."

"But you haven't any clothes on, not even shoes and stockings," said Officer Bellefisle, "and you are cold. Where are your clothes?"

"They are about a mile from here, up in the park. I pulled them all off so I could outrun the doctors and the nurse, and so people wouldn't know me, and I did outrun them and people got scared of me and ran away and the horses all got scared, too, and I ran in here and am going to stay, too."

The engineer's old stiff and greasy overalls were produced by the fireman, and the now shivering girl was induced to put them on. Then the old coat was brought and wrapped around the slender form and buttoned up to the chin. A light was brought and both men were astonished to see before them a tall, slender, delicate-looking woman, with a skin as white as snow, an oval face with refinement, cultivation and intellect showing in every line, dark gray eyes, with a sparkling, alert expression, and black hair. The North Halsted street patrol waggon was called, and the poor girl was taken to the East Chicago Avenue station, but an hour later she was returned to the sanitarium in charge of the physicians.

A RELIC OF OTHER DAYS.

The Late Duchess of Cambridge Congratulated her Son on his Seventieth Birthday.

A London cable says: The demise of the venerable Duchess of Cambridge within three months of completing her 92nd year, and just ten days after congratulating her son on the morning of his 70th birthday, severs the last remaining link which connects the Court of George III. with his granddaughter. Although the Duchess was able to receive representatives of four generations, who brought their presents as usual on July 25th last, it was only too evident that her strength was failing fast. In the following month she took to her bed, from which she never again rose. There was no pain or suffering at the last, and, although she was unable to listen to the martial music she loved so well, a piano was wheeled into her bed-room that she might enjoy the singing and playing of Signor Tosti. Her memory retained its full vigor, and almost to the end she could recollect the events of the day quite as distinctly as the conversations of George III. and Queen Charlotte, or such remote events as her standing on the terrace at Rumpenheim and seeing Napoleon riding away after his defeat at Leipsic. The Duchess, in spite of her kindness of heart, was a woman of iron will and indomitable energy. She entertained decided opinions on certain subjects, and never failed to express them. In her George IV. always found a courageous champion, for she never forgot his kindness to her brother-in-law, whose miniature surrounded by diamonds was one of her most prized treasures.

DIED AMONG STRANGERS.

A Toronto Woman's Sad Story and Lonely Death.

A Harrisville despatch says: Mrs. Annie Gardner, aged 32, was found dead in bed at this place on Friday morning. Five years ago she was a happy wife and the mother of two bright boys. She then lived with her husband in Toronto. An estrangement occurred and one night her husband took the two boys and came to Michigan. The distracted wife and mother followed, and after a weary search, located him near Green Bush, a small village six miles south of Harrisville. Mrs. Gardner came by steamer to Harrisville, but her husband learned of her arrival and at once fled to Saginaw, where the two boys afterwards died. The mother followed the husband to Saginaw, only to learn of the death of her two boys and that the father had buried them in an obscure spot. She, after a long search, found the grave and had their remains exhumed and buried in the cemetery. Then the heart-broken mother returned to this place, where her sad story gained her shelter and friends. She was still young, but care and sorrow had whitened her hair, and her bowed form seemed more like that of a person far advanced in years than that of a woman of her age. Then came the end of her death, and the coroner's jury returned a verdict that Mrs. Gardner died through the visitation of God by natural causes.

BOTH BAD SHOTS.

Pistol Practice Between a Robber and an Express Agent.

A Winnipeg despatch says: At Indian Head yesterday morning a bold attempt was made to rob the C. P. R. and Dominion Express Company's office of a large sum of money. Agent Lewis had retired at 11.30 leaving three packages of money in charge of Night Operator Ross for shipment. About midnight a man came to the waiting-room office and rapped. On opening the upper half of the door a masked man presented a full cocked revolver, covering Ross, and said, "I want that money you have in the drawer without a word." Ross went to the drawer across the office, keeping his eye on the robber until he got hold of his revolver lying in the drawer with the money. He then immediately blew out the lamp, and the robber fired instantly, just missing the operator. Ross returned the fire just as the robber turned to go out of the waiting-room. The bullet penetrated the door behind him. Ross then followed him to the platform, where they exchanged shots again, the second bullet from the robber penetrating Ross' hat. Police have arrived from Qu'Appelle and will take up the trail by which the robber escaped in the darkness.

May a Man Starve Himself?

An Atlanta paper says: "The long and fatal fast of John Adams (under sentence for some monetary transaction) has excited the wonder of the public, and various comments on the course of those who had him in charge are heard. Are they responsible for his death. That question was freely discussed about Atlanta yesterday, and the opinions expressed were varied. Many people thought that the officers in whose care Adams was are responsible for his death. Others thought not, arguing that if Adams wanted to kill himself he had that right. Could he have been kept alive? Physicians say he could."

Believed to be Dying.

A Brantford despatch says: Almira Wingarner, the mother of the child which she and the grandmother are accused of murdering, is so ill that little hopes are held out for her recovery. She has been released from jail, but it is not thought that her life can be much prolonged.

At a fencing club in London the other day a fencer, making a heavy lunge, smashed his adversary's wire mask and drove the foil completely through his eye into the brain, killing him almost instantly.

"I have an account of a big land slide," said the new reporter. "What head-ball I put it under?" "Put it under the 'Real Estate Transfers,'" replied the uncle editor.

Mr. Spurgeon hopes to continue preaching twice on Sundays, as well as on Thursday nights, at the Metropolitan Tabernacle for many months to come. No permanent injury remains from his recent accident.

NOT MUCH ROMANCE IN IT.

Eliza Jane Pugh Sues Some Money from George McGowan for Damages of Promise.

A Kingston despatch says: At the Assize Court to-day (Friday) Eliza Jane Pugh, aged 37, recovered $750 and costs from George McGowan, aged 60, a neighbor, deaf and decrepid. Eliza, wearing a long cloak and a dashing Gainsborough hat, told of the engagement of the old wooer to her. They met first at a funeral, and George besought her to let him see her often. She assented, and fortnightly, rain or shine, the ancient suitor hitched his chair close to Eliza's and talked with her about farm produce and a little about love. Summoning up courage, he at length asked Eliza if he dare ask her to marry him. She asked him if he liked any one better than her. He said "No." On his next visit he asked her to be his wife, and she accepted him. The wedding was held back at his request until a house was finished. About Christmas, 1887, he wanted to get married, but she asked him to wait until after Christmas. When she was ready for the ceremony to take place he said he was sick. At last he asked to be relieved from his contract. He offered her $1,000. She refused it, but would have taken $2,000. No letters passed between the pair. One day, in talking to McGowan's sister, that lady said George was looking for a housekeeper, and Eliza journally remarked, "Send him along this way!" This remark was made before their engagement. McGowan made her presents, giving her a gold watch and chain. She returned the chain because it was his daughter's. He said he was sick, but she did not think he was very sick, as he always looked the same to her. She had refused an offer of marriage from one T. Stevenson. Mr. Milsap, a widower, had also visited her, but she never kept company with him as a lover. In cross-examination Mr. McIntyre, Q.C., asked Miss Pugh, "Are you willing to marry him now?" Witness—"I like defendant well enough, but before I would marry him he would have to give an account of his past conduct." Her wedding outfit cost $50. Some minor evidence was submitted, but no defence was set up. The jury awarded their verdict after a short absence.

AND SHE LOVES HIM STILL.

He Gouged Out Both Her Eyes, but She Came to See Him in Prison.

An Auburn, N. Y., telegram says: A large, middle-aged woman, blind in both eyes and led by a girl of 18, applied at the prison gate yesterday morning for admission. She asked to see William Bohan, her husband, who was received in a draft from Sing Sing last October and was serving a 27-years' sentence for gouging her eyes out. Because of this terrible crime, Bohan has been ostracised by his fellow-convicts. Even thieves, burglars and murderers show their detestation of a man who could treat his wife so. For the past two weeks Bohan has been an inmate of the hospital, suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia. He has been in communication with his wife, and when she heard he was sick she determined to visit him, arriving at the prison yesterday accompanied by her niece. She was permitted to visit her husband in the hospital, and their meeting was very affectionate. He walked up to her and, placing his hands on her cheeks, kissed her several times. He then led her to a chair near his bed and they spent an hour in earnest conversation, during which the convict-husband cried like a child. The woman's niece, a sister's daughter, received the man very coolly, and through the interview she never spoke to her uncle. To a reporter Mrs. Bohan said that, while she was unable to account for her feelings, she still loved the man and would live with him again to-morrow if he were released from prison. She added that it was hard to keep him in prison, as it did her no good and has an injury to him. She excused his crime by saying that he was intoxicated, else he never would have injured her.

"When sober," said she, "he always treated me kindly."

She added, that when sent to prison he decided to her all his property, amounting to about $7,000. She said: "A wife's a wife, and I can't help my feelings. I love my husband still, and would do anything for him. As soon as I am able, I shall set about obtaining his pardon and, if successful, we shall live together as before."

A FATHER'S REVENGE.

He Did Not Speak to his Daughter for Fifty Years.

A Ballietville, Pa., despatch says: Fifty years ago James Martin, a well-to-do farmer living near this place, refused to purchase his 15 year old daughter a dress that she very much coveted, on the plea that he could not afford it. It was a few days before St. Valentine's Day. The daughter was a quick-tempered girl, and took her father's refusal to purchase her the dress much to heart. On St. Valentine's Day she sent him a valentine representing him to be a miser. From that day he never spoke to her. She married and lived on a farm adjoining her father's. With her husband and her children Farmer Martin was on the kindest and most familiar terms, but he never noticed his daughter. Last week he died. He left an estate valued at $45,000. To his aged widow he left $30,000. To his son-in-law he bequeathed the remainder of the estate, provided he survived his wife, the farmer's daughter. If the son-in-law died first, then the $15,000 was to be divided among his three children. To his daughter Farmer Martin bequeathed "a package to be found in his trunk, tied with a green ribbon and sealed with green wax." When this was opened it was found to be the unfortunate valentine.

Latest Scottish News.

Prof. Blaikie, of Edinburgh, starts this month for the United States to visit his son in California.

A movement is on foot to raise funds for a flag for the flagstaff which marks the spot where Bruce's standard waved at the battle of Bannockburn.

Right Hon. Charles Thompson Ritchie, President of the Local Government Board in the present British Government, was born at Dundee 51 years ago.

Mrs. Jessie Macaulay, or Mackenzie, has died in Stornoway at the remarkable age of 105 years. She lived during the reigns of four Sovereigns of Great Britain.

The Edinburgh Town Council has resolved by a majority of 22 to 14 not to elect representative elders to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

A memorial tablet has been placed next to the Montrose monument in St Giles', Edinburgh, recording the execution and burial along with the Marquis of his friend and follower Sir William Hay, of Delgaty.

Rev. John Robertson, of Stonehaven, believes he will see the poet Burns in heaven not far distant from the apostle Paul. He says "Robbie Burns was ten thousand times better than many of his white-tied contemporaries."

At the instance of the Marquis of Bute, who is now proprietor of the Falkland estate, excavations are at present being carried on at and near the site of the Old Falkland Palace, with the view of discovering any objects of historical interest which may be lying among the ruins.

Captain Edward Scott, who took part in the Garibaldian insurrection against King Bomba of Naples, died at Greenock on the 18th ult. Captain Scott entered Naples Bay after the insurrection, and landed troops without losing a man. He was for some time in command of the steamers of the Trans-Atlantic trade.

Surely there are fewer salmon in this stream now than there were some years ago, a keen Scotch angler remarked to a west-country native. "On-ay, nae doot," he replied, "Ever since the Disruption the salmon have been leavin' the river; but," he added, in a more cheerful tone, "Dr. Moncrieff says that whenever the church will get her rights again, which he thinks will be very soon, the fush will all come back."

A Great World to Him.

The minister called one afternoon to see Mrs. Brown, and at a moment when she was out of the room, being in a sermonizing mood, he said to little Johnnie: "This is an unreasonable world, my young friend." "You bet it is," assented little Johnnie, in a way that left no doubt as to his sincerity. "Teacher licks me when I don't know enough, and dad takes it out of me when I know too much."

A Cordial Welcome.

Visiting mother-in-law—How glad I am to see you, my dear daughter.

Daughter-in-law—I am so glad to see you. It is so kind in you to travel that long distance just to see me. Take off your things. Now that you are here you must not think of leaving us before the first train in the morning.

STANLEY AND EMIN.

Further Particulars of the Explorer's Wanderings—Emin Contemplates Remains.

A London cable says: Stanley in his letter says his expedition was 160 days in the forest—one continuous, unbroken, compact forest. The grass land was traversed in eight days. North and south the forest extends from Nyangive to the southern borders of Monbuttu. East and west it embraces all from the Congo at the mouth of the Aruwhimi to about east longitude 29°, latitude 40°. The superficial extent of the tract described totally covered by forest is 246,000 square miles. North of the Congo, between Upoto and Aruwhimi, the forest embraces another 90,000 square miles. Between Yambunga and Nyanza Stanley came across five distinct languages. The land slopes gently from the crest of the plateau above Mt. Nyanza down to the Congo River. Fifty miles from his camp on the Nyanza Stanley saw a towering mountain, its summit covered with snow, probably 18,000 feet above the sea. It is called Ruwenzori, and will prove a rival to Kilimandjaro. Stanley does not think this is the Gordon Bennett Mountain in Gambaragara.

Stanley says Emin Pasha has two battalions of regulars, the first consisting of about 750 rifles and the second of 640 men. Besides these he has a respectable force of irregulars, artisans, clerks and servants. "Altogether," Emin said, "if I consent to go away from here we shall have about 5,000 people with us. We have such a large number of women and children—probably 10,000 people altogether—how can they all be brought out of here?" Stanley told Emin carriers for the women and children were not needed. The women could walk and the children could be loaded on donkeys. Stanley strove hard to persuade Emin to leave, but the latter brought up various objections. He desired to send away with Stanley 100 Egyptians who undermined his authority and who wanted to leave. But the regulars were having such a good time that he thought they would not care to leave. Emin did not care to leave the regulars behind. He feared they would fight among themselves and that would be their ruin.

Stanley concluded, "I left Mr. Jephson 13 Soudanese, and sent a message to be read to the troops as the Pasha requested. Everything else is left until I return with the united expedition to the Nyanza, within two months. The Pasha proposed to visit Fort Bodo, taking Mr. Jephson with him. At Fort Bodo I have left instructions to the officers to destroy the fort and accompany the Pasha to the Nyanza. I hope to meet them all again on the Nyanza, as I intend making a short cut to the Nyanza along a new route."

A COMMON-SENSE LETTER.

To the Editor:—I see that newspaper articles are again making their appearance calling attention to matters pertaining to health as well as to the means whereby disease may be removed and good health preserved. I am thereby reminded that I have received from time to time pamphlet publications issued by the well-known firm of H. H. Warner & Co., which dwell upon the history and growth of kidney diseases; showing how such is the cause of consumption, insanity, brain and nervous disorders, which can only be successfully treated by removing the primary disease from the kidneys. At the same time care is taken to remind the reader that Warner's Safe Cure is the only means whereby the physician or the individual can successfully prevent and cure this class of disease.

Whilst I have personal cause to feel grateful to Warner's Safe Cure for the benefit which I derived from it when suffering from kidney troubles last spring, I cannot see, since that remedy is already so well known in every household, why the parties interested in its manufacture should continue to expend money in calling attention to what the public already knows so well. I am aware, Mr. Editor, that the members of the medical profession are seldom disposed to give due credit to proprietary medicines, but public confidence is likely to be even more shaken in those learned gentlemen since the startling disclosures in the Robinson poisoning cases were made in Somerville, Mass.

Here it was discovered, through the efforts of an insurance company, that eight cases of death from arsenical poisoning had occurred—seven of them in one family, and within five years, and the other that of a relative—wherein the true cause of death had not been even suspected by prominent physicians who were in attendance, but who treated the cases for other causes, and finally, when death occurred, issued certificates for such causes as pneumonia, typhoid fever, meningitis, etc.

After such an evidence of the utter incompetency of those physicians who were regarded as experts in their profession, I cannot conceive why it will be longer necessary for further advertising to be done in behalf of Warner's Safe Cure, since I deem the Somerville disclosure to be the best possible endorsement of the good sense manifested by those who take matters of health in their own hands and use a remedy which experience has shown to be fully adapted for the purposes intended, instead of trusting themselves in experimental hands.

EXPERIENCE.

Latest from Ireland.

Prince Albert Victor is to visit Belfast on the 21st May.

The number of emigrants who left Irish ports in 1888 was 79,911, a decrease of 3,991 as compared with 1887.

The Lord-Lieutenant has appointed Mr. Hugh McTernan to be a Resident Magistrate for County Roscommon.

The defalcations of the two officials of a bank in Dublin who were arrested in Spain are now said to amount to £20,000.

President Porter, of the Queen's College, Belfast, died on the 15th ult. from congestion of the brain, after a few days' illness.

The committee appointed to inquire as to the advisability of holding an international exhibition in Belfast has reported adversely on the scheme.

The Grand Jury of Wexford has awarded Constable Cornelius O'Brien £500 compensation for injuries received at an eviction at Coolroe last August.

Lord Stanley's Fall Programme.

An Ottawa despatch says: The city of London will invite Lord Stanley to open the Provincial Fair in September next. The Secretary of the Brantford fair wrote up the Governor-General asking him to open the exhibition during the second week of September. A reply has been sent "That His Excellency's official duties will compel him during the early part of the month to reside in Quebec, where he will have to be for the arrival of the fleet and of the new admiral whom he will meet for the first time on that occasion. He regrets, therefore, that he will be deprived by circumstances and by the fact that in the latter end of September he has made arrangements to go to British Columbia of the pleasure of availing himself of their most courteous invitation." This may be regarded as an answer to the request to open the Provincial Exhibition in London.

Feeding Apples to Dairy Cows.

A farmer reports his experience in feeding apples to dairy cows as follows: "A small Devon heifer that dropped her first calf in January ran in an ordinary pasture the following summer and was fed windfall apples night and morning, gradually increasing the amount until she had a bushel per day. I measured the milk every day and found a general increase, then I fed less and less two or three days and at the close of the week she had none, when she gave two quarts less, beer measure. I was selling the milk at 5 cents per quart. I repeated the experiment and obtained the same results. In feeding, I have found it safer to cut the apples than to feed them whole, as there is less danger of their getting choked and less danger of getting sore gums, as sometimes happens from eating hard apples whole. There is not much danger in feeding all large or small apples alone, the danger is with medium-sized mixed with large ones."

A Complicated Family.

Mack Carter, a son of Bill Carter, married Tuck Phillips' daughter, and Tuck Phillips married Bill Carter's daughter, and Bill Carter married Tuck Phillips' daughter. Bill Carter is therefore Tuck Phillips' son-in-law and father-in-law, and Tuck Phillips is his father-in-law's son's father-in-law, while Bill Carter's son's wife is his father-in-law's daughter. Now, if Tuck Phillips has a daughter born to him she will be Bill Carter's father-in-law's child and at the same time his son-in-law's child. But the thing to tell is what relationship would arise between the respective children of the three couples in case they have children. Can anyone tell?—*Gallatin (Tenn.) News.*

It is not what we intend, but what we are, that makes us useful.

HE LOVED HIS SERING WIFE.

Story of a Man Who Spent Years Searching for His Runaway Spouse.

A special from Wilkesbarre, Pa., says: For over a week a striking figure has been seen on the streets of Wilkesbarre. It is that of a man with iron-gray hair and moustache. He is tall, erect and handsome, and appears to be 50 years of age, but is really only 37. His name is Morris Schultz. The home of Mr. Schultz is in St. Louis, where his father is a wealthy commission merchant. The son came to Wilkesbarre in search of his wife, who deserted him four years ago, stealing from him $10,000. He searched all over the country for her and found her in this city yesterday. She eluded him, but he followed her to Penn Haven, where there was a meeting, tears and a reconciliation. They will return to St. Louis together. Mr. Schultz said that five years ago, when in the employ of his father at a salary of $2,500 a year, he was sent on an errand across the Mississippi. While crossing the river he rescued a beautiful young lady who had fallen into the water. He made her acquaintance and that of an old lady, introduced as her mother. Soon afterward Mr. Schultz married his fair debtor. For a few months they lived happily together, he says, but gradually the wife became very extravagant. He tried to please her, and rather than admit his inability to furnish her the money she demanded, he began to tap the till in his father's store, for small sums at first, but gradually increasing his peculations until nearly $30,000 had been taken. The natural result followed. His theft was discovered. Next came dismissal from his father's employ, a threatened prosecution, which was never carried into effect, disgrace and humiliation. When his father dismissed him young Schultz had saved from his salary and "takings" about $6,000. With this money he visited the gambling dens of the Missouri metropolis. His fortunes varied for awhile, but one eventful night, four years ago, he staked his all on the result of one deal of the cards and won $10,000. He then resolved to quit the game, and, after placing a snug sum on deposit with a wealthy friend, he took his winnings home to his wife and told her all about his lucky stroke. That night while asleep he was chloroformed, and when he recovered next day he found himself alone. His wife and her mother had disappeared, together with his money. He reported the matter to the police, and the old lady was found, but the young wife had left the city and had taken the money with her. Schultz for the first time ascertained that the women were not mother and daughter. He continued to love the girl, however, and determined to find her. He was at last successful after his long search.

TELL TALE LETTERS.

Lord Beaumont Will Appeal to the House of Lords for Divorce.

A London cable says: A most sensational case will shortly come up for trial here, which will rival even the famous Colin Campbell divorce case in revolting details. The petitioner is Lord Beaumont, a member of the House of Lords, who bases his suit on certain letters which his wife had addressed to certain female friends, and of which he has obtained possession. The absence of any male co-respondents debars Lord Beaumont from bringing his petition before the Divorce Court, as the British code only admits of divorce on the ground of infidelity. Owing to the peculiar, and as yet unprecedented, nature of the case, Lord Beaumont has been obliged to formulate his petition in the shape of an appeal to the House of Lords—his peers—to annul his marriage.

Lord Beaumont is a good-looking fellow, 34 years of age, member of an ancient family and, though poor as a church mouse, was considered a good match. He has a creditable military record, fought bravely at Ulundi, in the Zulu war, with the Lancers, and has received crosses of military merit from the King of Bavaria and from the Grand Dukes of Mecklenburg and Baden.

On his return from America he made the acquaintance of Mr. Woolcon Isaacson, the husband of Mme. Elise, the fashionable milliner of Regent street, who used to make the dresses for the Princess of Wales, and who had amassed a considerable fortune.

A few years ago Mme. Elise said her business for £50,000, put her husband into Parliament, bought a big house, and began to entertain lavishly. She was presented at court as the wife of a member of Parliament, in due course; and the Princess of Wales, who received her, remarked at the time that when her milliner passed before her with a proud smile of recognition, she scarcely knew whether to be annoyed or amused. But Madame flourished socially, and a year ago married her daughter Violet to Lord Beaumont. The bride was a small brunette, quite pretty, well educated by the indulgent mother, and brought her husband a snug dowry. Up till three weeks ago every body supposed that the marriage was a happy one.

Never Tired.

When this country was first settled there was an impression among the colonists that the Indians had no intelligence or craft in their relations with the white men. The latter soon found, however, that this was not the case. Some of the farmers attempted to make farm servants of the Indians, but discovered that they had a propensity to get tired "so soon after they began work that their services were of little value. One day a farmer was visited by a stalwart Indian, who said; "Me want work."

"No," said the farmer, "you will get tired."

"No, no," said the Indian, "me never get tired!"

The farmer, taking his word for it, set the Indian at work and went away about some other business. Toward noon he returned to the place and found the Indian sound asleep under a tree.

"Look here, look here," shouted the farmer, shaking the Indian violently, "you told me that you never got tired, and yet here you are stretched out on the ground!"

"Ugh," said the Indian, rubbing his eyes and slowly clambering to his feet, "it me not lie down, me get tired like the rest!"

Spring Styles.

Heavy overcoats will not be worn after June 1st.

Spring poetry comes in four line verses this year.

Trousers are worn still, except the very loud patterns.

White duck trousers will be the thing for yachting. Canvas-back duck has gone out.

Large hats will be fashionable after a night with the boys.

No change in their crowns will be made by the iron kings this summer.

Fashionable dogs will wear muzzles in July and August.

The ear-muff is no longer worn by really fashionable people.

The largest diamonds will be found on the baseball grounds.

Umpires will wear hand-painted black eyes.

Power of Association.

Mrs. De Temper (looking up from the paper)—Well, I declare! Another woman, single-handed, has captured a burglar. I should think she would have been killed by the brute; but the paper says the moment she grabbed a poker and made a dash for him his knees trembled and his teeth shook, and he sank to the floor in affright.

Mr. De Temper—He is probably a married man.

A Stayer.

In the parlor at 12.30 a.m.:

"Excuse me, Harry; papa is calling."

"Certainly, Evaline."

Evaline (on her return to the parlor)—I'm sorry, Harry, but you'd better go. Papa says he hasn't got 5 rooms for running an all-night place.

WARNER'S Safe Cure removes defective vision and sight. Why? Because it gets rid of the poisonous kidney acid circulating in the blood. Impaired vision is caused by advanced kidney disease, another name for Bright's disease, which "has no symptom of its own." Warner's Safe Cure removes the cause, when normal vision returns.

"If I knock three times on the coffin-lid during the church service you must let me out," said James Dailey, of Providence, as he was nearing his end the other day. And James knocked four times his wishes might have been heeded. But he didn't knock at all, and his neighbors buried him.

"Yes," said Robinson, "our party had fair success on our fishing excursion; but it was all due to Dumley." "Is he an expert fisherman?" "No, he doesn't know a sardine from a salt mackerel; but he was thoughtful enough to bring some fish-hooks along."—*Harper's Bazar.*

The man who mustered his courage said it made him feel hot.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Choquette, on motion for the adoption of the report of the Printing Committee, moved in amendment that the report be referred back to the committee with instructions to inquire into and report upon the circumstances connected with the dismissal of Messrs. Tremblay and Poirier, French translators.

The Speaker ruled the amendment out of order.

The motion was carried.

Mr. O'Brien, in moving for the correspondence with reference to the arrears of annuities due to Indians who surrendered their lands under the Robinson Treaty, said it was a shame that these people should be kept out of their rights simply because the matter was in dispute between the Dominion and Provincial Governments.

Mr. Dawson said that the opening up of the country north of Lake Superior to settlement was affecting a great change in the circumstances of the Indians there. The game upon which they relied almost wholly for subsistence was fast disappearing, and they would soon become dependent on the Government for support in the same way as the Indians of the plains. He urged that some arrangement should be come to for the payment of the arrears due to these Indians.

Sir John Macdonald said—No doubt some hardship had been caused by the non-payment of the arrears in the case referred to. The difficulty in regard to the settlement of this claim had existed for many years, and was present to the mind of the leader of the late Government (Mr. Mackenzie), who placed a sum of money at the disposal of these Indians for their temporary relief, pending the settlement of their claim. Some correspondence had taken place with the Ontario Government on the subject, but it appears that the Government of Quebec was also concerned, and correspondence with them would be necessary. He hoped that in further negotiations, soon to be had with the Ontario Government, the subject would receive consideration.

The motion was carried.

Sir John Macdonald said—Mr. Speaker, it is my lamentable duty to have to announce the decease of the Hon. John Henry Pope, my friend and colleague. Although the event was not unexpected, yet the blow is so severe that when it falls I feel I cannot say more just now. I shall therefore move the adjournment of the House. I have no doubt that an opportunity will be taken by myself and by some hon. members on both sides to express the great regret which this House and the country feel in the loss of Mr. Pope. In consequence of the great desire, I believe, on both sides to get through with the business of the session as specially as it properly can be, I will move now that the House adjourn, instead of moving to-morrow, and as there are some private Bills standing which ought to be reached, I will consent to the House taking the first hour after recess for that purpose.

Mr. Laurier—I certainly deem it my duty to second the motion which has just been made. As the right hon. Premier has said, the death of Mr. Pope was not at all unexpected, and under such circumstances the event does not present the harrowing grief which the sudden termination of a useful career would be sure to produce. At the same time the country will realize that it is no ordinary or common life which has been ended. As an opportunity will, no doubt, be given the House again to express its views I shall say no more at present.

Mr. Mitchell—I feel that in this event I have lost a very old personal friend. The deceased gentleman occupied a prominent place in every public movement in Canada for the last twenty-five years, and was universally respected, and passing from the Cabinet he has left scarcely a man possessing qualifications superior to his in a certain line. We have looked forward to this event for the last few days with very deep regret. I am sure the country will unite in regretting the decease of one who, had he lived and enjoyed his health, would have continued to perform those useful services to the country which he has so faithfully performed for many years.

Sir Richard Cartwright intimated that on going into Supply to-morrow he would, without offering an amendment, briefly refer to certain facts in connection with the recent 3 per cent. loan, and he hoped the Finance Minister would be able to make certain explanations which he deemed necessary to the better understanding of the subject.

Sir John Thompson, on motion for the second reading of the Franchise Bill, explained that the object of the Bill was to make the printed electoral lists now ready in the Printing Bureau available for revision during the present year. It provided that as soon after the 1st of June as practicable, and availing himself of all the sources of information which the present law provides should be made available, the revising officer shall proceed to make a supplementary list of those who are to be added to the list as now printed and of those who are to be struck off. These lists so prepared by him are to be transmitted to the proper officer in Ottawa, to be printed as additions to and corrections of the list as now set up. The lists, so amended, shall be forwarded to the returning officer in sufficient numbers to enable him to post them in proper places and to distribute them through the polling districts to the proper persons, and from these the final lists upon revision are prepared. It was proposed that the revision should take place in this way during the present year.

Mr. Edgar said the most acceptable Bill would be one repealing the Franchise Act. The amendments proposed were no doubt necessary to carry out the new system for printing the lists. He would, however, ask the House to strike out the clause providing that the preliminary list shall be made up by the revising barrister from the assessment roll and from any information he might obtain from any source. He would suggest that in making the lists regard be had to the last revised voters' list, since it is assessment rolls and that, for the purpose of striking out those who had died, the revising barrister should procure copies of official lists of deaths. Beyond this, he should have no power to make alterations, additions or corrections, except under statutory declaration made by the persons who shall have persons' knowledge of facts.

Mr. Charlton said the Franchise Act was cumbrous, expensive and unnecessary. He believed the Government should adopt manhood suffrage.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell) argued that the Government in adopting the franchise for the Dominion had departed from the course laid down at the Quebec convention. There was but one rational course, and that was to adopt the Provincial lists. The present law was a nuisance which should be abated.

Mr. Colter said that if the lists were revised in Haldimand this year, at least a thousand new names would be added.

Sir John Macdonald said it was unfortunate if the general question of franchise should be brought up on the Bill amending the Franchise Act. There was no danger of a general election in the near future, especially after the strong vote of confidence in the Government the other day. They would last for a year or two. (Laughter)

Mr. Mitchell—Some of these votes were given under protest.

Sir John Macdonald—Yes, but we got the votes. The protests stand for what they are worth. I ask that this Bill be considered upon its merits.

Mr. Laurier said that the position taken was that the Franchise Act was bad beyond possible remedy. He looked on franchise as a civil right which must be determined by each Province. The tendency was in the direction of manhood suffrage. The standard provided by the Dominion was not up to the standard provided by the Provinces. Though he claimed to be a Liberal of the Liberals, he would not impose upon Quebec manhood suffrage, because the convictions of the great majority of the people of that Province were against it. When he looked at France he saw that the great fault of that people was in passing from a limited franchise to manhood suffrage. The policy of England was to enlarge the suffrage gradually. Under such circumstances he moved that the Bill be not read now, but that it be resolved that in the opinion of this House the Electoral Franchise Act should be repealed, and it is practicable to revert to the plan of utilizing for elections to this House the Provincial voters' lists.

Mr. Small moved the second reading of the Bill for the relief of William Gordon Lowry.

Sir John Thompson said Divorce Bills were frequently passed by the House without the members having made themselves acquainted with the facts of the case. It was true that such case was fully inquired into by the committee of the Senate, and evidence was taken, but that did not relieve the House from the responsibility of allowing such legislation to pass. It was the imperative duty of the House to inquire into all the facts of the case as fully as if they were sitting in the capacity of a jury in a trial. After having examined the evidence [illegible] was satisfied that it was not strong enough to establish the charge of adultery, and there was room for a pretty strong presumption of collusion between the parties. Under the circumstances, he would oppose the passage of the Bill.

Mr. Jamieson said the Senate Committee, before whom the witnesses had appeared in person, had unanimously recommended that a divorce be granted.

Sir John Thompson said the Bill only passed the Senate Chamber by a bare majority.

Mr. Weldon and Mr. Davis concurred in the view of the Minister of Justice regarding the value of the evidence in the case under consideration.

On the call for yeas and nays, the motion for the second reading was lost—Yeas, 79; nays, 80.

Mr. Small moved that the Bill for the relief of Wm. G. Lowry be placed on the order for second reading to-morrow. He explained that he made the motion because, although the Bill was negatived in the second reading yesterday, he was informed by a number of members who then voted against the Bill that after having read the evidence they would support it.

The motion was carried on division.

Sir Richard Cartwright inquired if the Minister of Finance was yet in a position to make his promised statement in regard to the points he (Sir Richard Cartwright) had raised on the terms of the 3 per cent. loan.

Mr. Foster said he had read very carefully and had considered along with the officers of his department the remarks that were made by the hon. gentleman with reference to the loan of 1888, and the paragraph in the prospectus referring to the purchase of that loan for sinking fund purposes. In order to understand the matter more clearly, it would be well to go back beyond the loan of 1886 and take cognizance of the fact that our earlier loans had, in the different years in which they were negotiated, sinking funds attached, by which the Government were pledged to set apart certain sums of money each year to purchase securities, which were to be set off as against that particular loan, and this, together with the accruing interest from year to year, were to constitute a sinking fund as regards the set off, and as regards each loan. At the present time we were face to face with this fact, that as a result of these conditions we have set apart from our loans on an average about two million dollars per year, that is to say we have to buy out of stocks or securities what would be equal to two millions of dollars each year on an average to offset the loans which had sinking fund attachments. The prospectuses issued in connection with the other loan had not that clause, which bound the Government to buy out of the loans so long as they were not above par, but left it at the option of the Government when above par to buy or not, as they chose. As a matter of fact, when our stocks in 1886, for about that period, came up to or above par, sinking funds were bought out of our own stocks. Still, even though they were above par last year, we paid for sinking fund for our 4 per cent. stocks as high as 114½, or thereabouts. The prospectus of the loan of 1888, now under consideration, carried out the same principle as was observed in the prospectuses of the preceding loans. Although he was willing to grant that it was stated a little more explicitly than in the clauses of the preceding prospectuses, still there was this to be understood, that it had been the practice from the earliest time to place the Government to buy from stocks at or below par, and to use the option to purchase when they went above par. Here was a loan, the minimum price of which was fixed at 92½, and which must perforce be a stock below par, and the clause in the prospectus simply expressed the intention of the Government to purchase for the sinking fund out of that stock, which must necessarily be a stock below par. The Government did not hold that they were bound to purchase out of that stock for the purpose of the sinking fund if that stock was appreciated unreasonably, or if it was apparent that there was a combination for the purpose of raising the stock unduly. With reference to what the hon. gentleman had said as to the exhaustion of the loan long before the fixed time for its termination, that would hold good with reference to most of our stocks. For instance, in some classes of fours, which expire in 1903, we would exhaust them eleven or twelve years before the expiring of the loan, and, of course, we have reduced our debt by that much. His own opinion and the opinion of his officers was that, taking all things into consideration, there was no ground for alarm and the possible condemnation of the Government, which was rather fore-shadowed by the hon. gentleman.

Sir Richard Cartwright said that at present he would only say a few words on the subject. He feared that the Minister of Finance had not at all comprehended the probabilities, and he would not now speak of the possibilities involved in the arrangement which had been entered into. A good deal of what he said was not relevant to the subject, and several of his opinions, he was afraid, he would at a later period have to dispute. Of course it was quite true that it had been our habit to buy our own stocks, and it was very well that should be done under certain circumstances, but the hon. gentleman had failed to entirely appreciate the enormous difference between the engagement we had now entered into and our engagements of previous years. This engagement was unlimited. It had no word of restriction whatever, and it bound us to apply, under the ordinary sinking of one-half per cent. per annum, the sinking fund which probably amounted to 10 per cent. per annum towards the purchase of our loan. The one point which the hon. gentleman made, that at this present moment we were able to buy at 94½ or even lower, would prove, he was afraid, a very broken reed to lean upon. The hon. gentleman was no doubt aware that the course of business was such that when a loan of the magnitude of £4,000,000 sterling was floated in the English market a good deal of stock would for a considerable period be loose upon the market, and might, as in this case, be re-purchased at even a lower rate than was obtained for it in selling. It was not for the first few months that the result of the hon. gentleman's arrangement was likely to be felt, and no sort of conclusion could be based on what could be done at present. It was when these loans had got into the hands of permanent investors, and when they found that we were compelled to expend these enormous sums from year to year, that the full results of what the hon. gentle