NOT MUCH ROMANCE IN IT.

Eliza Jane Pugh Gets $750 from Old George McGowan for Breach 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 jocularly 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 deeded 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."

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 her death, and the coroner's jury returned a verdict that Mrs. Gardner died through the visitation of God by natural causes.

Believed to be Dying.

A Brantford despatch says: Almira Winegarner, 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.

STANLEY AND EMIN.

Further Particulars of the Explorer's Wanderings—Emin Contented to Remain.

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 Nyangiva 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 20,000 square miles. Between Yambunga and Nyanza Stanley came across five distinct languages. The land slopes gently from the crest of the plateau above the 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 Ruevenzori, 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 8,000 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, heart, 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 79,211, 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 16th 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.

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

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 effecting 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 speedily 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, the last 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 personal 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 deviated 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 ars 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 preferable 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 each 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 in the case now before the House, he 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 1888 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 1885, or 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 pledge 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. gentleman or his predecessor had done would become clearly manifest. He would not say at present how far the Finance Minister was warranted in importing words or a qualification into a prospectus so clearly as had been done here. There was a good deal to be considered before he would affirm or dissent from the position the hon. gentleman had taken. He regretted exceedingly that it was necessary that a Minister of Finance in Canada should use words which, under any conceivable circumstances or in the remotest degree, should savor of a repudiation of an agreement published broadcast from one end of the United Kingdom to the other. He did not accuse the Minister of that, but there were perplexities ahead of him with respect to the question which he did not at all appear to appreciate. He proposed at the earliest opportunity, on going into Supply, to record his opinion as to the risks we were running, and the probable contingencies involved in this loan.

On the item of $23 000 to pay the costs of arbitration between the Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway,

Sir Richard Cartwright said there must be a very large sum involved if the Government were going so expensively into the matter. He asked the nature and extent of the claim.

Sir John Macdonald replied that the Canadian Pacific Railway claimed that the British Columbia section, when handed over to them, was not up to the standard required by the contract with the Government. They claimed four or five million dollars.

The item passed.

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 arrest 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."