

WOMEN OF NERVE.

Two Ladies Each Tackle a Burglar and Win Fame.

ONE CAPTURES HER MAN.

An Alpen (Mich.) despatch says: About 4 o'clock on the morning of the 21st a girl who works at the residence of R. Bartlett, on Chisholm street, was awakened by a burglar who had broken into the house. Her cry of alarm caused the burglar to attack her. In the struggle that ensued the girl managed to seize one of the man's fingers in her mouth and she bit it severely. This sort of defence seemed to be unexpected by the burglar, and the girl, taking advantage of his confusion, let go the finger and called for help. The man now seized her by the throat, choked her a little, and then with violence if she did not cease making an alarm. The girl's screams aroused the rest of the inmates of the house, and they hurried to her room to see what was the matter. The burglar heard them and beat a hasty retreat before they could capture him. He stole a small sum of money that was in the girl's dress. The girl saw enough of the burglar's face to recognize him if she sees him again.

HE WAS TOO DAUNTY.

Sent Out Invitations to His Own Funeral and Then Drowned Himself.

A New York despatch says: Oliver P. Lewis, aged 21, clad in a full-dress suit with a white rose in his buttonhole, climbed over the iron railing of the Central Park reservoir this morning, jumped into the water and drowned himself. He had spent the night at the Murray Hill Hotel, where he had written a number of notes to relatives and friends, informing them of his intentions, and about the time that the reservoir employees were pulling his body out of the water the police were sending out a general alarm in the hope of preventing the suicide. Lewis was a clerk in Johnson & Faulkner's upholstery store and lived with his mother and two sisters. He told them last night that he was going to a party. The notes he sent from the hotel were written on black-bordered paper and contained invitations to his funeral. In the pocket of his overcoat, which he hung on the railing before jumping into the water, was a prayer-book with the leaf turned down at the Episcopal burial service and a hymn-book with a certain hymn likewise designated, evidently to be used at the funeral. Though there was a diamond stud in his immaculate white tie, and gold and silver rings on his fingers, only a few pennies were found in his pockets. It is supposed that he killed himself because unable to live in a style equal to his tastes. His father is a livery-stable keeper who was not on good terms with his son, owing to the latter's dislike of plain ways. The fact that the mother and sisters had chosen to follow young Lewis in his onslaught upon metropolitan society had also led to a breaking-up of the family. The old gentleman, however, will pay the funeral expenses.

ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE.

In the Plunged Boldly No Matter How Coldly the Rough River Ran.

A Detroit despatch says: John Gilday and S. A. Joseph were chatting on Twelfth street wharf yesterday morning when they saw a young girl turn hurriedly off Woodward street on to Twelfth and walk toward them. She seemed to be agitated, and they scanned her closely on this account. She was of medium height, slight of frame, and wore a bonnet, a dark cloak and plaid dress. When about ten feet from the edge of the wharf she seemed for the first time to be aware of the presence of the two men and broke into a run towards the river. Before they could possibly interfere she had jumped off the wharf. A young man named Peters, clerk in the freight office of the Wabash Railway, at the foot of Twelfth street, heard the splash and saw men running, rushing out he seized a life preserver and threw it to the suicide, who had come up and was being carried down stream. The girl made no effort to clutch it, and about 400 yards below the wharf sank and was seen no more. No missing girl has been reported by any family, and the identity of the suicide is unknown.

Faith Alone Cannot Cure Fever.

A Chicago, Ill., despatch says: Menta, the daughter of Vincent B. Smith, a railroad station agent at Almira, a northwestern suburb, was prostrated with scarlet fever. Her father is a believer in faith cure treatment, and instead of calling a physician he neglected his business to strengthen his faith in Menta's recovery. When the girl died the father could not get a burial permit, and the Coroner held an inquest. The verdict censured Smith for his folly and inhumanity.

Burglars entered a Detroit mansion the other night and took, along with other things, a lamb. This is one of the oddest thefts on record.—Chicago News.

It is reported that Daniel Webster that he proposed to Miss Fletcher while sailing her to unravel a skein of thread. "Grace," he remarked, "we have been untying knots, let us see if we cannot tie one which will not untie in a life-time!"

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Sir John Thompson moved that the Weldon Extradition Bill be transferred to the Government orders.

Mr. Laurier said it was rather late in the session to ask the House to discuss so important a question as that raised in this Bill. Sir John Macdonald said it was rather a tribute to the perceptiveness of the hon. gentlemen opposite. There was a great impatience as Canada being subject to the undesirable overflow from the United States. It was of great importance that it should be known that Canada does not desire to have additions to its population from those people who come in with their ill-gotten gains and spend them here. He thought there should be no objection to the Bill being put on the Government order paper, so that it might be discussed. When the House came to consider it they would find that it was not such an objectionable Bill, and there would be very little opposition to it. Of course, if the measure met with any serious objection it would be well to consider if it would not be well to leave it over till next session. Mr. Laurier—My only objection is that the right hon. gentleman has been so slow to respond to that feeling of impatience. Mr. Davies said there was no use disguising the fact that this was an extremely important Bill, which would require much discussion and examination. He understood that a similar Bill was introduced some years ago in the House, and it received some objection from the Imperial Government, and that they were inclined to allow Canada to legislate in that respect. It was a reasonable probability way, if there was a reasonable probability of the Bill being passed, that it would not be object, but if the Bill was merely to be introduced, it was rather late in the session. Any one who looked at the order paper could see that it was impossible to get through in less than a fortnight. If the Government were to continue introducing new Bills the session might be prolonged three or four weeks. He thought the House had before them as much as they could dispose of in the time they could be reasonably expected to stay. Strongly as he was in favor of the principle of the Bill he did not wish it to lengthen the session unduly. As far as the Bill was retroactive, he understood it would meet with considerable opposition.

Mr. Charlton said it struck him that the Bill should be transferred to the Government orders without opposition. He felt very anxious that this Bill should go through this session for the good name of the country abroad. Mr. Mills said he introduced a Bill some what like this in 1872, but that he had an Imperial objection to it. It had been the practice to treat the surrender of criminals as a police regulation, but the Imperial Government took the position that the treatment of persons seeking an asylum in this country should be dealt with under treaty. He would like the Government to state if the position of the Imperial Government had been changed in this respect.

Sir John Macdonald said there was a feeling among our neighbors that we were making Canada an asylum for their rogues. Mr. Mills—Not more than they do. Sir John Macdonald pointed out that Canada's answer to that charge was that we were willing to increase the number of extraditable offences. If there was any delay it was on the part of the United States. It was true that the Imperial Government had objected to these matters being settled between Canada and the United States, but in the proposed Bill it was expressly provided that it should only take effect upon a proclamation by the Governor-in-Council, and that proclamation would not be issued until the Government had consulted with Her Majesty's Government. The main object of the Bill being passed was to inform the people of the United States and England that Canada did not desire any such unworthy additions to her population, and was quite ready and anxious to make an enlarged extradition arrangement. The effect of the passage of the measure would also be to prevent criminals from making this place an asylum. When they knew this Act had been passed they would cease to come to Canada. For all these reasons it seemed to him that it would be well to pass the Bill. The motion was carried.

Mr. Davies asked if any railway subsidies beyond those of which notice had been given would be asked for. Sir John Macdonald said there would be some other subsidies. The subsidies mentioned in the resolution were all revoked. Mr. Laurier—When will the further supplementary estimates be brought down? Mr. Foster—The present intention is to bring them down on Monday.

Mr. Jones (Halifax) asked if the statement was correct that the Government had extended the mail contract with the Allan line for another year. Sir John Macdonald—It is correct. On the second reading of the Bill to amend the Inland Revenue Act. Mr. Davin moved that a clause be added to provide that the Minister might issue permits in the Northwest Territories to brewers to manufacture 4 per cent. beer. He said it was a great injustice that while the importation of this beer was allowed its manufacture should be prohibited. The motion was lost and the Bill was read a third time.

Sir John Thompson, in moving the second reading of the Bill to amend the Copyright Act, intimated that he would offer several amendments in committee. Mr. Davies asked if this Bill would not interfere with Imperial legislation upon the subject. Sir John Thompson replied that no doubt it would. He maintained, however, that the British North America Act gave Canada the right to legislate in any way they deemed proper, independently of any statute previously passed. The English Act dealing with the subject had been passed in 1842. The objection if sustained would wipe away at least one-half of the revised statutes. The Privy Council had three times emphatically declared that colonial legislatures had power to repeal anterior Imperial statutes. He felt confident that Canada had power to deal with this subject, and if we had not such power the sooner we got them the better. The House went into committee on the Bill. Mr. Foster moved the House again in

committee to consider the resolution respecting a contract for the performance of a fast weekly steamship service for the carrying of mails between Canada and the United Kingdom, making connection with a French port.

Mr. Weldon (St. John) urged that the House should be possessed of fuller information on the subject before being asked to grant the subsidy proposed to be given to this scheme. He presented the claims of the harbor of St. John for consideration in selecting the port of departure and arrival on this side of the Atlantic.

Mr. O'Brien said that not merely the cities of Halifax and St. John and the Maritime Provinces were interested in this proposal, but the whole Dominion as well. While he was in favor of subsidizing a fast line of steamers as proposed, he thought the question should be carefully considered what kind of service would best suit the general interests of the country. He considered that a steamer which could cross the ocean in six days was something like a Pullman car—it was a luxury and could not be afforded by the general public, and it was well to pause and think whether or not a slower but cheaper service would not be more in the interest of the general public. He thought the House should have some expression of opinion from the Government, as well as in regard to the prospect of Louisbourg becoming a prominent ocean port, before being asked to vote on this resolution.

Mr. Platt thought the House should first consider whether or not this subsidy should be given at all before entering into details. Mr. Ellis thought it would be better to divide the proposed subsidy between a mail and passenger service and another service devoted exclusively to freight. He defended St. John from the charge of being subject to fogs and being in other ways undesirable as a winter port.

Mr. Foster, in reply to inquiries, said it was proposed that the vessels should be equal to the best on the Atlantic coast present. The resolution passed.

Mr. Wilson (Elgin) asked if it was the intention of the Government to introduce this session legislation to carry into effect the recommendations and suggestions contained in the report of the Dominion Labor Commission lately laid before Parliament. Sir Hector Langevin said the intention of the Government was to read the evidence and the report during recess, and give hon. members an opportunity to do the same, so that they may be able to form an opinion as to whether or not legislation was necessary.

Mr. Bowell, in answer to the inquiry of Sir Richard Cartwright, said the total value of manufactured goods exported from Canada to Australia for the six months ended December 31st, 1888, was \$41,530. On order to go again in committee on the Bill for the prevention and suppression of combination in restraint of trade.

Mr. Mills asked the opinion of the Government as to the scope of the Bill. As he understood the measure, it did not alter the common law in the least, but simply undertook to define what acts should be unlawful in interfering with the course of trade.

Sir John Thompson said he understood the Bill to be declaratory of the common law. It would add no new penalty, and would not create any new offence, but it was believed by those who were familiar with the business methods of the country to be necessary in order to define more clearly the existing law on the subject.

Mr. Edgar denied that the Bill was declaratory of the common law. The Bill which the hon. member first introduced declared every one who entered into a conspiracy for this purpose to be guilty of a misdemeanor, but the present Bill only said that if a person conspired unlawfully he should be guilty of a misdemeanor. He objected to the proposal to reduce the period of punishment for conspiracy from seven to two years.

Mr. Davies said the Bill was a fraud, because living on the reputation of the first Bill, which it had supplanted, it was believed by the people in the country to be a measure which proposed to punish the evils it was directed against. It, however, only resembled the first Bill in the title.

Mr. Wallace said there was a fear that the provisions of the first Bill might be construed by the courts as being more severe than was intended by its framers. Judging from the actions of the merchants and producers, whom it was proposed to affect, the present measure was not a very harmless one, because they appeared in strong force before the committee to defeat it.

Mr. Mulock supported the Bill because if it did not effect very much, it would be at least as a warning, and it could be improved upon as experience suggested.

Mr. McCalla, as representing an agricultural constituency, heartily supported the Bill. He was not in receipt of communications urging him to assist in getting the Bill placed on the statute book. He regarded the combinations on insurance rates as one of the most dangerous of all, and instanced a case in his own town of Brampton, where, notwithstanding the intervention of a complete system of fire protection, the rates remained unchanged.

Mr. Colter said the only way in which combines could be met would be by lowering the duty on the articles so controlled. Mr. Edgar moved to make the term of imprisonment seven years instead of two. The amendment was lost.

Mr. Wallace moved to add a clause providing that the Act should not apply to the exercise of any handicraft or labor. The motion was carried. The Bill was reported. On the order for the third reading of the Extradition Bill. Mr. Laurier inquired if it was not the intention of the Government, as was intimated by the Premier yesterday, to drop this Bill and re-introduce it next session. He thought this might be done with propriety, and without loss to any interest concerned. Sir John Thompson said the Government had decided to go on with the Bill. Mr. Weldon (Albert) denied that Canada was surrendering anything of value by this Bill. Mr. Davies failed to see that the proposed Bill would provide for the surrender of those who commit frauds in financial matters. The House went into committee on the Bill. Mr. Weldon (St. John) said provision should be made that a prisoner extradited

for one offence should not be tried for another. Mr. Davies said the whole Act was open to the objection that it might be made an engine for securing political prisoners.

Mr. Weldon (Albert) said if there was a breach of faith, power was given to the Executive to suspend the Americans would be reasonable to suppose the Americans would be guilty of breach of faith.

Mr. Weldon (St. John) said standing the Act was like locking the stable after the horse was stolen. He suggested that some machinery should be provided to prevent this abuse of the Act.

Mr. Weldon (Albert) said that under the treaties there was no guarantee, and we had to rely on the good faith of the countries to whom prisoners were surrendered. Any suspicion that a man was sought for one offence for the purpose of trying him for another would prevent his surrender.

Mr. Lister said that in this matter we were not dealing with the Government of the United States, but with each State of the Union, and consequently the honor of the central Government was not pledged to see that the criminals surrendered were only tried for the offence for which they were given up.

Mr. Lavergne objected to the clause which made the Act retroactive. He considered it very unfair that people who had come to this country on the strength of existing treaties, believing they would find an asylum here, should be liable to prosecution. It would affect acquired rights.

Mr. Curran said that if the law were passed in its present form there would be many cases of hardship. Mr. Weldon (Albert) said there was no doubt that if Parliament made a good rule for the future they were doing the most important half of the work. He felt, however, that they would not be doing much if they did not besides shutting the doors drive out the flagrant offenders who were here. He denied that this Bill was making a new criminal law. It did not declare anything to be an offence which was not previously an offence.

Mr. Denison was opposed to having this Bill retroactive. These men had come here seeking asylum when they could have gone elsewhere. He agreed that for the future it was well to shut out these men. Mr. Tiedale could call to mind people who had come to Canada thirty years ago under suspicion of crime, and had since become respectable citizens. He wanted to see that the law passed, but did not want it framed in such a way that it should be made an engine of blackmail.

Mr. Mitchell said it would be extreme hardship to make the Bill retroactive in its operation. Mr. Wallace said that this very clause that was attacked was the best clause in the Act. The real object was to purify this country. If this Bill passed there would be ample opportunity for these men to get out before it came into force.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell)—The hon. gentleman speaks about purifying this country. When he remembers that, according to a recent estimate, there are 188 rascals and 13 saints in this House, he will see that he has a formidable task before him.

The retroactive feature was struck out. Mr. Weldon (Albert) moved to add a clause providing that criminals should not be surrendered, unless in the requisition for their surrender there be an undertaking by the country applying that the person so surrendered shall not be tried for an offence other than that for which he was surrendered.

The motion was adopted. On the consideration of the schedule of offences, the following offences were struck out of the proposed list: Threats by letter or otherwise with intent to extort, perjury or subornation of perjury. The following offences were added: Fraud committed by bailer, banker, agent, factor, trustee or member or public officer of any municipal corporation made criminal by law; malicious acts done with intent to injure persons in railway train, procuring miscarriage, indecent assault.

The Bill was reported, and read a third time and passed. On the terms for Welland Canal in Supply. Mr. Somerville inquired as to the policy of the Government in regard to allowing vessels to pass through the Welland Canal on Sundays. The practice during past years of keeping the canal open had met with very general opposition from people residing along the canal, as well as from the various labor organizations and churches of the country, and he hoped the Government would determine in future on a complete cessation of traffic all along this public work.

Mr. Rykert concurred in the views of the last speaker. He hoped the Government would cancel the order keeping the canal open on Sundays. There was nothing to be gained by the practice and public feeling was strong against it.

Sir John Macdonald said this was a question of some difficulty, because while there were those who regarded a strict observance of Sunday as of first consideration, there were important commercial interests which took the opposite view. The Board of Trade of Montreal, for instance, had made strong representations in favor of keeping the canal open. The late Minister of Railways, in order as far as possible to meet the wishes of all parties, had issued an order closing the canal from 8 o'clock on Sunday morning till 9 in the evening, so that during the whole of the period of worship on Sunday the canal was closed. If the canal were closed for the whole of the twenty-four hours there would be considerable delay, and cargoes would, in some cases, be subject to charges for demurrage. Then it should not be forgotten that the Erie Canal was kept open all Sunday.

Mr. Boyle said that commercial interests should not weigh in this case, and that nothing but the necessities of life should induce the Government to allow the canal in any case to be used on Sunday. Mr. Bain (Wentworth) urged that Sunday should be strictly observed on the canal.

Mr. Prior, on motion for supply, called attention to the circumstances connected with the seizures of British fishing vessels in Behrings Sea by the American authorities. In consequence of those seizures a number of owners of Canadian sealing vessels had been financially ruined through the confiscation of their vessels and cargoes, while the business interests in this city (Victoria) in connection with the

Behrings fisheries generally were materially injured. The value of the first three vessels seized with their cargoes was represented to be \$153,000, and since that time eight other vessels had been seized.

Mr. Davies said the importance of this question justified its discussion even at this late period of the session. He believed that if Canada had secured the privilege of direct negotiation of commercial treaties, which had been contended for by the Opposition, all difficulty in regard to this matter would have been removed ere this.

Sir John Macdonald said that the first requisite to a settlement of the dispute in question was an admission by the United States of our claims to compensation. Without that no amount of direct representation arriving at a settlement. Canadian vessels were not, however, the only ones that had suffered loss in Behrings Sea. American shippers had suffered in exactly the same way as the British Columbia vessels, and they had made complaints loud and long against the treatment they had received. This question was not one affecting Canadian interests alone, but the interests of every maritime nation in the world, for all were concerned in resisting the iniquitous attempts of the United States Government to make Behrings Sea a close sea. No one could, of course, foresee the result, but one thing was clear, that if the United States were resolved to insist upon their pretensions that the whole of these seas are closed to them, a grave complication would arise, and how far it might extend or to what consequences it might lead he would not presume to say. The Government were not unmindful of Canadian rights in this regard, but were persistently protesting against the wrongs which had been done to Canadian interests, for which wrongs he believed we would have to be compensated.

THAT UNHAPPY EMPRESS.

The Strange Hallucinations Which Possess Her—A Long Line of Royal Lunatics.

A Paris cable says: Empress Elizabeth of Austria, accompanied by Archduchess Marie Valerie, is at present at Wiesbaden. For some time past it has been rumored that Her Majesty is suffering from an incurable disease; but what was the nature of that disease hitherto has not been specified. Figaro now asserts that it has received the following information from sources on which the utmost reliance can be placed. It is true, says this journal, that the Empress of Austria is at Wiesbaden, but it is also true that she inhabits a villa quite outside the town, and that police agents guard all approaches to the house. This is because the unfortunate Empress is subject to the same mental malady by which her cousin, King Louis of Bavaria, was visited. She will see no one. It is not merely since the death of Archduke Rudolph that Empress Elizabeth has been affected by these symptoms. They showed themselves fourteen years ago in a craving for continual movement and various hallucinations. During the last century there have been twenty-seven cases of insanity in the Bavarian royal family. The present King is a lunatic, and several of his relatives have been attacked by the same disease. For years Her Majesty never passed a night at the royal palace in Vienna, and she used to fancy that she was pursued by the spectre of Maria Theresa. After the death of Louis II. of Bavaria the hallucinations to which the Empress is subjected have assumed one special character. She fancies that King Louis appears before her and that waters flow from his garments in such a volume as to endanger her life. She used to scream out for help and then become insensible. Her last year's stay at Corfu did Her Majesty much good. In fact, she endured only one crisis there, fancying that she was called upon to enter a convent. This idea gave way to a monomania for Heine, and she made a journey to Hamburg for the sole purpose of seeing the portrait of the poet. When the Empress learned of the death of Archduke Rudolph, a new hallucination of kossession of her, that she was her son's murderer. Her Majesty's disease assumed a violent character when the court moved to Pesth. She would not see her physicians, and clothed herself in ecclesiastical vestments. She refused to take food, and her attendants were obliged to fasten her hands. At present, concludes Figaro, the acute stage of the disease has passed, leaving a notable softening of the brain. A cure is more or less hopeless.

A WIDOWER'S DEED.

He Murders His Two Children and Cuts His Own Throat.

A Winnipeg despatch says: A double murder and suicide occurred yesterday two miles north of High Bluff Station, at the farm house of Mr. William McLeod. McLeod was last seen by a neighbor about 10 o'clock on Thursday night, and yesterday one of the neighbors visited the house shortly after noon and found McLeod with his throat cut. Both of his children were found in a bedroom off the kitchen. The girl, aged 8, had been struck on the head with a sharp edged axe and was dead. The boy, aged 11, had four terrible cuts on his head and was still living, but cannot possibly recover. The theory is that McLeod first murdered his children with the axe and afterwards cut his throat. The axe was found lying beside McLeod and a knife in the cellar. Tracks of blood were found from the cellar door to where he was stretched out. Financial troubles are said to be the cause. McLeod's wife died about two years ago.

A Drunken Man's Wondrous Luck.

A Vienna despatch says: A drunken tinmith ascended the steeple of the Franciscan Church at Warasdin, Hungary, yesterday, by means of the lightning rod and stood up on the top of the cross, which swayed under his weight. After standing there fifteen minutes harranging the horrified crowd who gathered beneath he calmly descended as he had gone up and reached the ground unharmed.

A Boy in Maine tried to kill the hired man by putting Paris green in a jug of cider. The man drank every drop in the jug with a "ha!" of satisfaction, and observed that cider seemed to be getting the old-fashioned twang back.—Detroit Free Press.

New spring dresses are generally worn with an elastic step.

The grass is green
The world is old
The rose has faded
A lover has died
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