



IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.
THE ARMS BILL
More New Rules
"BEASTLY BELLOWING."
THE GOVERNMENT DEFEATED.
"URGENCY" FOR COERCION ONLY

LONDON, March 8.—In the Commons, this afternoon, Mr. Gladstone said the Government desired to introduce the Irish Land Bill at the earliest opportunity. The Government never instructed Gen. Wood to ask the Boers for an armistice, but it fully approved of one. Mr. Dodson, President of the Local Government Board, said there were no cases of trichinosis in England. He hoped there was no real cause of alarm, but in view of the action of foreign Governments, the local sanitary authorities had been enjoined to carry out the provisions of the Act ordering an examination of all pork exposed for sale. In Committee to-night on the Arms Bill the House adopted Clause 2, after the rejection of several amendments proposed by Home Rulers. During the discussion of Clause 3, O'Donnell was suspended for disregarding the ruling of the Chair. After a scene, in which the Chairman's right to name a member was challenged by the Home Rulers, the Speaker had to be sent for to enforce O'Donnell's suspension. Clauses 3 and 4 were then adopted. Mr. Gladstone, in reply to Sir Stafford Northcote, in the House of Commons, to-day, said:—"The Government desire to introduce the Irish Land Bill at the earliest possible opportunity, but that is a question of policy. The voting of the Estimates, however, is urgent. The Government cannot fix a day for Earl Stanhope's resolution in regard to Cantharax until the urgent business of Supply is finished." After the rejection of several more Home Rule amendments, progress was reported. Harcourt gave notice that if the consideration of the Bill in Committee was not finished by 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, he would move that the remaining amendments be put forthwith. **LONDON, March 9.**—Towards midnight an extraordinary scene, which for a few moments threatened to develop into a physical row, took place in the House of Commons. Mr. Finlay, referring to the constant interruptions characterized them as a "beastly bellowing." Mr. Playfair, the Chairman, called on him to withdraw his remark. Mr. O'Donnell rose to a point of order and pointed out that Daniel O'Connell had used the word "bellowing" to honorable members. Mr. Playfair interrupted him stating that the point of order had been decided. Mr. O'Donnell would not be put down, he decided that he would speak on a new point of order. Mr. Playfair declared that he would "name" Mr. O'Donnell if he persisted in disregarding this warning. Mr. O'Donnell continued to speak "claiming that he was only exercising his right." The utmost confusion reigned in the House, and it was difficult to hear Mr. O'Donnell owing to the noisy interruptions and cries of "name." Sir William Harcourt, during the disorder, was observed to whisper to Mr. Playfair, who immediately afterwards "named" Mr. O'Donnell. The scene at this moment became threatening. Mr. O'Donnell shouted that he would have to be removed by the police, and the Irish members closed around to help him, if attacked. A physical row was, however, avoided owing to Mr. Parnell's prudent advice. In obedience to the request of the Irish leader the member for Dungarvan retired peacefully. **LONDON, March 9.**—In the Commons, this afternoon, several Irish amendments to the Arms Bill were rejected. Harcourt, in opposing the one giving persons arrested under the Act the right to jury trial, said the present agitation was undoubtedly a Fenian conspiracy under another name. Various Irish members protested against this assertion. At 3 p. m. Parnell was speaking against the Government's endeavoring to abolish jury trial for political offences, when the Chairman rose. The amendment was rejected, 273 to 35. Other amendments were rejected by similarly overwhelming majorities, and the Bill passed through Committee. On the question to report the Arms Bill to the House, Parnell claimed the right to speak, alleging that the decision that the vote be taken forthwith only referred to the clauses and amendments. Playfair ruled that he could not be heard, and the Speaker upheld the ruling. Gladstone gave notice that, upon consideration to-morrow, of the Bill as amended, he should move that after 10 o'clock any amendment be put forthwith. **LONDON, March 10.**—In the Commons, to-day, Mr. Gladstone stated that the Government had assented to a prolongation of the armistice with the Boers. The announcement was received with cheers by the Radical members. **LONDON, March 11.**—In the House of Commons last night, after the Speaker put the remaining amendments to the Arms Bill in accordance with Mr. Gladstone's resolution, Sir Vernon Harcourt moved to send back to

the Committee to amend clause 1, by providing compensation for arms voluntarily surrendered, which was agreed to. Mr. Parnell's motion to limit the operation of the bill to June, 1884, was negatived by 208 to 57. **LONDON, March 11.**—This afternoon, Mr. Gort (Conservative) gave notice that he would, on Monday, move for a writ for an election at Northampton, in the room of Mr. Bradlaugh. Mr. Gladstone said he hoped, if his proposal to facilitate business in Committee of Supply was acceded to, he would be able to devote Thursday week to the debate on the Cantharax question. There were fifty supplemental votes of money to be taken before the close of the financial year. It was proposed to fix the portion of the Afghan war expenses to be borne by England at five million pounds, which would partly be met by the remission of two million pounds debt due by India, and partly by a series of annual grants to India. He said he would move on Monday that the state of public business was urgent in reference to Supply, and that Supply should consequently have precedence. Sir S. Northcote said he was anxious to support the Government in the arrangement of Supply, but an application for urgency to Supply was a matter for grave consideration. Mr. Gladstone stated that the Government would ask a vote on account for three months. The introduction of the Land Bill before Easter would depend on whether all necessary Supply was finished. The Speaker announced that he would submit to-night the new rules for the application of urgency to Supply. Sir W. V. Harcourt declared that the purposes of the Land League were very similar to those of the Fenian organization. Mr. Parnell denied that there was any connection between the Land League and the Fenians, though the latter had sent money to the League. Mr. Justin McCarthy disclaimed all responsibility for language used by American agitators. Mr. Forster closed the debate by expressing regret that the introduction of the bill was necessary. Mr. Gladstone fully admitted the serious state of ordinary business, but declared the Government could not afford time for the discussion of means of remedying the evil. The final motion, that the bill do pass, was carried by 235 to 26. Mr. Parnell's motion was defeated by 255 to 36. The third reading of the bill was then carried by 250 to 28. **LONDON, March 12.**—The Speaker's new rules were submitted to the House of Commons last night for the application of urgency to Supply. They provide that when certain votes in Committee of Supply and Committee of Ways and Means are declared urgent, such committees shall have precedence of any standing order or resolution agreed upon, on motion made, after notice by a Minister, shall be put forthwith and decided by a majority of three to one. On the order being read for either of such committees the Speaker shall forthwith leave the chair without putting any question, and the House shall then resolve itself into such committee. If it appears to the chairman during a debate when certain votes of the committee that the question be now put, he may so inform the committee, and on motion being made that the question be now put the chairman shall forthwith put the question. If decided affirmatively by a majority of three to one the question previously under debate shall be forthwith put. **LONDON, March 14.**—Mr. Gladstone has given notice that he would to-morrow move an address to the Queen expressing the sentiment of the House relative to the assassination of the Czar of Russia. Bradlaugh expressing a wish to present some petitions, Gort intervened, alleging that Bradlaugh was no longer a member of the House. After a discussion, in which James Liberal supported Bradlaugh's rights, and Holker (Conservative) opposed him, the Speaker ruled that, until the House should otherwise decide, Bradlaugh's seat was vacant. Dilke said no representations had been made by the United States relative to the arrest of Boston. Gort (Conservative) postponed his motion for a writ for election at Northampton, for a member in place of Bradlaugh, to the earliest possible moment. Mr. Gladstone moved resolution of urgency for Supply. The urgency motion was lost by 226 votes to 219, not being the necessary two-thirds majority. Mr. Gladstone announced that he acquiesced in the vote, and appealed to members to support the Government in Supply. The Government, he said, reserved the liberty to propose hereafter any action that might be necessary. A man making motions on the paper, including O'Donnell, withdrew them, and the House went into Committee of Supply. **HOUSE OF LORDS.** The Arms Bill was read a first time and the second reading fixed for to-morrow. Grauville has given notice of an address to the Queen, and of condolence to the Duchess of Edinburgh, daughter of the late Czar. **PEDESTRIANISM.** **NEW YORK, March 12.**—It is estimated that 3,000 witnessed the finish of the walking match. O'Leary retired with 450 miles shortly after eight o'clock. He was badly used up, his feet being very sore. He declared the match square, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, and attributed his defeat to his anxiety over Albert's failure and the poor track. Vaughan walked till nearly 10 o'clock, and made 460 miles. Rowell appeared on the track to-day, but attracted little attention. The total receipts were \$33,000, and expenses \$16,000, leaving \$17,000 to be divided among the pedestrians and management. Precisely how much money will be divided is not definitely known, but the lion's share goes to the Englishmen, who also carry off between them \$10,000 in stakes, said to have been put before the signing of articles. The Papal Nuncio at Madrid has formally protested against the return of Republican and Rationalist Professors to Chairs at the University as a violation of the Concordat.

THE CZAR ASSASSINATED!
THE NIHLISTS TRIUMPH AT LAST!
A Terrible Death.
BLOWN TO PIECES BY A NITRO-GLYCERINE BOMB.
POPULARITY OF THE NEW EMPEROR
EXCITEMENT.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 13.—The Emperor Alexander, second Czar of all the Russias, was assassinated this (Sunday) afternoon while returning from a review of troops. While the Emperor's carriage was proceeding to the Winter Palace, and when within a short distance of it, a bomb was flung into the carriage, and instantly a tremendous explosion followed, completely shattering the carriage and causing the wildest confusion. So great was the concussion that the mounted Cossacks who were escorting the Emperor were hurled to the ground, as were also the horses attached to the Czar's carriage; while the people walking in the vicinity were knocked off their feet, the windows in the houses for a distance of 300 yards were shattered, so great was the force of the explosion. During the excitement, which was intense, the Czar and Grand Duke Michael, who accompanied him, were seen escaping through the smoke, when a second bomb fell, exploding near them, proving instantly fatal. The Emperor's leg was torn clean from his body, while he received other serious injuries. The Cossacks, who were running to his assistance when they saw him escaping from his carriage, were instantly killed, as were several others near by. The Grand Duke Michael was seriously wounded by both explosions. The Czar was immediately taken to the Winter Palace, but all medical effort to revive him proved useless, and he died at half-past three o'clock. Two young men, supposed to be the assassins, have been seized by the police. The most intense excitement prevails among the people, while the Imperial family are bowed down with grief. Numerous telegrams of sympathy and condolence have been received from all the capitals of Europe. **LONDON, March 13.**—News from St. Petersburg of the assassination of the Emperor has created a most profound sensation; at the clubs and places of public resort it has been the theme of conversation. The Grand Duke Alexis and Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were greatly shocked on receipt of the telegram announcing the death of the Emperor, and left for St. Petersburg instantly. The Queen and Prince of Wales were deeply affected, and immediately telegraphed their condolences with the Imperial family. The Russian Embassy was crowded with nobles and others making inquiry for the latest details, and everywhere in London there was intense excitement. Further news states that great indignation is felt in St. Petersburg over the assassination, and the soldiers are furious. Crowds throng about the Winter Palace, and the streets are impassable, and it is only the extreme military precautions that prevent riots taking place. Telegrams have been sent to all foreign courts and to the governors of towns and other places of the sad event. The assassins had one hundred bombs concealed at points along the route that the Emperor's carriage passed to the Winter Palace. The shells were filled with nitro-glycerine. The only word that passed the Emperor's lips while he was dying was "Czaravitch." **ST. PETERSBURG, March 14.**—The Imperial manifesto is as follows:—"We, by grace of God, Alexander III, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, Czar of Poland, Grand Duke of Finland, etc., hereby make known to all our faithful subjects that it pleased Almighty in his inscrutable will to visit Russia with heavy blows of fate, and call her benefactor, Alexander II., to himself. He fell by the hands of impious murderers, who had repeatedly sought his precious life, and made their attempts because they saw in him a protector to Russia, the formulation of her greatness, and promoter of the welfare of the Russian people. Let us bow to the unfathomable will of Divine Providence, and offer up to the Almighty our prayers for the repose of the pure soul of our beloved father. We ascend the throne which we inherit from our forefathers, the throne of the Russian Empire, and the Czarism and Grand Dukedom inseparable connected with it. We assume the heavy burden which God imposed upon us, with firm reliance upon His almighty help. May He bless our work to the welfare, of our beloved fatherland and guide our strength for the happiness of our faithful subjects. In repeating before Almighty God the sacred vow made by our father to devote according to the testament of our forefathers, the whole of our life to care for the welfare and honor of Russia, we call upon all faithful subjects to unite before the Altar of Almighty God their praise with ours and commend them to swear fidelity to us and to our successor. His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Nicolai Alexandrovitch. Given at St. Petersburg, Anno Domini, 1881, and first year of our reign. The Agency Russe says the Grand Duke Michael was driving behind the Czar stetel, with Col. Dorjebky. When the bomb was thrown he disappeared in the crowd and escaped. The troops have taken the oath of allegiance to the new Emperor.

family to-day swore allegiance to Alexander. The Court officials will swear their allegiance at one o'clock this afternoon. The *Troie Vremya* states that the man arrested yesterday confessed he threw the first bomb, but denies any knowledge of the person who threw the second. In addition to the revolver which the prisoner attempted to use, a dagger was found on him. The name he gave is believed to be false. The *Golos* states the prisoner is 21 years old, and a native of Borovitchy, Government of Novgorod. During the night a Cossack and a civilian, who declined to give his name, died from injuries received by the bursting of the bombs. 20 persons were more or less injured; 13 are in the hospital. The whole city is in deep mourning. **BERLIN, March 14.**—The sensation created by the assassination is indescribable. The Imperial Princes remained until this a. m. with the Emperor, who is inconsolable. The Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia, or Prince Frederick Charles, will attend the funeral. **LONDON, March 14.**—The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Pock, and the whole staff of the Russian embassy and other foreign representatives, attended special service in the Welbeck Street Greek Chapel to-day. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, who were staying at Clarence Hall, St. James, received the news of the Czar's death yesterday afternoon. The Duke immediately made arrangements for a special train to Dover, and left with the Duchess and Russian Grand Duke Alexis at 8 p. m. to go direct to St. Petersburg. The Queen's drawing room, announced for Friday, has been indefinitely postponed. **PARIS, March 14.**—President Grevy telegraphed condolences with the Imperial Russian family. The newspaper of all shades express horror at the Emperor's murder. **LONDON, March 14.**—It is now stated that the assassins who killed the Czar drove in the procession in an open barouch and were thus able to avoid suspicion and get close to the Imperial carriage. The bombs which the murderers threw, and which did the fatal work, exploded with such force as to tear up the entire pavement around the place where they struck, and to make a hole four feet deep in the ground. Before the Czar expired the royal physician had amputated both legs. The Czar allowed the operation, having been assured of its extreme necessity, and that in the operation lay the only hope of saving his life. **VIENNA, March 14.**—The stupor produced by the first shock caused by the news of the assassination of the Czar is now succeeded by an excitement which pervades all classes, and threatens to rise to dangerous heights. The Emperor is greatly affected, and among the Ministers of the Court, as well as the representatives of other powers here, the liveliest apprehension of further trouble is entertained. **LONDON, March 14.**—All the journals and a great majority of the people in the clubs and other resorts express great horror over the assassination of the Czar. Formal expressions of grief and indignation are heard on every hand, and the daughter and son-in-law of the murdered Emperor, as well as his son Alexis, were overwhelmed with visits of condolence before their departure for St. Petersburg, but beneath all this there is observable in many quarters an under current of modified approval of the dreadful deed and a disposition to speak of it as something which was inevitable in the long run and might as well come now as hereafter. Indeed in some quarters frequent by Liberals and Radicals there was no pretence made of mourning for the dead, and the only regret expressed was that it might turn out to be ill-timed. Among the foreign exiles and refugees, who live chiefly in Leicester Square and in Soho, there was open exultation manifested over the news, and prophecies were freely made that the new Czar would not live to reign more than a single year. **LONDON, March 14.**—Very careful and industrious enquiry among foreign refugees in this capital and other quarters, and revolutionary associations which are known to exist here, have resulted in the disclosure of several interesting and important facts concerning the assassination of the Czar yesterday. It is believed to be a truth that the party of assassins consisted of four persons, one of them a Pole, two Russians, and a resident of Berne, in Switzerland, whose nationality is not exactly known. The glass bombs which were used were manufactured, it is said, in a well known glassmaker's factory in Birmingham, and there is said to be evidence which can bring home to parties who furnished the bombs a criminal knowledge of the purposes for which they were to be used. Although another story is that the manufacturers, while suspecting that these deadly instruments were to be used for some nefarious purpose carefully avoiding questioning too closely the customers to whom they supplied them. The dynamite with which they were filled was procured in London, and the filling and preparations were effected, according to the story, at Berne. The assassins were acting under a well matured plan, dictated in the first place by a well-known refugee, now living in Berne, and carried out by orders of the association of which he was the leading spirit. Abundant funds were furnished the assassins, and they had been residing in St. Petersburg for some weeks before the attempt which resulted so fatally yesterday. They passed themselves off, one as an English engineer and the others as travelers which are alleged to have been received in London, that at least two of the assassins frequently drove at no great distance behind the Czar during his daily journey through St. Petersburg, and that on more than one occasion their contemplated murder was prevented from being attempted only by a very trifling accident. Only one of the assassins has been captured. The other three, it is claimed by their friends in London, are quite safe from arrest, or are either in security on

the German side of the frontier or living in St. Petersburg without the slightest suspicion attached to them. When the question was asked whether the arrested men would betray their accomplices, the answer was a decided and positive negative. **LONDON, March 14.**—All despatches from St. Petersburg giving accounts of the assassination of the Czar show that he lost his life because of his care for the wounded by the explosion of the first bomb. He was implored to resume his place in the carriage, but refused. It is expected that the military powers, in consequence of the Czar's death, will urge an early solution of the Eastern question. The Sultan, it is said, proposes to act firmly. **PARIS, March 14.**—While public opinion here expresses horror at the murder of the Czar, there are not wanting many who publicly express their approval of the crime, and say that it was one of those painful, but necessary steps by which the emancipation of the masses is only to be obtained. These expressions are heard not only among the leaders of the pro-royal, but are common this afternoon in *cafes* and houses of entertainment on the Boulevard, and even in some of the *salons* of titled and aristocratic ladies. Paris still contains a large population of theoretical revolutionists and reformers, who care only to follow their own ideas logically to their conclusions, and who believe that no life, however sacred, should stand in the way of the accomplishment of their plans for regenerating society. Among this class the murder of the Czar is spoken of as an event which, perhaps, has its sad features, but which was nevertheless necessary. The Bonapartists, on their side, deplore the murder, and say that it was the fault of the Czar himself, that he at one moment attempted to be a liberal monarch and at the next was a despot: to which the Republicans retort that Louis Napoleon made exactly the same mistake. **LONDON, March 14.**—The *Daily News* thus comments on the Czaravitch's future:—"The Czaravitch succeeds to an authority more embarrassed than that which the murdered Emperor received. The success of the Government in its efforts to stamp out Nihilism have not hitherto been encouraging. What have all the military trials done? What has been accomplished by the execution and wholesale sending of exiles to Siberia? What has Louis Mellikoff, with unlimited powers and apparently liberal sentiments, effected in St. Petersburg? The answer is not difficult. The device of sitting upon the safety-valve has led once more to the inevitable result. It would be madness to persist in it further." **NEW YORK, March 14.**—The *N. Y. Volks Zeitung*, the Socialist organ in this city, will say in to-morrow's issue:—"The successful attempt directed against the last despot of Russia has sent a thrill of wholesome terror through the nerves of tyrants of oppressed, and gives them warning of the approaching social revolution. Except perhaps the old Kaiser of Germany, there is scarcely an individual, and certainly no nation in the whole world, to be found who has received the news of Alexander's death otherwise than with rejoicing, but now what are likely to be the consequences of this violent change in the Russian Government? The Russian Empire is profoundly shattered in its political and financial foundations; taxes and oppression have ruined the peasant and working classes; foreign credit is gone; new resources can be opened just as in France in 1879, only by summoning a representative assembly of the people. Such a measure is impossible without full annulment of all political offences. Such are the necessities which stare the new Emperor in the face. How is he going to meet them? If he grants the people a full and true liberty, then indeed, his wounds may still be healed, but at the same time the old Socialist instincts and traditions shall awake, the people shall rise against its immediate oppressors, land-grabbers, usurers, nobles and Tchinovniers and the great social revolution, that is, the destruction of Czarism, become inevitable. If, on the other hand, Alexander III. grants but a mock constitution, then the war waged by the Nihilists shall continue with redoubled energy, repressive measures shall

Concluded on Fifth Page.

SOUTH AFRICA
HELP FROM AMERICA.
DELAGO BAY
THE ASHANTEE WAR
The Boers' Terms
PEACE IS IMPOSSIBLE.

DURBAN, March 8.—It is rumored that General Sir Evelyn Wood may break up the camp at Mount Prospect and set out afresh. The younger burghers of the Orange Free State have become increasingly hostile, and are reported to be looting waggons on the road to Natal. Seventy crack shots have been told off to fire, in any future engagement, at such men as Joubert may indicate. **LONDON, March 8.**—An additional three days' armistice in Basutoland closed on the 4th instant. There is no sign of surrender. A despatch from Newcastle says:—"In connection with General Wood and others representing the British Government, the Boers state that if their leaders are unassisted and a commission granted to inquire into and redress their grievances, they will submit to the authority of England. It is believed that the Cabinet will grant these terms, and an early termination of the war is considered probable. Indeed, some surprise is felt that the Boers, after their recent victories, should not have insisted on their independence. Current comment runs that the Government will be glad to get out of the Transvaal trouble on such easy terms." **LONDON, March 9.**—Before his departure for the Cape General Roberts asked for a battery of jointed mountain guns. These will be sent as also a battery of ordinary field gunpowders. This will necessitate the sending of 400 more men and 450 horses and mules. Two ships have been engaged to be ready on Tuesday next. A large consignment of ammunition and stores is about to go to Cape Coast, including some torpedoes. **JOHANNESBURG, March 9.**—The Boers sent by Joubert to Utrecht completely cleared the town and district of all the inhabitants loyal to the British. It is reported that Joubert ordered all the homesteads of loyal Boers in Utrecht district to be burned. This excited the deepest indignation here, being considered a breach of the spirit of the armistice. **NEW YORK, March 9.**—It is rumored that a barque carrying over 500 well-armed Irishmen and four Gatling guns secretly sailed from Key West, Florida, three weeks ago, bound for Delagoa Bay. It is claimed the ultimate destination of the party is the Transvaal, three days sail from Delagoa Bay. A mass meeting to sympathize with the Boers will be held in the Cooper Union in a few days. **NEW YORK, March 9.**—News of the British defeat at Majela Mountains has imparted a fresh impetus to the movement in favor of the Boers, which was started a month ago in this city by the Transvaal sympathizers' committee. Colonel Ollie, treasurer of the organization, is in daily receipt of money from Americans, Dutchmen and Irishmen. Measures have been taken by the St. Nicholas Society, and the money will be sent to the Red Cross Society, Holland. Several Dutchmen in this city, as well as some young American surgeons, have volunteered to go to South Africa to attend victims in the struggle. **PLYMOUTH, March 10.**—The *Western Morning News* correspondent at Cape Coast Castle telegraphs as follows:—"All apprehensions of an Ashantee war have ceased. The king has sent a reply saying that he desires peace. He asks the delivery of fugitives, but asserts that he never intended to make war, and is sorry that his first message was so understood." A despatch from Madeira to the *Daily Telegraph* confirms the statement that the King of Ashantee has sent a peaceful message to the British authorities. **LONDON, March 11.**—A correspondent at Mount Prospect has had an interview with Joubert. The latter said he would agree that the English flag might be hoisted once a year, and an English resident officer be placed in the Transvaal to legislate on all native questions. All land and frontier questions to be referred to the Colonial Government. The Boers would also agree to a confederation if it was desired by the other South African colonies. Joubert said he would consider no terms which included annexation, but thought a settlement might be effected by the annexation of that portion of the Transvaal on this side of the Vaal River, and giving the Boers a Republic on the other side; the British being indemnified for war expenses by this additional territory. **DURBAN, March 12.**—The Boers keep secret their fortifications at Laing's Nek and Majuba, and have refused an artist permission to sketch them. According to reliable information, the Orange Free State farmers are in a very unsettled condition, and are only awaiting sufficient excuse to join the Boers. They regard the strong reinforcements coming from England with suspicion, as indicating an intention to annex the Free State. It is reported that the Boer terms are so dictatorial that peace is impossible. Many Boers from Orange Free State are going to Laing's Nek. **LONDON, March 12.**—The *Truth* suggests bullet proof shields for field guns in South Africa. Bullet proof soldiers would be better.

DIED OF STARVATION.

(Special Despatch.)
NEW YORK, March 14.—I have just received the following telegram, dated London, March 12th, from the Nun of Kenmare:—"Same day Boynton was arrested I found a child three years old, unconscious from starvation on the floor of our Infant School. Who will be arrested for this? Not the guilty party. Distress here serious. Will write full particulars."
JAMES REDPATH.

A LIBERAL CABINET.

MADRID, March 14.—The Sagasta Cabinet has proposed to the King to grant an amnesty to Protestant clergymen suffering imprisonment for holding divine worship in Catalonia without having complied with the stringent resolutions of the late Cabinet against the Protestant propaganda in Madrid. The Government also instructed the authorities to abandon all prosecutions so numerous under Gen. Canovas against native Protestants and agents of Bible Societies. The statistics of the magnitude of the Chinese opium trade are striking. The total value of imports into China in 1879 was \$114,350,000, of which \$51,000,000, or nearly one-half, was contributed by opium alone, the increase in quantity over the previous year being nearly 1,500,000 pounds. The value of opium imported exceeded the value of tea exported by \$5,000,000 and the value of silk exported by \$10,000,000.