IT WAS A GREAT BLOW.

Much Damage Caused by Storms in the Maritime Provinces.

A Charlottetown, P. E. I., despatch says: A terrific snowstorm visited this Province yesterday. The wind blew 40 miles an hour, and in many places there are drifts from two to four feet in height. The tide last evening was the highest known here for years, and all the wharves and the lower parts of the warehouses thereon were flooded. Much damage resulted. Breastworks were carried away and the cellars near the wharves were full of water. In the country two railway bridges were wrecked, the railway breastwork damaged and trains delayed. Some of the principal shipping ports are frozen and thousands of bushels of potatoes, and many vessels will be obliged to stay here all winter. The island boat started for Pictou, and after getting as far as Caribou was obliged to return. She was seventeen hours getting back to this port and had a terrible passage. The thermometer registered 8½ degrees below zero. A stable, owned by a Mrs. Trenaman, situated in the centre of a wooden block, was set on fire during the height of the storm. Two buildings were burned with their contents, and two horses perished. The firebug was not arrested.

HALIFAX, Dec. 2.—Every hour brings fresh reports of wrecks caused by yesterday's storm, which seems to have been most destructive on the Cape Breton coast. The schooners Bella May and Saxon are ashore at Gabarus. The Isabella parted her chains at Arichat and was driven ashore. The Native Lass is ashore at Glasgow Harbor, Canso, and the Maggie Millard is ashore and full of water at Gabarus. The foregoing are all from Halifax, bound to Cape Breton ports. The schooner Virginia is also reported ashore at Lower Descousse, C. B. All these vessels are insured more or less in Halifax offices and agencies, which suffer severely from the effects of the storm.

A heavy gale from the north and northeast, the most severe for years, prevails at Port Hawkesbury. It is accompanied by unusually high tides. The schooners Grada, Admiration, Ottawa and Arizona have dragged ashore on the Point Tupper side of the harbor. The Besse, Louisa and Lillie Linwood are following in the same direction. The mails did not cross the Straits of Canso to-day owing to the storm. Several washouts on the railways are reported.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The Document Signed Said to be an Unusually Brief One.

A London cable says: The Queen's speech, which will be read at the opening of Parliament to-day, was communicated at last night's ministerial dinners. The speech is of unusual brevity. After the customary reference to England's friendly foreign relations, the speech alludes to the negotiations with Portugal relative to Africa, and with Italy concerning East Africa, as not yet brought to a successful conclusion. A temporary arrangement with Portugal respecting the Shire River and water ways in the interior paves the way for an eventual treaty. The hope is expressed that the negotiations now progressing with France, concerning the Newfoundland fisheries will soon lead to a satisfactory settlement, and the promise is made that the papers relating to the matter will be laid before Parliament at an early date. The Queen next alludes to the threatened potato famine in the west of Ireland. Her Majesty expresses regret at the existing condition of affairs, and says she trusts that measures will be taken to mitigate the people's distress. The speech further says that bills will be introduced relative to land purchase in Ireland, the relief of land, education, and reform of private bill legislation for Scotland, and the extension of local government in England. If time work of the session permits, a bill relative to local government in Ireland would also be introduced. Among minor measures to be submitted are bills relating to the liability of employers and to the friendly societies and savings banks.

THE CORONER WAS IN A HURRY.

He Delays a Court to Get an Inquest and Incurs the Judge's Wrath.

A Halifax despatch says: It is now definitely known that the list of killed in yesterday's accident will number eight, and little hopes are entertained for the young man Adam Armstrong, of Carleton, who was so terribly scalded. Three men died to-day—Hayes, Lynch and Gale. Coroner Robinson is now holding an inquest. A number of those connected with the mill say that when the water was very low in the boiler the pumps were turned on, and the cold water coming in contact with the red-hot iron caused the boilers to burst.

Coroner Robinson, who is coroner in the locality where the accident occurred, was serving on a Circuit Court jury, and his absence from court caused the delay of a case. The judge became highly indignant and adjourned court. This afternoon Robinson put in an appearance and the judge delivered his charge. After the verdict had been given the judge arose and demanded an explanation. Robinson offered an apology, but the judge refused to accept it. He said: "I will venture to say that you went to prevent any other coroner holding the inquest. Your action is a complete contempt of court and an outrage of the worst kind." Robinson was then dismissed from the panel and fined the full penalty.

GOVERNMENT AID FOR KOCH.

He Will Be Remunerated Handsomely and be Helped in his Discoveries.

A Berlin cable says: Dr. Bergmann, in a lecture last night, declared that the secret of the composition of Prof. Koch's curative lymph was the exclusive property of Prof. Koch. Dr. Bergmann illustrated the degree of fever after each injection, and explained the quantity of lymph required in the various cases. The number of physicians coming to Berlin to study Koch's method has not lessened. There were 132 arrivals yesterday. The Government of Prussia will shortly introduce a bill to the Diet providing for the establishment of an institute of bacteriology at which Prof. Koch may pursue his studies. Connected with the institute will be five infirmaries containing 150 beds. After allotting to Prof. Koch an adequate grant for his discovery the Government will undertake the work of producing the lymph.

Needs To Be Cultivated.

New York *World*: If a Christmas tree is properly watered and cared for there is no possibility of a failure in its crop. It will bear an abundance of delightful fruit. It must be watered well with contributions, must drink in the sunshine of warm-hearted forethought and the soil around it must be loosened by kind feeling for the joys of children. Then its crop of happy hearts is sure to be large.

Tired of Her Clerical Mate.

A Brooklyn despatch says: Maria McGuire, wife of Rev. Hugh McGuire, rector of Christ Episcopal Church in this city, has brought an action for a separation against her husband on the ground of cruelty and inhuman treatment. She asserts that he has twice placed her in an insane asylum for the purpose of getting her out of the way, and on several occasions struck her. The couple were married in 1876.

Kennedy's Son-in-Law Dead.

The friends and acquaintances of Miss Marjory Kennedy, second daughter of the late Scottish vocalist, will be sorry to hear of the death of her husband, Mr. A. Y. Fraser, who was a highly accomplished educationist and a graduate of Aberdeen University.

Too Vivid.

"Madam," observed the actor to the mother of a yelling infant in the audience, "when your child is quite through applauding I will continue to merely feign insanity. At present the pressure is entirely too great."

Sir Richard Carsewright, who is at present in Ottawa, says he finds that the desire for reciprocity is very general throughout the country.

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie is not a pretty woman, according to a recent description. Her hair is dark and her features somewhat irregular, but she has a slender, erect young figure and a pleasing face.

Toronto merchants complain that goods from England are tampered with while in Montreal, and it is proposed to hold a representative meeting in Montreal to-morrow to investigate the matter.

Bessie Bonehill continues to assist Tony Pastor in turning people away nightly in New York. The English artiste's popularity seems rather to have been increased than diminished by her short "provincial" tour.

THE GHOST DANCE.

Warriors and Squaws Tread a Circle Until They Fall.

A WEIRD SCENE.

A WOUNDED KNEE CREEK, via Pine Ridge Agency, S. D., to Rushville, Neb., says: Accompanied by Rockskin Jack Russell, the scout, Major Burke, and a half breed named Half Eyes, a reporter witnessed one of the famous ghost dances of the Sioux.

Mounted on cayuse ponies, the party started early last evening for the Wounded Knee. The trail lay over a rough, rolling country where the buffalo grass is now yellow and short and where snow lies in the depressions in the earth. Half Eyes was in the lead. The travelling was hard and extremely painful, and it was nearly daybreak when the low, moaning chant of the Sioux and the snarling of their dogs were heard in the distance.

The camp of the dancers could not be seen until the ridge of the low chain of Buttes was reached. From this elevation one could see the fires burning. The trip was hazardous, owing to the frenzy of the hostile Indians and their knowledge of the arrival of the troops. Half Eyes tethered the ponies near the ridge, and the rest of the trip was made on foot. The sky was just flushing with the dawn when the expedition reached a clump of young cottonwoods which skirted the banks of the Wounded Knee. From this point an excellent view could be had of the dance, which was at its most exciting stage.

As near as Half Eyes could estimate, 182 bucks and squaws were in the dance. A big tree stood in the middle of the circle of Indians. Squatted on the ground within a radius of sixty yards were 400 other Indians, who were chanting with the dancers. Many of the reds were in war paint. Some of them were naked to the hips, and across their big, muscular breasts were streaks of red and yellow paint. Beads tinkled from their porcupine-fringed legs and eagle feathers hung from the crowns of their glossy heads. Some of the dancers were robed in white cotton cloth, which was pinned at the breast and drawn over the head in the form of a hood. Five medicine men sat on the ground outside of the circle. They were old men, with wrinkled, skinny faces, and as the chant rose and fell, according to the vigor of the drumming, they waved medicine sticks above their heads. These sticks were painted green, with handles fashioned after the shape of snakes. The dancers held one another's hands and moved slowly around the tree. They did not raise their feet as high as they do in the sun dance. Most of the time it looked as though their ragged moccasins did not leave the ground, and the only resemblance to dancing was the weary bending of the knees.

Round and round the dancers went, with their eyes closed and their heads bent toward the ground. The chant was incessant and monotonous. "I see my father, I see my mother, I see my brother, I see my sister," was Half Eyes' translation of the chant, as the squaws and warriors moved laboriously about the tree. Half Eyes said the dance had been going on all night.

Stretched upon the ground close to the tree were two warriors and one squaw. They were in a fit of a cataleptic nature. Their faces were turned to the sky, and their hands clutched the yellow grass. One of the warriors was a tremendous fellow, whose breast was scarred and painted, and whose ears were pierced with rings. The dancers paid no attention to them. Their eyes were closed. Suddenly one of the warriors on the ground leaped to his feet and exclaimed: "I have seen the Great Father but he will not talk to me." Then the other warrior got up and cried: "I have seen the Great Father but he will not talk to me because I have no ponies." The squaw was the last to get up on her feet. She was a young woman with bells on her blanket, and a red ochre streak marked the line where her raven black hair was parted. In a shrill voice she cried out:

"I have seen the Great Father. He sent an eagle, which picked me up and carried me to a far-away mountain. The Great Father told me that the whites would be driven from the country; that the Indians would rule the land, and the buffalo and deer would return."

The Indians now danced with greater vigor, and their cries were louder and more vehement, but they kept their eyes closed. Round and round they danced, some of them so fatigued that they pitched forward on their faces on the grass. Their faces were distorted with pain, but there was no stop for food, drink or rest. One by one squaw and warrior fell unconscious upon the ground, and as they did so they beat their heads against the tree and on the sand and stones until the blood squirted from their wounds. One big Indian, whom Half Eye recognized as Big Road, rolled and tumbled on the ground until his splendid face was a mass of cuts and swellings. As each dancer fell the circle was reformed and the dance resumed. Nearly all the dancers were covered with wounds from previous exertions. One of the bucks wore a white hood and cloak smeared with blood and he danced in his bare feet.

THE IRISH DISTRESS.

No Money to Carry Out Relief Works—Actual Lack of Food.

A Dublin cable says: The people of Swineford, County Mayo, are greatly disappointed over the refusal of the grand jury to guarantee even one penny to assist in carrying out Balfour's plan to build a railroad from Calloway to Claremorris. Crowds of people throughout the distressed district are demanding work from the priests and poor law guardians. It is admitted by the authorities that within three weeks many of the people in the Swineford district will be without food of any kind. Delegates have started for London to urge upon the Government the necessity of taking steps for the alleviation of the distress.

The *Express* says that the measures adopted by the Government to relieve the distress in the western part of Ireland arising from the failure of the potato crop will be put into operation before Christmas.

The Turf.

George Forbes is reported to have cleared $10,000 on the opening day at Guttenburg. He won three races with Evangeline, Ketchum and Lonely, getting long odds against them.

Stamboul on Saturday again lowered his record by a quarter of a second, trotting a mile easily in 2.11. The first quarter was made in 32½ seconds; half in 1.05¼. He made the mile without faltering. He was driven by Hickok.

At the races of the Blood Horse Association, at San Francisco on Saturday afternoon, Rinfax went a mile and a quarter in 2 07¾. This is the fastest time in which the distance has been made by a 2 year-old. Rinfax was bred at Palo Alto.

Mr. W. Hendrie, President of the Ontario Jockey Club, is the only Canadian owner whose name appears in the list of entries for the Saratoga stakes that recently closed, he having entered Early Bird, by Van Dorn—Bonnie Bird, and ch. f. by Falsetto—Guitar, for the Saratoga Stakes for 2 year-olds in 1891; Early Bird and ch. f. by King Alfonso—Cottona, for the Kentucky Stakes, also for 2-year-olds in 1891; Early Bird and ch. f. by Pat Malloy—Queencraft, for the Travers' Stakes for 3-year-olds in 1892; Early Bird and b. c. by Falsetto—Glimpse, for the Iroquois Stakes for 3 year-olds in 1892; ch. f. by King Alfonso—Cottona and ch. f. by Falsetto—Guitar for the Alabama Stakes in 1892; Early Bird and b. c. by Falsetto—Glimpse for the Foxhall Stakes in 1892, and the Queencraft filly and Glimpse colt for the Kenner Stakes in 1892.

He Was Engaged.

Brooklyn *Life*: Managing Editor—So you're a distinguished Yale graduate, are you?

Applicant—Yes, I was champion of the football team.

Managing Editor—But you do in a newspaper office?

Applicant—I can kick poets down-stairs.

Women and Wine.

"Wine and women are alike. They both intoxicate us."

"Yes, but they are very different in another respect. Wine is always reported to be older than it is, and women to be younger than they are."

There were several convictions and fines imposed in cases at Toronto yesterday for giving short measure.

Martin D. Lappy, a New York wife murderer hasheesh-entranced to die by electricity during the week beginning January 12.

—When a man goes upstairs late at night and skips every other stair in an endeavor to keep quiet he always seems to skip the steps that don't creak.

PARNELL MUST GO,

But He Will Not Go Until He Is Forced.

GLADSTONE WON'T HAVE HIM

Sexton, McCarthy and Others Anxious He Should Retire.

HOME RULE DOOMED IF HE STAYS.

A member of Parliament cables from London: The most complicated political situation of modern times is the approaching settlement between the two leaders of Home Rule. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell having taken up a final attitude, nothing remained but for the Irish members to call another meeting to-day. It was thoroughly understood that Mr. Gladstone would resign all responsibility for his party and abandon Home Rule if Mr. Parnell refused to act upon his advice. Mr. Parnell came to the House to-day equally determined to stand fast to his own position. He considers that he made his party without Mr. Gladstone's assistance, and that he could hold his own without his help. He does not see why he should be driven out at the orders of a man who was a bitter enemy of the Home Rulers down to the year 1886. He therefore met his followers this afternoon with his back to the wall, determined to fight to the last. Probably he had not calculated upon the vigor of the attack destined to be levelled at him.

It became obvious as soon as the meeting had opened that Mr. Gladstone's letter, supported as it is by the entire English party, had produced a profound impression even on the most devoted of Mr. Parnell's followers. Mr. Sexton declared that neither he nor his colleagues were aware of the existence of the letter yesterday, therefore the conclusion they arrived at was owing to a false impression. He expressed a very decided opinion that Mr. Parnell ought to resign to prevent the utter destruction of the Home Rule cause. In forcible and earnest language he begged the Nationalists not to throw away the services of Mr. Gladstone and the English Liberal party, just as victory was within reach. His remarks were loudly applauded. Mr. Parnell sat grim and silent.

Mr. Justin McCarthy followed in precisely the same line. He is a devoted adherent of Mr. Parnell, but he expressed the fear that if the friendship and support of the great Liberal party were forfeited now, Ireland would suffer for generations to come. All the weary road they had traversed would have to be gone over again. He expressed the deepest regret at the thought of parting with his chief, but there was no hope in any other course.

Other members followed with similar view to the number of sixteen or seventeen. Only Mr. Kenny and Col. Nolan sought to contend that Mr. Parnell's resignation was unnecessary. They are men of no weight or influence in the party.

Mr. Parnell by this time saw it was not revolt but revolution he had to deal with. A resolution was submitted calling for a formal meeting of the party on Friday next to decide whether Mr. Parnell should resign. This was opposed by Mr. Parnell's friends. An adjournment was then taken till 5 o'clock, in order that the members might go to the House of Commons and get the first reading of their bills. Mr. Parnell went with them, and took his usual seat, with a hard, stern look on his face.

The meeting was resumed at 5 o'clock, and lasted till a quarter past 6. Much animated discussion again took place. Mr Parnell himself spoke several times, to the effect that his party could not afford to submit to the absolute dictation of Mr. Gladstone or any other Englishman. If this were once done the independence of the Irish section would be gone. There was much excitement during the prolonged discussion. Ultimately it was decided to adjourn till Monday to allow of Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien and O'Connor being communicated with. This was desired by the whole body of the meeting, but Mr. Parnell would have preferred an immediate decision in his favor, but this he could not obtain. He will not give up. If he goes, he must be forced out. The party in favor of his withdrawal regard the adjournment as virtually deciding the matter in their favor. It is not doubted that Mr. Dillon and colleagues will counsel the temporary retirement of their chief.

The House had adjourned before the Irish meeting had concluded, but several members remained behind to hear the result, and the news of it was immediately despatched to Mr. Gladstone, who did not come near the place to-day.

LIBERAL FEDERATION.

The Executive Committee of the Liberal Federation at a meeting adopted a resolution expressing its complete satisfaction with Mr. Gladstone's attitude towards the question of the Irish leadership, and assuring him of its hearty confidence.

WELSH MEMBERS WITH MR. GLADSTONE.

The welsh members of the party had a meeting to-day, and resolved that they were convinced that the policy of retaining Mr. Parnell in the leadership would be the postponement of Home Rule beyond the span of Mr. Gladstone's public life, and that they are more determined than ever to rally to the support of Mr. Gladstone.

THE PARNELLITE MEETING.

Though last night Mr. Parnell refused to call a meeting of the Irish members of the House of Commons, a meeting was held in the House to-day. The room was carefully guarded from intrusion, a member of Parliament standing guard. Mr. Parnell was present and presided. Silence was observed by every member as he entered the room. After calling the meeting to order Mr. Parnell explained that he had reconsidered his determination, and he had called the meeting at the request of the members of the party. The meeting lasted for half an hour. There was great divergence of opinion manifested throughout the discussion. No definite action was taken, and the meeting adjourned to reassemble at 5 o'clock this evening. It was learned after the adjournment that a strong feeling in favor of Parnell's resigning the leadership was manifested, but the minority vehemently opposed it.

A STORMY SCENE.

A stormy scene occurred at the meeting of the Parnellite members of the House of Commons last evening, after the letter from Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Morley had been made public. The action of Mr. McCarthy in not making known the contents of Mr. Gladstone's letter at the meeting of the Parnellites yesterday morning was severely criticized. A majority of the Nationalist members present at the meeting last night said they had believed, previous to the meeting in the morning, that Mr. Parnell, after his re election, would not take an active part in politics for a few months. They now believe if Mr. Gladstone's letter had been read at the morning meeting the result of the motion to retain Mr. Parnell in the leadership would have been different.

A GIBE REBUKED.

Lord Salisbury, in a speech in the House of Lords yesterday, said the Parnellites had various modes of escaping, some preferring water and others fire-escapes. The *Chronicle* (Tory) describes this gibe as vulgar and undignified, and adds: "Lord Salisbury might have remembered that he was addressing a chamber where sits unchallenged such patterns of virtue as Marlborough, St. Leonards and Ailesbury."

LONDON.—Mr. Parnell has issued the following manifesto:

To the Irish People:

The integrity and independence of a section of the Irish Parliamentary party having been apparently sapped and destroyed by the wire-pullers of the Liberal party, it has become necessary for me, as leader of the Irish party, to take counsel with you, and having given you the knowledge which is in my possession to ask your judgment upon a matter which now solely devolves upon you to decide.

The letter from Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Morley, written for the purpose of influencing the decision of the Irish party in the choice of their leader and claiming for the Liberals and their leaders the right of veto upon that choice, is the immediate cause of this address, the purpose of which is to remind you and your parliamentary representatives that Ireland considers the independence of her party the only safeguard within the constitution and above and beyond all other considerations whatever. The threat in that letter, repeated so insolently on many English platforms, and in numerous British newspapers that unless Ireland concedes the right of veto to England she will indefinitely postpone her chance of obtaining Home Rule, compels me, while not for a moment admitting the slightest possibility of such a loss, to put before you information which until now, so far as my colleagues are concerned, has been solely in my possession, and which will enable you to understand the measure of the loss with which you are threatened unless you consent to throw me to the English wolves now howling for my destruction.

CONSULTING WITH GLADSTONE.

In November of last year, in response to a repeated and long-standing request, I visited Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden and received the details of the intended proposals of himself and his colleagues of the late Liberal Cabinet with regard to home rule in the event of the next general election favoring the Liberal party. It is unnecessary for me to go more at present than to direct your attention to certain points of these details, which will be generally recognized as embracing elements vital for your information and the formation of your judgment. These vital points of difficulty may be suitably arranged and considered under the following heads:

(1) The retention of Irish members in the Imperial Parliament.

(2) The settlement of the land or agrarian difficulty in Ireland.

(3) The control of the Irish constabulary.

(4) The appointment of the judiciary, including judges of the Supreme Court, County Court judges and resident magistrates.

Upon the subject of the retention of Irish members in Parliament Mr. Gladstone told me that the opinion—and the unanimous opinion—of his colleagues and himself, recently arrived at after the most mature consideration of alternative proposals, was that in the event of a candidate English public opinion it would be necessary to reduce Irish representation from 103 to 32. Upon the settlement of the land question it was held that this was one of the questions which must be regarded as questio n reserved from the control of the Irish Legislature, but at the same time Mr. Gladstone intimated that while he would renew his attempt to settle the matter by Imperial legislation on the lines of the Land Purchase Bill of 1886, he would not under ake to put any pressure upon his own side, or insist upon their adopting his views in other and shorter words, that the Irish Legislature must not be given the power of solving the agrarian difficulty.

With regard to the control of the Irish Constabulary, it was stated by Mr. Gladstone that in view of the necessity of conciliating English public opinion he and his colleagues felt that it would be necessary to leave this force to the appointment of its officers under control of the Imperial authority for an indefinite period, while funds for its maintenance, payment and equipment would be compulsorily provided out of the Irish revenues. A period of ten or twelve years was suggested as the limit of the time during which the appointment of judges and resident magistrates should be retained in the hands of the Imperial authorities.

WISHED TO KEEP WHAT THEY HAD.

I have now given a short account of what I gathered of Mr. Gladstone's views and those of his colleagues during the two hours' conversation at Hawarden, a conversation which I am bound to admit was mainly monopolized by Mr. Gladstone, and will pass to my own expressions of opinion upon these communications, which represent my views then and now. And, firstly, with regard to the retention of the Irish members, that position which I have always adopted, and which I then represented, is that with the concession of full powers on an Irish Legislature, those should be enjoyed by a State of the American Union, the number and position of the members so retained would become a question of imperial concern and not of pressing or immediate importance for the interests of Ireland, but that with the important and all-engrossing subjects of agrarian reform, constabulary control and judiciary appointments left either under imperial control or totally unprovided for, it would be the height of madness for any Irish leader to imitate Grattan's example, and consent to disband an army which had cleared the way to victory; I further understand that I should have influence to reconcile Irish public opinion to the gradual coming into force of new privileges and to the postponement of those necessary for English opinion with regard to constabulary control and judicial appointments, but I strongly dissented from the proposed reduction of the number of members during the interval of probation, and I pointed to the absence of any suitable prospect of land settlement by all the parties concerned as the most powerful and overwhelming drag upon the prospects of permanent peace and prosperity in Ireland. At the conclusion of the interview I was informed that Mr. Gladstone and all his colleagues were entirely agreed that pending a general election silence should be absolutely preserved with regard to any points of difference on the questio of the retention of the Irish members. I have dwelt at some length upon this subject, but not, I think, disproportionately to their importance.

FAR FROM SATISFIED.

Let me say in addition that if and when full powers are conceded to Ireland over her own domestic affairs the integrity, number and independence of the Irish party will be a matter of no imp rtance, but until this ideal is reached it is your duty and mine to hold fast to every safeguard. I need not say that the question—the vital and important question—of the retention of the Irish members on the one hand, and indefinite delay in granting full powers to an Irish Legislature on the other, gave me great concern. The absence of any provision for the settlement of the agrarian question, of such importance in the eyes of the Liberals, filled me with concern and apprehension. On the introduction of the Land Purchase Bill by the Government at the commencement of the last session Mr. Morley communicated with me as to the course to be adopted. Having regard to the avowed absence of any policy on the part of the Liberal leaders and party with regard to the matter of the Land Bill, I strongly advised Mr. Morley against any direct challenge of the principle of State-aided land purchase, and finding that the fears and alarm of the English taxpayers as to State-aid, by the application of grants for local purposes in Ireland a counter guarantee had been assuaged that the hopeless struggle against the principle of the measure should not be maintained, and that we should direct our sole efforts on the second reading of the Bill to the assertion of the principle of local control.

HAMPERED BY THE RADICALS.

In this I am bound to say Mr. Morley entirely agreed with me but he was at the same time much hampered and expressed the sense of his position in that direction by the attitude of the extreme section of his party led by Mr. Labouchere, and in a subsequent interview he impressed upon me the necessity of meeting the second reading of the Bill with a direct negative and ask me to undertake the work. I agreed to this, but only on condition that I was not to attack the principle of the measure, but to confine myself to criticism of the details. I think this was false strategy, but it was the strategy adopted out of regard to English prejudices and Radical peculiarities. I did the best possible under the circumstances, and the several days' debate on the second reading contrasts favorably with Mr. Labouchere's recent abortive attempt to interpose a direct negative to the first reading of a similar bill yesterday. Time went on. The Government allowed their attention to be distracted from the question of land purchase by a bill compensating English publicans, and the agrarian difficulty in Ireland was again relegated to the future of another session. Just before the commencement of this session I was again favored with another interview with Mr. Morley. I impressed upon him the policy of an oblique method of procedure with reference to land purchase and the necessity and importance of providing for the question of local control and of limitation in the application of funds. He agreed with me, and I offered to move on the first reading of the bill an amendment in favor of this local control, advising that if this were rejected it might be left to Radicals on the second reading to oppose the principle of the measure. This appeared to be a proper course, and I left Mr. Morley under the impression that this would fall to my duty, but in addition he made a remarkable proposal. In referring to the probable approaching victory of the Liberal party at the polls he suggested some considerations as to the future of the Irish party, and he asked me whether I would be willing to assume the office of Chief Secretary to Ireland, or whether I would allow another member of my party to take the position. He also put before me the desirability of filling one of the law offices of the Crown in Ireland by a legal member of the party. I told him I was amazed, as I was, at the proposal, that I could not venture to forfeit in any way the independence of the party or any of its members, that the Irish people had trusted me in this movement because they believed that the declaration I had made to them at Cork in 1880 was a true one, and represented my conviction, and that I would on no account depart from it. I considered that after the declaration we had repeated y made the proposal of Mr. Morley that we should allow ourselves to be absorbed into English politics was one based upon an entire misconception of our position with regard to our Irish constituencies and of the pledges we had given. In conclusion he directed my attention to the Plan of Campaign estates. He said that it would be impossible for the Liberal party when it attained power to do anything for these evicted tenants by direct action, and that it would also be impossible for the Irish Parliament, under the powers conferred, to do anything for them, and, flinging up his hands with a gesture of despair, he exclaimed: "Having been in Tipperary, I do not know what to propose in regard to the matter." I took him this question "as a limited one, that I did not see that he need allow himself to be hampered by its future consideration, that funds would be available from America and elsewhere for the support of those tenants as long as might be necessary; that of course I understand that it was a difficulty, but that it was a limited one, and should not be allowed to interfere with the general interests of the country.

INDEPENDENT OF THE LIBERALS.

I allude to this matter only because the last few days a strong argument in many minds for my expulsion has been unless the Liberals come into power at the next general election the Plan of Campaign tenants will suffer. As I have shown, the Liberals propose to do nothing for the Plan of Campaign tenants by direct action when they come into power, but I am entitled to say that the existence of these tenants, whom I have supported in every way in the past, and whom I shall continue to support in the future, shall not constitute a reason for my expulsion from Irish politics. I have repeatedly pledged myself to stand by these evicted tenants, and that they shall not be allowed to suffer, and I believe that the Irish people throughout the world will support me in this policy. Sixteen years ago I conceived the idea of an Irish Parliamentary party, independent of all English parties. Ten years ago I was elected leader of the Independent Irish Parliamentary party. During these ten years this party has remained independent, and because of its independence it has forced upon the English people the necessity of granting Home Rule to Ireland. I believe that the party will obtain Home Rule only provided that it remains independent of any English party. I do not believe any action of the Irish people in supporting me will endanger the Home Rule cause or postpone the establishment of an Irish Parliament; but even if the danger with which we are threatened by the Liberal party of to-day were to be realized, I believe the Irish people throughout the world would agree with me that postponement would be preferable to a compromise of our national rights by the acceptance of a measure which would not realize the aspirations of our race.

I have the honor to remain, your faithful servant,

CHARLES STEWART PARNELL.

Archbishop Walsh Talks.

The Parnell matter is altogether too grave to enrole me as an individual bishop to feel warranted in making any public statement of my opinion with reference to it until I have had an opportunity to consult with my episcopal brethren. I understand that the Irish Parliamentary party will meet on Monday to decide what action shall be taken in the lamentable crisis with which it stands confronted. It is easy to conceive that the decision of our Parliamentary representatives may have the effect of opening up a new phase of the Irish National movement, and the situation resulting from that decision may be one that will put upon the bishops of Ireland collectively as well as individually the very grave duty of considering whether or how far it will be in our power to continue in future to place in the Irish Parliamentary party that confidence which as a body we have felt justified in placing in it in the past.

The archbishop adds that he would be unable to support in any conceivable circumstances the suggested new Irish National Liberal party. He concludes mysteriously as follows:

Let me in conclusion say that for the last few days certain events of not very remote occurrence—which seem, however, just now to have passed from public attention—have been very prominently before my mind. With the recollection of these before me I am, I confess, unable as yet to feel absolutely convinced that we are even now in a position to form a final judgement on the case out of which the present unhappy crisis has arisen. In this I may be illogical, but it is not or to be illogical than to run the risk of being uncharitable or unjust. At all events, this is a matter that in the circumstances of the time must now be decided one way or the other before many days.

Lodians Quieting Down.

The U. S. War Department is in receipt of a number of despatches from the seat of the Indian trouble, all indica ing improvement in the situation. Gen. Brooke says that every hour lessens the strength of the disaffected, that Little Wound has come into Pine Ridge agency, and that his brother braves are following him. Short Bull, of Rosebud agency, one of the most troublesome of the Sioux, and his followers, to the number of about 500 lodges, returned to Pine Ridge to-day.

MOURNING A DEAD KING.

William III., King of Holland, Passes from the Scene.

A Sunday's cable from the Hague says: The King of Holland died at 6 o'clock this morning. Last evening there was a sudden change for the worse in the King's condition, the symptoms being those of uræmia. The Queen was immediately sent for, and stayed at the patient's bedside during the night. Life ebbed away quietly. The public buildings are closed, and all amusements have been suspended. The Ministers assembled in council at noon. The shutters of the royal palace are all closed and flags are at half-mast.

A proclamation signed by all the Ministers has been issued announcing the death of the King of Holland. His death, the proclamation says, leaves the country in deep mourning, but free, independent and prosperous. After eulogizing the late reign the proclamation says that the people's gratitude and blessing will follow the King beyond the grave.

Continuing, it says: "The country views with perfect confidence the accession of the Duke of Nassau to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, whose chivalrous devotion has won the hearts of all. Promising fidelity, and unswerving respect and affection, the country awaits the future with tranquility and confidence."

It is expected that Queen Emma will be proclaimed Regent to-morrow, and that she will take the oath at an early date. After an anxious day the Queen appears to be more resigned.

[William III. was born February 19th, 1817. He was the eldest son of King William II. and of Princess Anna Paulowna, daughter of Emperor Paul I. of Russia. He succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, March 17th, 1849. He was married June 18th, 1839, to Princess Sophia, and became a widower June 3rd, 1877. He was married, in second nuptials, January 7th, 1879, to Emma, daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck. Princess Wilhelmina, the offspring of this second marriage, was born August 31st, 1880, and succeeds to the throne.]

THE SENTENCE STANDS.

The Supreme Court Says the Navassa Rioters Must Die.

A Washington despatch says: The Supreme Court handed down its decision to-day in the case of the Navassa rioters, now under sentence of death in Baltimore for murder committed on the Island of Navassa, in the Caribbean Sea, in 1889, where they were employed by a Baltimore firm in working guano beds. The question came to this county on an appeal taking the point of jurisdiction of the United States over this island. The court decides that the United States has jurisdiction, and affirms the decision of the lower court, on the ground that the Act of Congress passed many years ago provided that guano islands taken possession of by citizens of the United States, and worked by them, may be placed under the jurisdiction of the country by Presidential proclamation, that the laws of the United States respecting crimes committed on the high seas are applicable to these islands, and that offenders shall be tried at the port to which they are first brought. Under this decision the men under sentence will be executed unless contrary executive action is taken.

JUGIRO'S FATE.

The Supreme Court Again Endorses Electrocution for Murderers.

A Washington despatch says: The Supreme Court of the United States to-day affirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court for the Southern district of New York in the case of Shibuaya Jugiro, the Japanese confined in Sing Sing prison, who is under sentence of death by means of electricity. It was sought by *habeas corpus* on the ground that the Kemmler case had demonstrated that electrocution was a cruel and unusual treatment, and as such prohibited by the constitution. Chief Justice Fuller announced the decision of the court. The court affirmed the judgment upon the authority of the decision in the Kemmler case. This, it is believed, destroys the legal report of counsel for Jugiro.

FAVOR AMERICAN PORTS.

Halifax Board of Trade Kicks Against C. P. R. Discrimination.

A Halifax despatch says: The steamer Cremon of the Hansa Line, arrived from Hamburg and Antwerp yesterday after a stormy passage of fourteen days. After discharging a quantity of cargo, including 5,000 bags of beet root sugar for the Moncton refinery, the Cremon proceeds to Boston. The steamer has an immense quantity of goods for Ontario firms on board, but not a case of it will be landed here. It will be unloaded at Boston and forwarded to its destination from there. Thus it is that American ports are being built up at Canada's expense by the discriminating rates offered by the C P R. from Boston. The Board of Trade here is likely to hold a meeting to protest against the continuance of this practice.

Scotland Won't Have Him.

A London cable says: There is no uncertain note in Scotland, as to what the position of the Liberal party should be with regard to Parnell. The press is unanimous in demanding that Gladstone should have no dealing with an unclean thing, and in that opinion the United Presbyterians, Free Church Independents and Established members join. No formal protest for votes will be pressed by any denominational bodies till the oracle has spoken. Gladstone has only to read Scotch papers to see what he must do. The Land League and crofter papers are even stronger than others.

Burned to Death.

A Montreal despatch says: A young woman named Jennie Harold, whose widowed mother lives on Favard street, Point St Charles, was burned to death at St Johns, Que., on Friday last. She was engaged in cleaning a stove when some of the ashes fell on her clothes, immediately igniting them. The flames soon enwrapped her body, and although efforts were made to save the poor girl she was burned almost beyond recognition before the flames were finally extinguished. She died the same evening and her corpse was brought home to her grief-stricken parents.

Indicted Vessel Officers.

A Chicago despatch says: Indictments were returned by the Grand jury this morning relating to the steamer Tioga disaster, in which 24 stevedores were killed in this harbor. J. C. Bright, President of the Genesee Oil Company, and W. H. Brighs, Vice President of the same company, of Buffalo, were indicted for having explosive materials shipped in the steamer. There were several indictments against each. These are in addition to 25 indictments found against them a few days ago. The explosion was caused by the ignition of naphtha shipped by the Genesee Oil Company.

His Own Worst Enemy.

Canada *Presbyterian*: Parnell has furnished the world with another illustration of the fact that a man may be his own worst enemy. All the power of the London *Times*, and of those co-operating with that great journal, could not crush the Irish leader, but he could and did crush himself. Many people live in constant dread of being injured by their enemies. Their greatest danger arises from themselves.

In the Montreal Court of Queen's Bench yesterday, H. O. Edy, who was accused of perjury in connection with the abduction of Edith Seymour, an immigrant girl, on her way to service, was honorably acquitted.

A wholesale expulsion of Nihilists from Paris is expected.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Harrison the Second Discusses Affairs Of State.

AT PEACE WITH THE WORLD.

Attempt to Let Mr. McKinley and His Bill Down Easy.

The Behring Sea Difficulty—Mr. Misner Recalled—suppressing the Lotteries—Pan American Conference—Coast Defence Measures.

A Washington despatch of Monday says: To-day President Harrison's annual message was read at the opening of the 51st Congress. The following is a synopsis of the paper:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The vast and increasing business of the Government has been transacted by the several departments during the year with faithfulness, energy and success. The revenues, amounting to above four hundred and fifty million dollars, have been collected and disbursed without revealing so far as I can ascertain a single case of defalcation or embezzlement.

AT PEACE WITH THE WORLD.

The friendly relations of our country with the nations of Europe and of the West have been undisturbed while the ties of good will and common interest that bind us to the States of the Western Hemisphere have been notably strengthened by the conference held in this capital to consider measures for the general welfare.

THE PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

This important convocation marks a most interesting and influential epoch in the history of the western hemisphere. It is noteworthy that Brazil, invited while under an Imperial form of Government, shared as a Republic in the deliberations and results of the conference.

MARINE REGULATIONS.

The International Marine Conference, which sat at Washington last winter, reached a very gratifying result. The regulations suggested have been brought to the attention of all the Governments represented, and their general adoption is confidently expected.

A MINISTER RECALLED.

The killing of Gen. Barrundia on board the Pacific mail steamer Acapulco, while anchored in transit in the port of San Jose de Guatemala, demanded a careful inquiry. Having failed in a revolutionary attempt to invade Guatemala from Mexican territory, Barrundia took passage at Acapulco for Panama. The consent of the representatives of the United States was s