

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

THIRD SESSION—FIFTH PARLIAMENT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 16.

Hon. Mr. Bowell introduced a bill to provide \$1,700,000 to defray expenses in connection with the troubles in the North-West, which was read a first time.

Mr. Mitchell asked whether or not the statement in the Montreal press was correct, that no arrangements had been arrived at between the Canadian and the Government at Washington under which American fishermen would be prevented from coming into our fisheries till Congress meets in December next; but that hopes were entertained that an arrangement would then be arranged which would settle the fisheries question for all time to come.

Sir John Macdonald said he was sorry the question had been asked as the subject was still under consideration and he hoped that important papers would soon be laid on the table. He could not say whether the report was correct or not, but he did not think it well to be more specific in his statement. At present no arrangements had been made with the Americans. There was no doubt but that the tendency of all the correspondence was to give strong hope that negotiations would take place, not only with regard to fisheries, but perhaps for a revival of reciprocity.

Mr. Pope moved the House into committee on the resolutions regarding the Canadian Pacific Railway and providing for an amply secured temporary loan of five millions to the company. He entered at some length into an explanation of the work done since last session, which he described as enormous, and said the country might well be proud of what the contract called for. It was partly to this that the house was asked to concur in the proposition that the company be assisted temporarily to the extent of five million dollars, ample security being given, the company to have released to it the \$35,000,000 of stock held by the Government and to issue preference bonds to the same amount. Of these bonds \$20,000,000 were to be held by the Government and, as disposed of, the proceeds were to be applied to paying off the loan of last year: \$8,000,000 were to be held as the security of the \$5,000,000 loan, and the balance was to be applied to the completion of the road. As security for the other \$10,000,000, the Government would hold the 21,000,000 acres of unsold land. No hon. gentleman would say that the security was not ample. Indeed the \$5,000,000 to be advanced was already spent on the road, so that the Government had the expenditure represented there in addition to the bonds upon the whole road as security. He believed, and the arrangement provided for this, that the temporary loan would be repaid by July, 1885. With this aid the company would be able to complete its line and give to Canada a transcontinental railway which could compete with other transcontinental railways. The hon. gentleman then reviewed the mileage and costs and the estimates, pointing out that there had been in certain cases under estimate, as in the case of the Port Arthur and Winnipeg section. The total cost with rolling stock for the 782 miles of the heaviest work in the Rocky Mountains would be \$30,700,789. It was also necessary to secure communication with Quebec, which would be done before long. He also favored a connection with New England ports in order that the company might secure trade there and a road as far east as Louisburg, the point on this continent nearest to Liverpool. This latter connection would not only give Canada the shortest ocean route, but it would give Cape Breton what it demanded and deserved, the advantage of railway communication. It would be seen on comparison that the American lines cost twice as much as the Canadian Pacific, and were not superior. Our road would be open for traffic in the spring of next year, after which immigrants could go to the North-West at all times over our own territory.

OTTAWA, June 17.

Mr. Blake proceeded to review at great length the history of the Canadian Pacific Railway and contended that the kicking horse was the route adopted. Advantages and sides were dangerous and the advantages would not trust themselves in it. The grades were too severe, only being 237 feet to the mile. He held that the standard of the line was below that of the Union Pacific. In order to prove this, he had obtained a letter from the Commissioner of Railroads at Washington on the subject of the Union Pacific grade and curves. This letter established his contention and stated further that three-fourths of the bridges were of iron, while those of wood were in excellent condition and capable of bearing heavy traffic. The fact proven was that while 25 per cent of the C. P. R. line was made up of curves, the Union Pacific was only 5 per cent of curves on the Union Pacific, and the character of the road. He did not believe the line had any prospects of obtaining freights as alleged. So far existing lines only carried a few cargoes of silk wares. The water route was also a serious consideration. The transcontinental traffic was not increasing and he thought also there was no local traffic. He thought the Government had pushed the road too fast and had discountenanced the building of branch lines and had produced a bad condition of things in the North-West. He was of opinion that the information before the house was too sparse to justify the proposed grant, the terms of which he condemned. Then the proposed alteration would sap the security held by the Dominion over twenty millions of the Government was to be put in the hands of the public or virtually second mortgages. That the road had cost more than it should have cost he believed could be proved, but there was still a balance of twenty millions which had been reserved for dividends. Through heavy watering the original five millions of stock had been increased and other allotments of stock were put on the market and manipulated so that the stock, which only cost 40 per cent, was sold at a premium of from 25 to 50 per cent, and many millions of proceeds were distributed in dividends. And while this was being done the company's employees were behind in their salaries and the Government was being asked for further aid. His view was that the Government should not make a loan of five millions to the company, but should release to them the money they had lodged with the Government as security for the payment of the dividends.

Mr. Ives denied that the Kicking Horse Pass was as stated by the hon. member for Durham (Blake). The route by the Kicking Horse Pass was one hundred miles shorter than the route by the Yellow Head. The climate and the lands in the southern part of the province were better than those of the north. The month of June East York (Mr. Mackenzie) had certified to this, and as to the traffic, the net earnings of the road in the last full year were as much as \$1,181,991. The story that the grades and curves were excessive was also beyond the mark. They were more moderate than those of the Union Pacific. The leader of the Opposition (Mr. Mitchell) was not a fair critic of the Government's scheme at all. It was a surrender to foreign competing lines. But the hon. gentleman not only did all he could to prevent the fulfillment of an engagement which he said himself was bound to fulfil, but he depreciated our

North-West by crying down the quality of the lands and the character of the railway, by exaggerating the cost of the railway, by discouraging immigration and by encouraging emigration. He regretted that so much faction should have been exhibited in this matter. Had there been union, and Canadians all worked together, there would have been no need to ask for the present aid.

OTTAWA, June 18.

Mr. Jamieson moved that the House do not concur in the third amendment made by the Senate to the Scott Act, on the ground that it permitted medical men interested in selling in the absence of a certificate from another, and without being required to keep a record of their sales, to dispense liquors, which was a violation of the principle of the Scott Act. The Commons had already pronounced upon this proposal to allow medical men to dispense liquors and not to compel them to make an annual return of their sales and the Senate certainly should not act in defiance of the well defined views of the Commons in such a matter.

Dr. Hickey did not think that the amendment would lead to illicit selling, as medical men would not serve out drinks to customers, besides they would violate the law any way. Dr. Orton resented as an insult the insinuation that medical men would sell liquor as a beverage. It was absurd that they should be expected to keep a record of what they sold.

Mr. Forster said every profession had its black sheep.

Mr. Fisher said that in his county one of the first charged with selling liquor unlawfully was a physician, and he escaped by a quibble.

Mr. McCraney also opposed the amendment.

On division the amendment was lost—ayes 75, noes 54.

Mr. Jamieson moved that the Senate amendment providing that druggists in Scott Act counties might sell official preparations of authorized pharmacopoeias, physicians' prescriptions containing spirituous liquors, in quantities of not more than eight ounces at any one time, patent medicines, except such as could be used as beverages, *can de Cologne*, perfume, bay rum, tinctures, varnishes, and other pharmaceutical preparations, containing alcohol, but not intended for use as beverages, be dispensed from on the grounds that it was unnecessary, the Scott Act already containing such provisions.

Mr. Sutherland said that it seemed that in Scotland country chemists could not sell the compounds mentioned and it was to protect themselves that caused the chemist to ask for the amendment.

After some discussion the amendment was lost on division—ayes 54, noes 108.

Mr. Jamieson then moved that the amendment allowing druggists to make up physicians' prescriptions containing spirituous liquors, if sold in quantities of not more than eight ounces at a time, be dissolved from. Lost on division—ayes 75, noes 90.

Mr. Jamieson then moved that the paragraph authorizing the sale of alcohol or methylated spirits for pharmaceutical, chemical or industrial uses be disengaged from, on the ground that it contravenes the provisions of the act which authorizes the sale of alcohol or spirits for the purposes mentioned.

Sir John Macdonald supported the amendment, believing that it opened a very wide door for abuse.

The amendment was agreed to. Mr. Fisher introduced an amendment to provide that all physicians and chemists selling alcohol or spirituous liquors under the Senate amendments should keep a record of sales and make an annual return of the same. Withdrawn.

Mr. Scriven then moved that each physician and druggist selling spirituous liquors should keep a register of all sales indicating the name of the purchaser and quantity sold, and make an annual return to the collector of inland revenue. Carried.

Mr. Jamieson moved to reject the amendment made in the Senate, striking out of the bill the penalty clause which provides for the punishment of medical men who wrongfully grant certificates under the act.

Sir John Macdonald opposed the motion, which was carried.

On the motion to exempt ales, beer, lager beer, cider and light wines containing not more than 10 per cent of alcohol from the operation of the Scott Act.

Mr. Jamieson moved the rejection of the clause in a long speech, in the course of which he argued that the proposition was ahead of the principle of the act, which was a prohibitory one. The act had been adopted in sixty-one counties and cities in the belief that under the provisions of the law it would continue for three years. The passage of the amendment would be a breach of faith with the electors. He thought Parliament having given the act should support it. The amendment meant free trade in beer, ale and light wines, and thought total repeal would be preferable.

Mr. Small moved an amendment to the effect that the beer and wine amendment should come into force only in counties and cities where the act shall be hereafter adopted.

After some discussion, Mr. Curran said that while one who was himself strictly temperate he could not shut his eyes to the fact that there was a wide difference between temperance and prohibition. Nor was he alone in this. The Catholic temperance organizations had laid down the opinion that prohibition was not the cure for intemperance, and that instead of adopting that principle the state should institute a stringent license system or arrangement under which liquors offered for sale should be subject to analysis by the state. So distinguished an authority as Archbishop Lynch had also pronounced the view that the doctrine of prohibition was anti-Christian, and that it was immoral and could not, therefore, live. Further, Rev. Principal Grant had pointed out that moderate measures, and not moral terrorism, should be resorted to in order to secure a sober community. Not only this, but professors of Trinity College, professors of St. Michael's College, a large majority of the physicians of Hamilton, thirty-seven physicians of Toronto, the mayor of Toronto, and thirty out of thirty-six aldermen, besides numbers of gentlemen in high authority, had petitioned in favor of the proposition embodied in the amendment of the hon. member for East Toronto.

After some remarks from Mr. Casey and Mr. Girouard, who spoke in favor of the use of light wines and beer, the House divided on Mr. Small's amendment, which was lost. Ayes, 75; noes, 89.

Mr. Campbell (Victoria) moved that after the Scott Act has been in operation for a year in any county the question may be submitted to the people whether or not the beer and light wine amendment adopted by the Senate should become law. Lost.

The amendment of Mr. Jamieson was carried without division, and the House adjourned.

THE HISTORY OF N.S.B.S.

Mr. John Morrison, of St. Ann's, N.S., was seriously afflicted with a disease of the kidneys that baffled every doctor, but which was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He writes: "Two bottles of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured him after physicians had failed."

THE SITUATION IN ENGLAND.

THE CONSERVATIVE LEADERS FINALLY REACH AN AGREEMENT.

SALISBURY AND CHURCHILL RECONCILED—SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE TO BE SHELVED AND CHURCHILL TO GET A HIGH POSITION.

LONDON, June 16.—Lord Randolph Churchill had a long conference to day with Lord Salisbury. There is a great deal of speculation as to the result of this meeting. At the close of the conference Lord Randolph proceeded to the Carlton Club; there the members were gathered to hear the result. Conservatives in general are disappointed that no progress has been made since yesterday, and the fear is expressed that the delay in forming a Cabinet will damage the prospects of the Tory party in the general elections. Matters just now are at a standstill. The Conservatives appear reluctant to take office, until the opinion of the whole party can be taken. Lord Salisbury will confer with the Queen to-morrow. In the meantime nothing will be done regarding foreign, colonial or Indian affairs without the Marquis being first consulted. The Earl of Carnarvon and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach were in conference to-day with the Marquis of Salisbury.

It is now understood that the differences between Lord Randolph Churchill and the Marquis of Salisbury have been arranged and that a Conservative Ministry is in a fair way of formation. Lord Salisbury has definitely accepted the premiership and will be premier and secretary of state for foreign affairs. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will be chancellor of exchequer. It is stated that Sir Stafford Northcote has accepted a peerage, leaving Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to lead the Conservatives in the House of Commons. Lord Randolph Churchill will have an important position in the new cabinet, but the distribution of portfolios will not be decided until the arrival of the Queen, who is travelling with the utmost speed. Lord Randolph Churchill agreed to the renewal of the coercion act on condition that it only be forced if forced imperatively. Several Liberal ministers held an informal meeting at Mr. Gladstone's residence to-day to discuss upon their action in response to the Conservative overtures for support. Lord Randolph Churchill's action yesterday is generally attributed to the fear that Lord Salisbury and other leaders would ignore his claims to office and to a desire to retard the progress of the Scott bill in order to give a chance, if possible, to appeal to the old constituencies, which are more likely to support the Conservatives.

THE LIBERAL POLICY.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, home secretary in the Gladstone cabinet, addressing the Liberals to-night, denied that the Liberal Government had courted defeat. The Tories had at last overthrown the Government by an alliance with the Parnellites, with whom they had nothing in common, and were now in an embarrassed position. He hoped the Tories would not negotiate with Russia in the spirit of the late speeches of Lord Churchill and Salisbury. Sir William gave assurances, however, that the Tories should have fair play, and if they labored for peace, they should have the support of the Liberal party also. The Tories, he said, might squabble about their leaders, but the Liberals would have no dissensions about theirs. The Liberals were mobilizing their forces for a great campaign. They would fight it for the old cause and with the old leader, on whose honored head would be placed the crown of final victory. The meeting was crowded to excess and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

THE "GRAND OLD MAN" NEEDS NO TITLE.

LONDON, June 16.—The Queen has offered Gladstone an earldom in recognition of his services. Mr. Gladstone asked that he be allowed to forego the honor. The Queen rejoices at his decision, and says no title could add to his fame or enhance the enthusiasm of his countless admirers.

AGAINST ALL MEN.

DUBLIN, June 16.—Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P. for Westminster, presided at a League meeting here last evening. He said that "coercion" now was impossible. The Irish members of Parliament will treat the Conservative cabinet about to be formed as a non-entity and not dissimulate to that which characterized their treatment of the Gladstone ministry, if the Conservatives should treat Ireland in the same way as the Liberal Government had done. The prospects for Ireland, Mr. Sullivan said, were never brighter.

SOME OF THE NEW MINISTERS ALREADY ANNOUNCED.

LONDON, June 17.—The Marquis of Salisbury this afternoon left for Windsor Castle to present to the Queen, who arrived this morning, the names of the ministers he has chosen for the new Cabinet.

LONDON, June 18.—It is announced that Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, M.P., nephew of the Marquis of Salisbury, has been appointed chief secretary for Ireland. Mr. Holmes has been appointed attorney-general for Ireland and Mr. Monroe solicitor-general for Ireland. The composition for the new Cabinet has been partially settled as follows:—The Marquis of Salisbury, prime minister and secretary of state for the foreign department; Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer; Lord Randolph Churchill, secretary of state for India; Sir Richard Assheton Cross, secretary of state for the home department; Right Hon. Edward Gibson, lord chancellor of Ireland; Right Hon. Wm. Henry Smith will probably be secretary for war; Col. Frederick Stanley, secretary for the colonies; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Sir Stafford Northcote, lord president of the council; Lord Salisbury had two hours interview with the Queen yesterday, and immediately returned to London. It is stated that the Conservatives have decided to accept office regardless of obtaining Liberal support. Sir Stafford Northcote's acceptance of a peerage is generally regretted, as it will leave the Conservative leadership in the House of Commons too much under the influence of Lord Randolph Churchill. Sir Stafford Northcote's title will be Lord Ladesleigh.

LONDON, June 17.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* this afternoon has an editorial, believed to be inspired by M. Lessar, of the Russian section of the Afghan Boundary commission, couched in angry terms. It says that unless Lord Salisbury resigns his ministry is a menace of war which he will cancel the appointment of Lord Churchill as Secretary of State for India. Russia, continues the article, already regards the Salisbury Cabinet with suspicion; and any sudden hitch may cause such a rupture of the negotiations now in progress as will result in war.

LONDON, June 18.—Mr. Gladstone delivered up to the Queen to-day the seals of the office of Prime Minister. The Queen gave an audience at Windsor to-day to Sir Stafford Northcote. The unexpected developments to-day in the march of events render it quite possible, in the opinion of many

Liberals, that Mr. Gladstone, however much he may be disinclined, will be compelled to return to office. It is reported that the Marquis of Salisbury demanded from the retiring ministry a more comprehensive promise of support than they were prepared to give. It is believed by many Liberals also that the visit of Mr. Gladstone to the Queen at Windsor Castle had a connection with this subject of a return to office. Conservatives, on the other hand, have not a doubt but that the Marquis of Salisbury will accept office. All outside reports regarding the personnel of the new Cabinet concur in the statement that the Earl of Carnarvon will become Viceroy of Ireland, and that the Hon. Edward Stanhope will be President of the Board of Trade. Lord George Hamilton is named for First Lord of the Admiralty; Lord John Manners for Postmaster-General; Right Hon. Edward Clerk, who represents Plymouth in Parliament, will be the Attorney-General, and the Right Hon. John Eldon Gorst, M.P. from Chatham, is named the Solicitor-General. Sir Harding Gifford will be High Chancellor.

In accordance with the decision of the meeting of the Marquis of Salisbury and other Conservatives, Sir Stafford Northcote has been appointed first lord of the treasury with a peerage, the premiership remaining in the hands of Lord Salisbury. For the premier to assume the duties of first lord of the treasury is unusual, but has a precedent. Mr. Arthur Balfour will be president of the local government board without a seat in the cabinet. Hon. Edward Stanhope will be vice-president of the council.

THE LIBERAL POSITION.

Mr. Chamberlain, in a speech yesterday, said Lord Randolph Churchill had his foot on Lord Salisbury's neck. He liked Lord Randolph, however, because he had borrowed his political baggage from the Liberals. It is believed that at their last meeting the Liberal ministers decided to offer no frictions opposition to the Conservatives except in regard to the Budget, which Mr. Gladstone will oppose directly if unsatisfactory.

WARNING LORD RANDOLPH.

The *Times* says the new Cabinet is a compromise between rebuilding the Disraeli ministry and the infusion of new blood demanded by Lord Randolph Churchill. It is not a complete triumph for Lord Randolph, although his principal demands have been conceded. Mingivings are widely entertained lest his rashness and inexperience shall inflict injury on India at a critical moment, but he must work in harmony with Earl Dufferin and the Council of India. Lord Randolph probably insisted that the renewal of the Coercion act be abandoned. Referring to Mr. Chamberlain's charge that 30,000 soldiers are maintained in Ireland to support British rule, the *Times* asks if he will be ready to acquiesce if Ireland wishes to separate under the restraining force is removed, and warns him against trifling for party purposes with the gravest imperial interests.

AN IRISH OPINION.

DUBLIN, June 18.—United Ireland is of the opinion that the advent of the Conservatives to power will be for the benefit of Ireland. They are likely, it says, to grant the country more of self-government than the Whigs. The movement of the Ulster Conservatives in favor of a renewal of the coercion has utterly failed, being feebly supported.

A CONTINENTAL VIEW.

COLOGNE, June 18.—The *Kölnische Zeitung* says:—The new English Cabinet is hailed in political circles here with cordiality and confidence. The Marquis of Salisbury has always been a friend of Germany and advocate of closer union with Germany and Austria. It may now be taken for granted that the unsettled questions between England and Germany will be amicably arranged.

A SIGN FOR OLD TIMES.

O! God be with the good old times when I was twenty-one.
In "Time among the rushes" where the Finn and Mourne run
When my heart was gay and merry—recked not then of care or toil,
Blythesome as the bells of Derry ringing o'er the sunny Foyle.

When lightness as the summer breeze I whistled down the glen,
Among the fields and meadows fair, by Mourne's winding way;
Or by the slopes of Knockavee bodied with heather brown,
That rises o'er the Mourne's shores, and guards my native town.

There's not a spot round old Strabane but memory treasures still,
From Milltown wide to Creggan's side but has my right eye and will;
And all the comrades, kind and true, I loved in life's young day;
Who roamed with me in reckless glee by many a bank and brake.

The "Curley Hill," our play-ground was—our camp the "Cottage Lea."
Within the glen where outlawed men in other days roamed free;
And riding on the white-capped waves with merry noise an' lilt,
We chattered the summer day away upon the "Point of Finn."

Twice pleasant, sure, to see old friends at market and at fair,
The kindly boys, with honest hearts, would meet their sweethearts there;
And when the fair was over, how they'd coax the girls away,
With honeyed tones and roguish eye to hear the piper play.

And O! the merry, merry dance—the music's mad-dancing reel,
When the sun shone and shook the barley" shook the sorrow from my soul!
And Kitty—dark-eyed Kitty—that outshone the fairest queen,
To "The rocky roads of Dublin" tripped it with me on the green!

Old Shawn, the piper, played his best, and high his bosom beat,
Though 'bend he was, to hear the sound of Kitty's fairy feet—
And 'tis no lie to say the stars went dancing in the sky,
When Kitty tripped an Irish jig, and some one standing by.

'Tis past, the piper plays no more by moonlight on the green,
But saddened memory sanctifies each well-remembered scene;
And still I say, and fondly pray, till sinks life's setting sun,
May God be with the good old times, when I was twenty-one!

WM. COLLINS.

FATAL COLLIERY DISASTER.

LONDON, June 18.—A terrible explosion took place to-day in the Pendulby colliery near Manchester; 60 persons have been rescued alive. Seven dead bodies have been recovered. A hundred miners are still below, and there is only a faint hope that any of these can be saved. The cages in which the volunteers were proceeding to the bottom of the pit got stuck in the shaft, and it was two hours before the party could get to work exploring the mine for the missing men. Those who were rescued state that when the explosion occurred they fled to the bottom of the shaft, and that they are ignorant of the fate of their companions.

IRISH LANDLORDISM.

ENRISMORE, 12th June, 1885.

MR. EDITOR.—I saw in your issue of May 27 an account of an eviction scene in County Limerick, Ireland—one of those heartrending scenes which are so familiar in that unfortunate nation. An old woman ninety years of age is dragged from her death-bed, and, with her family of small grandchildren, is flung on the door yard, there amid the inclemency of early spring weather to braver her last, nothing to shelter her from the cold wind but the enrouding hills; no covering save the canopy of heaven. And to render the situation more painful, if possible, the crowbar brigade goes to work and tears off the roof of her humble cot, and levels to the earth its walls, protected the while by a cordons of police and soldiers, with British bayonets in their hands.

After commenting strongly and in a masterly style on this display of barbarity, and on landlordism in general, you said it is the same in the North as in the South, in the East as in the West, of Ireland. Too true, alas! Now, a case nearly similar to the one just mentioned came to my personal knowledge a few years ago in County Monaghan, on the estate of Lord Rossmore. The sheriff's bailiffs came to the house of one Thomas Stewart to carry out the sentence of death (and truly it was a sentence of death), as showed by His Lordship. Mrs. Stewart, a young woman, was confined to her bed by a severe attack of typhoid fever. Notwithstanding this she was carried by these ruthless minions of the law, these monsters in human form, and laid in the open air while her husband hurried off to Monaghan for a medical certificate from his family doctor to the effect that her removal would seriously endanger her life. She was admitted into the house on the receipt of this advice by the sheriff. But it did not end here, she died in less than two weeks afterwards in premature childhood, caused by the shock sustained during the attempted eviction proceedings.

The reader will naturally ask were these murderers taken hold of by the law and put upon their trials, convicted and hanged? No; no such thing ever entered the mind of "Buckshot" Foster, the then Chief Secretary of Ireland, nor any of his underlings. No, no; Lord Rossmore was then foreman of the grand jury and Orange Grand Master of County Monaghan. His Lordship's holding either of these offices was a shield for all persons engaged in his service, no matter what crimes they be guilty of in their endeavor to drive discontent beneath the surface. This is the same Lord Rossmore who, on the 16th October, 1883, at Roslea, in County Fermanagh, threatened to eat up a body of soldiers who opposed his march and prevented his attacking a Nationalist meeting, and who on the same occasion superintended the beating almost to death of Mr. Triamble and Mr. McAleese, newspaper correspondents, because they happened to hold ideas contrary to his. This is Irish landlordism. To use the words of Rev. Mr. Macaulay, Presbyterian minister: "Irish landlordism is a combination of all that is oppressive, of all that is wicked, of all that is diabolical, of all that is abominable! It is the occasion, if not the cause, of thousands of premature births and of tens of thousands of untimely deaths."

ONE WHO HAS FELT ITS LASH.

"COERCION HAS UTTERLY FAILED."

THE TORIES DARE NOT TOUCH IT—PARNELL TO COME TO AMERICA—LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL IS MASTER OF THE SITUATION—THE "TIMES" FEELS SICK AND SORE.

LONDON, June 18.—The Marquis of Salisbury will to-day go to Windsor Castle and inform the Queen he is ready to accept the responsibility for the conduct of the Government of Her Majesty. Sir Harding Gifford is to be Lord High Chancellor. The movement of the Ulster Conservatives in favor of a renewal of the Coercion Act has utterly failed being feebly supported.

Mr. Chamberlain, in a speech yesterday, said Lord Randolph Churchill had his foot on Lord Salisbury's neck. He liked Lord Randolph, however, because he had borrowed his political baggage from the Liberals. It is believed that at their last meeting the Cabinet ministers decided to offer no frictions opposition to the Conservatives, except in regard to the Budget, which Mr. Gladstone will oppose directly if unsatisfactory.

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The *Standard* hears that Parnell and several followers will visit America in the autumn to raise funds for political campaign.

GOLDWIN SMITH ON ENGLAND.

ITHACA, N.Y., June 17.—Goldwin Smith, in his lecture last evening, said:—How long England will last no one knows. Her drum beats "circling the world" is a hoax. She has less than half the soldiers of Russia, and it may be possible that she cannot hold her 250,000,000 subjects on the other side of the globe under her hands for a great while. Whatever may happen to England, she has had her history; if fight we must, let the old ship be cleared for action.

DEATH OF JUDGE DESBARRES.

HALIFAX, N.S., June 16.—Ex Judge Frederick W. Desbarres died to-night, aged 85. He belonged to one of the most famous families in Nova Scotia. His grandfather was the first English Governor of Cape Breton, and made a remarkably accurate survey of the Atlantic Coast, for which the British Government promised him \$30,000. He was afterwards Governor of Prince Edward Island. Judge Desbarres was the last surviving member of the first responsible Government of Nova Scotia, of which he was Solicitor General. He was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia by Hon. Joseph Howe, and was the first Liberal ever appointed judge in this province. He sat on the bench a third of a century and presided over many important cases during that period, perhaps the most remarkable being the trial of N. Holmes Martin, for the murder of a son of Judge Didd. Deceased was father-in-law of Col. Bremner, commanding the Halifax Battalion in the North West.

Prof. Low's sulphur Soap is a

delightful toilet luxury as well as

a good curative for skin disease.

HAVE YOU

Hot and dry skin?
Scalding sensations?
Swelling of the ankles?
Vague feelings of unrest?
Frothy or brick-dust fluids?
Acid stomach? Aching loins?
Cramps, growing nervousness?
Strange soreness of the bowels?
Unaccountable languid feelings?
Short breath and pleuritic pains?
One-sided headache? Backache?
Frequent attacks of the "blues"?
Fluttering and distress of the heart?

Albumen and tube casts in the water?
Rheumatic pains and neuralgia?
Loss of appetite, flesh and strength?

Constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels?
Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at night?

Pale, or scanty flow of dark water?
Chills and fever? Burning patches of skin? Then

YOU HAVE

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

The above symptoms are not developed in any order, but appear, disappear and reappear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution, the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the nervous system, and finally pneumonia, diarrhoea, blood-poison, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis or convulsions ensue, and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease is not a rare one—it is an every-day ailment, and claims more victims than any other complaint.

It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastery. Don't neglect it. Warner's SAFE Cure has cured thousands of cases of the worst type, and it will cure you if you will use it promptly and as directed. It is the only specific for the universal

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

When Sanford Sisco was hanged in New York last week for murder, his old father stood outside the jail and offered to let \$20 that his son would die for.

Holloway's Pills.—Wrongs made Right.

Every day that any bodily suffering is permitted to continue renders it more certain to become chronic or dangerous. Holloway's purifying, cooling and strengthening Pills are well adapted for any irregularity of the human body, and should be taken when the stomach is disordered, the liver deranged, the kidneys inactive, the bowels torpid, or the brain muddled. With this medicine every invalid can cure himself, and those who are weak and infirm through imperfect digestion may make themselves strong and stout by Holloway's excellent Pills. A few cases of them usually mitigate the most painful symptoms caused by indigestion, from which they thoroughly free the alimentary canal and completely restore its natural power and action.

Although as high as 250,000 alligators have been tanned in a single year in the United States and Europe, it is said there is not a single tanner of these hides in the Southern States.

"Be wise with speed; A fool at forty is a fool indeed!"

So said young Straws show which way the wind blows, and there are a score of symptoms any one of which shows the existence of catarrh. Neglected, it will rob the blood of its purity and the system of its strength. Get Dr. Sagar's Catarrh Remedy. It cures even long-standing cases, as thousands testify, and should be used for colds in the head, which often result in confirmed Catarrh.

Greenbacks are said to be so popular in Cuba as to command a large premium over any other money, whether of gold or silver.

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WILL CURE OR RELIEVE.

BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING, JAUNDICE, OF THE HEART, ERYSIPELAS, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, SALT RHEUM, THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, DRYNESS, HEADACHE, OF THE SKIN, And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

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WILL CURE OR RELIEVE.

BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING, JAUNDICE, OF THE HEART, ERYSI