

CORRESPONDENCE.

IRISH LADIES.

To the Editor of The Post and True Witness: DEAR SIR,—Through your columns I would most gratefully call the attention of every Irishman in Canada to the following editorial clipped from the Canadian Illustrated News:—

The latest reliable news from Ireland is the most satisfactory that we have had for some time. The Land League are fairly beaten, and the authority of Mr. Redmond, as being little in their cause. Mr. Redmond's anticipation that fewer rents will be paid in March than in October last is fair to be said.

This exclamation from the mind of a coarse British blackguard, of itself, might be worthy of notice, but where it is the authorized expression of a public journal, it should be treated with more than severe contempt.

It seems to me that too much latitude is given to these scribbling cads, and a judicious use of the cowhide on their crassness would materially increase public respect for the Irish name and race.

Yours very truly, J. P. S. Quebec, 8th March, 1882.

Y. I. C. B. ASSOCIATION OF KINGSTON. To the Editor of The Post and True Witness. DEAR SIR:—At the regular meeting of the above Association, held in their hall, on the evening of March 6th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas:—We, the members of Branch No. 9, of the Y. I. C. B. of Canada, believe that the people of Ireland are entitled to the same system of local government that has worked so beneficially in Canada; we hereby resolve—

1st. That we do heartily sympathize with our fellow countrymen in Ireland in their struggle for liberty and justice, and that we consider that it would be in the interests of the Empire that "Home Rule" should be granted to Ireland, and that the political prisoners should be immediately released.

2nd. That we request Mr. John Costigan to move a resolution in the House of Commons at Ottawa, to the effect that such are the opinions and wishes of the Irish people in Canada.

3rd. That Messrs. A. Gunn and G. A. Kirkpatrick, members of Parliament for this district, be requested to support any motion to this effect that may be made by Mr. Costigan, M.P.

4th. That copies of these resolutions be sent to Messrs. A. Gunn, G. A. Kirkpatrick and John Costigan, M. P., and to the Press.

Secretary Branch No. 9, Y. I. C. B. U. Kingston, March 7th, 1882.

MANHOOD SUFFRAGE.

To the Editor of The Post and True Witness. SIR:—As the question of granting manhood suffrage is now occupying the minds of a great many persons in Canada, I think the following sketch of the Electoral Law in Victoria, Australia, may be opportune:—

Of course, there, as here, every taxpayer is entitled to a vote; but manhood suffrage is also allowed, with the qualification that all those not taxpayers desirous of availing themselves of that privilege must be able to read and write, thus ensuring that all those who wish to vote, are able to read, and thus judge for themselves. There is also another reason for this rule, which I will explain further on. The *modus operandi* is as follows:—The intending voter first presents himself to the Electoral Registrar of the district, and is sworn that he is either a born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty. The Registrar then makes out an Elector's Right, in duplicate, giving the applicant's name, age, residence and business, which the latter has to sign. One of the Elector's Rights is then given him for which he pays a fee of one shilling. This right remains in force until the electoral roll is revised, which may be every three, four or five years. The voter, when an election is going on proceeds to the polling place and tenders his Elector's Right to the returning officer, who, if he finds it all right on the roll, places his initials on it and the date, thus rendering it impossible to vote twice at the same election. If the scrutineers have any doubt of the identity of the voter, he is asked to sign his name on a blank piece of paper, which they then compare with his signature on the Elector's Right. By this method telegraphing is rendered impossible. The Upper House, or Legislative Council, as it is called there, is also elected; the qualifications for a vote there is, if I remember rightly, an assessment of £200 sterling. I fear I have occupied a large portion of your space, but I desired to place the arrangements in as clear a light as possible.

Yours truly, ALFRED ATKINS. Montreal, March 13th, 1882.

NORA'S LETTERS.

To the Editor of The Post and True Witness. DEAR SIR,—The Post has taken such an interest in this subject that you will not deem me troublesome if I say a few pertinent words on it once more. I have, up to this, as will have been seen by your columns, collected some two hundred and fifty dollars for the publication of those letters at such time and labor, and let me add, expense to myself. While this sum is satisfactory in a degree it is not entirely so, and I confess I am not a little surprised at the apathy displayed. I consider the letters of Mrs. McDougal, both in the New York and Montreal Witnesses, have rendered service almost incalculable in the cause of justice and toleration. This has been admitted to me both by my Protestant and Catholic friends in Montreal and elsewhere by mail, and that being so, I repeat it, I am surprised that Irishmen, Catholics as well as Protestants—any all men who desire peace and good will—should not come forward with their donations. It is very true that none have yet refused me, when asked, but I would like to see more spontaneity of feeling displayed, and instead,

of Mahomet, going to the mountain I would wish the mountain to come to Mahomet. In other words, Mr. Editor, most people know where I live—if not, they have seen it in The Post—and, as I cannot call upon every one, those willing to subscribe should call upon me or send their subscriptions to The Post, or to me by mail, which will answer the purpose exceedingly well.

Yours very truly, WILLIAM WILSON. 130 St. Antoine street, Montreal, March 14.

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

THURSDAY, 16.—Feria. FRIDAY, 17.—Five Wounds of our Lord. (St. Patrick's, March 20.) SATURDAY, 18.—St. Gabriel, Archangel. SUNDAY, 19.—Fourth Sunday in Lent. St. Joseph, Confessor, Spouse of the B.V.M., and Patron of the Universal Church. Less. Eccles. xiv. 1-6; Goss. Matt. i. 18-21; Last Gosp. John vi. 1-15. Cons. Abp. Hennl, Milwaukee, 1844; Bp. Tagg, Pittsburgh, 1876. MONDAY, 20.—St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland (March 17).

TUESDAY, 21.—St. Benedict, Abbot. WEDNESDAY, 22.—Feria.

HENDRIX, the alleged defacer of the Andre monument, has been discharged by Judge Donahoe owing to a flaw in the indictment but re-arrested by Cyrus W. Field for doing \$1,500 worth of damage to his property.

It is denied by the British hostile authorities that Mr. Parnell, the leader of the Irish race, has been placed in solitary confinement for one week. It would be better for them if they could truthfully deny that such a man is in one of their prisons at all. Perhaps they wish now that they could.

We freely accept the explanation of our contemporary, the Irish Canadian. We fancied we saw the fine Roman hand of a certain individual in the brutal expression used, but may have been mistaken. But is not the Irish Canadian rather hard upon the person who makes charges against an informer? Has it no condemnation for the informer himself?

Was it not that Scoville is only related to Guiteau by marriage it might be thought that crankiness ran in his blood. Scoville is about a fifteenth class lawyer, who, by the merest accident, was brought permanently before the public for a season. He now looks as big, not as the frog, but as the ox in the fable, and talks of organizing a third party in the State. He may, if he attempts it, obtain a following of pure unadulterated cranks. Also for pure human nature!

Dreading the administration of the illustrious Jingo, Lord Beaconsfield, the freedom of the native press of India was suppressed, but when the Liberals obtained power most of the restrictions were removed. The native editors took advantage of this removal to give Parnell's speeches so wide a circulation that the leader of the Land League is now almost as popular in India as he is in Ireland. The natives think Parnell's policy an excellent one, and believe the tillers of the soil should be the owners of the soil. The light is spreading in all directions.

Since the article appeared in The Post endorsing the movement for a petition to the Queen asking for Home Rule for Ireland and the release of the suspects, several Irish societies have forwarded resolutions to Mr. Costigan requesting him to move the resolutions. We would like to see all the societies unanimous in the matter so as to encourage Mr. Costigan and give him authority, and the sooner it is done the better. A Parliament generous enough to grant \$100,000 to Ireland will not refuse to pass the resolutions.

In the House of Lords a bill has been read the first time excluding Atheists from both Houses of Parliament. What the Commons will have to say to this remains to be seen. It is notorious that in the House of Lords itself, there are at least a dozen of Atheists, of the mild aesthetic type, who do not believe in a Supreme Being, but express their belief in such an elegant way, as not to offend the established church of which they are supposed to be the pillars as well as of the State. In the House of Commons there are scores of them who make no secret of their unbelief. It is a great mistake to suppose that the Lords and Tories hate Bradlaugh because he is an Atheist, it is for his republican opinions they detest him, and the little bill of the Lords is designed for Bradlaugh and those of his political way of thinking. Provided a man believes that the constitution, as it stands, is an excellent thing the Lords care not what religion he professes. It is at the same time a pity that a man as bold and clever as Bradlaugh cannot be

found who at the same time bears a good moral character and is a true Christian, to commence an assault against abuses and pensions, and if necessary against the House of Lords itself. But perhaps he will come in time.

The Kingston Catholic Young Men's Benevolent Association has passed resolutions endorsing the proposed action of Mr. Costigan in the matter of moving the Dominion Parliament to petition the Queen to release the prisoners and grant home rule to Ireland, and at the same time requests the members for Frontenac and Kingston to vote for the measure. We respectfully call the attention of the Irish societies, Protestant and Catholic to the resolutions.

Miss O'NEILL, daughter of the Superintendent of the Dominion Police at Ottawa, is a veritable heroine. The Superintendent lives not far from Kettle Island on the Ottawa, and from the house his family have a full view of that part of the river in their vicinity. It is not long since Miss O'Neill rescued a man from drowning by bringing a boat to his assistance, and last week she, at the imminent risk of her own life, saved a man and a boy from sinking through a hole in the ice. Such heroism should be appreciated and rewarded as it deserves.

Mr. WALLACE, of Norfolk, who, although a Conservative, is a very independent one, and somewhat of a Reformer to boot, has given notice of a motion to make the franchise throughout the Dominion uniform. Under the present voting system there is something like manhood suffrage in British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, two Provinces admitted to federation lately, while in the old Provinces there is a household or property qualification. Mr. Wallace is in favor of universal suffrage, and there are not a great many in or out of Parliament who will disagree with him in his ideas, always keeping in view that there must be certain restrictions.

The United Empire Club, started in Toronto six years ago, has died of inanition. The club was an exotic in this country. It came a hundred years too late or too early. It might have done excellently well when the population of Canada was composed chiefly of army officers and imperial Government officials, or it might answer in a century from now when the holders of the North-West lands will have established a law of primogeniture and entail with all that the thing implies. At present it is not wanted, and has, therefore, gone to Winnipeg; at least its aristocratic Secretary has, leaving servants wages unpaid and an insecure mode of ingress open to the buffets. So perish all Clubs which seek to widen the lines between races and classes in this country, and import institutions which are dying of rotteness in another.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE MR. FORSTER, Irish Chief Secretary, is stumping Ireland with a certain amount of success. He finds, as he travels onward, that if he would gain attention he must abuse "rack-renting landlords" as well as "dishonest tenants," and that, on the whole, his speeches must be a little unparliamentary. He is received, says the cable, with courtesy and is not insulted. Mr. Forster uses the stock argument that England governed Ireland unjustly in times past, but that now everything is lovely, and in future it will be lovelier. He does not think the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act anything to complain of, nor the cramming of the jails with the best men in Ireland. He says that when outrages cease the suspects will be released, forgetting all the while that he himself is one vast outrage, and that his indiscriminate distribution of buckshot is another. If Ireland were really a free country, the first thing its authorities should do would be to arrest Mr. Forster for homicide, have him tried by an impartial jury, and if found guilty, sentenced to Mountjoy or Kilmansham for a number of years, all which would be in accordance with the law if a coroner's jury verdict is not a farce. But might it not be right for the present and Forster will remain outside to insult the people in their misery, while such men as Parnell, Dillon and Davitt are inside the walls of a prison. Truly the mills of the gods grind but slowly.

The Hon. Senator Howland, of Prince Edward Island, forwarded by last mail to Justin McCarthy, M. P., leader of the Irish party in the British House of Commons, a letter descriptive of the peasant proprietary system on the island. The Senator, in his letter, says that for years there was a strong agitation carried on against absentee and irresponsible landlordism, just as there is now in Ireland. Military were quartered in different localities; police were empowered to make arrests, and Magistrates were granted extraordinary powers, but all to no purpose, as the landlords had to sell out to the cultivators at sixteen-and-a-half years purchase. Boycotting was a favorite weapon in the struggle, and tended largely to the victory of the people, as the landlords could get no assistance except from police and soldiers. The Senator says the Islanders under the new system are prosperous and contented, and the land is much better cultivated. He also sent to Mr. McCarthy an atlas of the island, and an official volume of papers and correspondence covering the entire period of the agitation. It is reported that the Dominion Government, at his request, sent to Mr. Gladstone a large number of documents relating to Prince Edward Island, and it is only right that the Irish leaders should be as well informed on the subject as the English Prime Minister, and no doubt the Irish people and his fellow-citizens will very much appreciate the commendable action of the hon. Senator.

Mr. PHILLIPS THOMPSON, the now well-known Irish correspondent of the Toronto Globe is on a lecturing tour, as we see by the Buffalo Courier, which takes in both Canada and the Northern States. Mr. Thompson is just fresh from Ireland, and before the impressions he received there fade from his mind—if indeed they ever shall—it is well to hear him speak on a subject on which he has written so graphically and so truthfully. We understand it is the intention of the Land League to have him lecture in the Albert Hall on St. Patrick's night, and they certainly cannot do a better thing, for, although an Englishman born, Mr. Thompson is a lover of right and justice.

The sentence passed on Smith, the murderer of Mr. John J. Hayes, should be a warning to those in the habit of carrying revolvers. Some men, otherwise good and well-intentioned enough, are of so violent and excitable of temper that the mere fact of their having a revolver in their possession often leads to unpremeditated murder. How many men there are who, under certain circumstances would use revolvers if they had them on them, but who, afterwards, in cooler moments, thank God they had not. If a man intends committing murder, well and good, let him carry a pistol, if he does not, where is its use. The sentence passed on Smith was a just one, and not too severe. He had taken away a life infinitely more valuable than his own; but the slight doubt that attached to the struggle had its effect on the jury. Twenty years' imprisonment is a heavy sentence, but not too heavy for the great crime.

It need surprise no one, if, at a very early date, there be a general jail delivery in Ireland. Her Majesty's Government see the fatal mistake they made in their terribly stringent coercion policy and wish to remedy it. The Right Honorable Mr. Forster's late tour was taken so that he might give a favorable report of the country, and thus enable the Government to release, at least, some of the prisoners and withdraw some of the troops. It would have a good effect on foreign nations who look with amazement on the state of an integral portion of the British Empire. It is always easy to guess at the intentions of the Ministry by reading their London organs carefully. If the Ministers tell them that Ireland is becoming quiet, it is not a sign that it is quiet, but that the said Ministry wish it should be believed so, in order that they might take a few back turns of the coercion crank. It is not likely that all the prisoners will be released at once, that would be too magnanimous a policy for a Liberal-Radical Government steeped to the lips in coercion. Parnell, and Kelly, and Dillon, and Davitt, the members of Parliament, will be kept in durance vile until before, or shortly after, the close of the present session. In the struggle which Gladstone sees before him with the lords he does not wish to be handicapped by the bitter hostility of the Irish members, and there are besides foreign complications developing themselves which may turn out disagreeably pressing. But whether he release some or all, or none or all, the sentiments of Ireland towards the Ministry will remain the same as they were before. An innocent prisoner does not evince gratitude to the jailer who releases him after having unjustly confined him.

The days of Mormonism are numbered; a crisis in its history is at hand. Polygamy will not flourish much longer in the free and enlightened Republic of North America. The rats are already about to leave the sinking ship, and several Mormons of high station have declared against the illegal part of Joseph Smith's creed. Congress has now before it a bill providing for the abolition of polygamy, which the Legislature of Salt Lake have no doubt will pass, and they govern themselves accordingly. The Governor of Utah, (appointed by the Federal authority) has vetoed several Mormon bills in view of the coming legislation at Washington, and the younger generation of Mormons, at least, have accepted his veto power with cheerfulness. It is merely an succumbing to the inevitable. Time was when the Mormons might have hoped to defy the Federal authorities, but that time passed away when the Pacific Railroad was pushed right through Ogden and Uintah. After the Mountain Meadow Massacre, and similar atrocities by the Saints, General Sydney Johnson was sent with a well equipped army to wipe out the Mormons, but the troops lost their way in a frightful snow-storm of two days duration, they scattered among defiles and ravines; men and mules died of exposure and hunger, and when the remnant of Johnson's army entered Salt Lake it was in humor for anything but fighting. The Mormons were told that a miracle had interposed in their behalf and they believed it, while, in truth, it was only a Rocky Mountain storm that saved them from the noose. People wonder how it is that such an iniquity could find its way into the heart of a great, free and enlightened country in an age like the present. But the wonder is there are not more iniquities like it—

as, indeed, there are a few in the Onida Community and associations of a similar nature. Mormonism and free love are exercises on society, and they are the legitimate offspring of that part of so-called Christianity which, rejecting the discipline of any regular Church, sets up for itself on the strength of texts of Scripture it does not understand, and indulges in all kinds of moral nastiness. The action of the United States Congress will act as a check on this kind of excesses for some time, but when suppressed in one spot it, or something like it, will break out in another, until the morals of the age are improved, and religious discipline of some sort observed in Protestant communities, for speaking in all candor, Mormonism is the child of Protestantism.

THE WAR CLOUD IN EUROPE.

When pugilists are in good condition, they are more liable to go in for a fight than when they are not; in fact they spoil for a fight, and so with nations. The European nations are all armed to the teeth, and their armies are for the past number of years. Their armies are reported to be perfect in discipline and provided with the most approved weapons the world has ever known. Since the last great war between France and Germany numerous improvements have been effected in both large and small arms, as well as in the organization of the forces which are to wield them, and war has been made more a science of than ever before. The men are there, and the horses and the cannon and the maps, all in readiness for the order to march. The Generals are restive over delay and ambitious of glory, promotion and honor, and when such a state of things exists, war is only a question of time. As for the *casus belli*, it is only a trifle which can be had at any moment. If the question of peace or war were left in the hands of the people it would not be difficult to decide, for they are the real sufferers in the end; but it is not. Aristocracy governs all the European armies, and its sword is rusting; its steeds bite the bridle. The present time is opportune for war and it is coming. The rumor that Germany is willing to permit France to take possession of Luxembourg reminds us of the permission Bismarck so generously gave France, before the war of 1870, to occupy Belgium, while German engineers were all the time drawing plans of French fortresses, just as they are now. There may be nothing in the rumor, but straws best show how the wind blows. The capture of a German officer in Lyons is quite enough to excite the French almost to madness, and no wonder. Then there is the Bosnian insurrection, which is nothing but an outcome of the Pan-Slavist idea. The speeches of General Schœbeleff in Belgrade, in Paris and in Warsaw have produced the profound sensation in Europe they were intended to produce, and have aroused the alarm of Austria and Germany. It is now believed that neither the Czar nor General Guatelli is displeased with the warlike utterances of the idol of the Pan-Slavist party, of the party which is really loyal to the Czar. We know that both Austria and Germany have asked for Schœbeleff's disgrace and that the Czar has refused to accept even his resignation. This was so ominous and indicative of a coming conflict that European stocks immediately fell.

There are many reasons why Russia, if assisted by France, should like to go to war with Germany and Austria. There is first the rivalry existing between the two great and rival races of the Slav and the Teuton. It may be assumed that the Russian people are sincere in their aspirations for the union of the Slav element in Eastern Europe, and that they believe their destiny is drawing them to Constantinople. This would be dangerous to the very existence of Austria, and more than Austria, for the Slavs, once set moving, would not stop short of universal conquest. Another reason why Russia is eager for war is to right the wrongs inflicted by the Berlin Conference. Russia lost immensely in blood and treasure fighting for the liberation of her kinsmen in Turkey; but when victorious the jackal, Austria—put forward by Bismarck and Beaconsfield—walked off with the lion's share of the spoils in the shape of Bosnia and Herzegovina, now in revolt at the instigation of Russia. In the war, which is surely coming, it is probable all the European powers will be engaged; they will range themselves on the side most likely to win or in which their interests lie. Italy is hungry for Trente, Trieste and Dalmatia, and may side with Russia. Turkey, will, of course, be with Austria, France wanting Alsace-Lorraine, and, perhaps, a Rhine boundary, will be hostile to Germany. England,—fortunate, insular England,—will be neutral, and will have the opportunity of seizing Egypt and Asia Minor, and a few other scattered trifles here and there, just to render her present possessions secure. But this war—if it comes—may affect domestic changes the kings and kaisers dream not of. There may be an uprising of the people and a toppling over of thrones, in comparison with which '48 was but child's play.

The sentence passed on Sergeant Mason for attempting to assassinate an assassin will give every one more respect for the majesty of the law in the United States. No doubt Mason thought when firing at the helpless Guiteau that he was performing a heroic action for which he would receive a nominal punishment and a real reward, and if he now finds his mistake, when too late, he has only himself to blame and his ignorance of the real forbearance of American justice. The attempted act of Mason implied that there was no real law in America, that the President had been shot and his murderer would go unscathed, but that he (Mason) would step in and take the place of judge, jury and hangman, and thus save the nation's credit. The truth is, and it is just as well people should know it, there is no country in the world where justice is more sure than in the United States of America; except, perhaps, it is in Canada. Since the 1st of March two bank directors and three or four bank officials have been sent to the penitentiary, who, if they had been in England, would be permitted to "walk abroad in their own majesty." When the public found that Tweed was really the swindler and thief the newspapers charged him with being, he and his confederates were punished. Justice in his place was slow but sure, as it is in the case of Guiteau. There is much license given to American news-

papers, and they take advantage of it to such a degree that they bring forward the most outrageous charges against political opponents, and the consequence is that "wolf" is shouted so often that when he does come people are slow to believe in his presence. But let the American people once understand a man is guilty, and, though lots of time may be given him, he is sure to meet his deserts. So it has been with Mason; so shall it be with Guiteau.

GENERAL SCHœBLEFF'S series of speeches has set all Europe in commotion. Semi-inspired newspapers of Berlin and Vienna have, it is true, stated that no one who knows the famous soldier, pays any attention to what he says, least of all when he is after drinking a few bumpers of sparkling champagne. But that is all nonsense. If Schœbeleff's utterances did not create such a sensation there would not be such confusion among cabinets, such hurrying to and fro of diplomats, such exchange of notes and such an inspection of battalions. The world is still left in doubt as to whether the Czar inspired the speeches or not, but it can readily believe that a hero like Schœbeleff cares little for the opinions of a master who is a prisoner, or something like it, so long as his opinions are endorsed by the national party, his master and the Czar, though the latter be nominally autocrat of all the Russias.

The marriage with a deceased wife's sister bill has once more been discussed in Parliament, and so modified and amended that Mr. Grouard and its other friends entertain the hope that the objections of the Senate towards it will be removed, and it will become law this session. There was little to be said in favor of the bill, and there was a good deal against it, but it was one of those questions which had to be settled. We do not know if it contains any clause preventing a man much given to matrimony marrying the other sister of his deceased wife's sister in the not impossible cases of his having buried two of them already; or, in other words, suppose his wife should die and that he marry her sister, and that the sister should also die, he marry a third sister, and so on. The Senate should draw the line somewhere, else confusion may arise as regards issue which will puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer.

The Montreal Branch of the Land League sent a thousand dollars to Patrick Egan last week as their quota towards the \$250,000 promised at the Chicago Convention. For this its members deserve great credit, but whether they get it or no they have at least the satisfaction of having done their duty. If it be true that there are ten millions of Irishmen and their descendants on this continent, then has Montreal sent on more than its share to the general fund but that is a fault which every one can forgive very readily. At yesterday's meeting of the League the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars was handed in by the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Society as their subscription for the current year. They gave a still larger sum last year. It is incidents like these that make one believe in the redemption of Ireland. A country that has children capable of such self-sacrifice at home and soild generously abroad need never despair of the future. We beg to congratulate the Land League and the Young Irishmen's Association also; they deserve well of their country, native or adopted.

OBITUARY.

A despatch from Rome states that General do Medici is dead. Dr. Horatio Yates, of Kingston, died on Saturday, March 11th.

The editor of the Rome Monitor committed suicide yesterday by shooting.

J. B. Aubin, aged 80, was found dead in his bed on the morning of March 8th, at his residence, St. Agapit.

Paul Louis Edouard Brindeau, a distinguished French actor, is dead. He was in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

Captain Johnson P. Robertson, till lately a large steamboat owner on Lake Erie, died in Victoria, B. C., on the night of March 8th, aged 72 years.

Mr. W. K. Reynolds, of St. John, N. B., builder of the Suspension Bridge, projector of the Street Railway and interested in other public works, died on March 9th in his 71st year.

Mrs. Jacques Bolduc, aged 65, died lately at St. Raphael, County of Bellechasse. She leaves 318 grand-children and great grand-children. Her eldest daughter has 98 children and grand-children.

Jonathan Holmes Cobb, a prominent lawyer and well known in connection with his experiment in 1829 to manufacture silk by cultivation at large Mulberry Orchards, Boston and in Virginia, died on March 12th, aged 83.

Sarah Burk died on Monday, March 6th, in New York. Her own estate, property inherited from two sisters, all valued at three million dollars, except several small legacies, will be divided among benevolent and religious societies in New York city.

—Rev. Isaac Roy, Ours of Thurso, diocese of Ottawa, died last evening at St. Joseph's Hospital. The deceased was a member of the Society of One Mass. The funeral service will take place to-morrow morning at eight o'clock in the Providence Asylum.

John McHenry, a plumber, died very suddenly on the afternoon of March 9th in the Wellington Hotel, Toronto, where he boarded. Apoplexy was the cause. Deceased has a sister living in Montreal, and Sister St. Gabriel, of St. Joseph's Convent, Toronto, is a relative.

A SPECK OF WAR.

London, March 9.—There has been to-day a sudden fall in prices of nearly all European securities dealt in at the London Stock Exchange. It is admitted that the cause of the decline is the prevalence of the belief that Russia plainly refused to tender to Germany a satisfactory answer in relation to Schœbeleff's speech.