

## OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

THE JINGO TALK OF THE GOTHAM PRESS—A NEW JOURNALISTIC VENTURE—HOW JOHN KELLY LOST HIS OPPORTUNITY—THE FENIAN INVASION ABSURDITY.

New York, March 16.

Anyone who has lately been in Paris and comes to New York cannot help being struck with the resemblance between the people of the two cities. Sir George Cartier while in London, and in a fit of post-prandial exuberant loyalty, told his audience that his countrymen—meaning French Canadians—were Englishmen speaking French. The converse may be almost said of New York citizens, who are Frenchmen speaking English. They wear their beard and clothes like Parisians, as witness the beloved poetess, the silk hat and the long black coat. And in truth there are not a great many of English descent in Gotham. It is a cosmopolitan city, in which the Irish element predominates, and the faces of the people are generally Celtic. It may be said of New York that the Germans rule it commercially, the Irish politically, and the Anglo-Americans socially. The newspapers, however, though the writings in them read like French translations, are undoubtedly Anglophile. They talk of the "rebels" in the Sudan and "Her Majesty" quite naturally, and the *Sun* is not only English, but Jingo. The foregoing statements sound like inconsistencies; but if it be remembered that the capitalists own the newspapers and that they have English commercial connections, and are anxious to have marriage connections also with the British aristocracy, affairs will be simplified. Fortunately the daily press of New York has little or no political influence. They fought in line against Mayor Grace in 1880; but he was triumphant all the same. Nor did their advocacy of Cleveland help his cause one bit, for the poor man was returned in this State by the skin of his teeth merely. The people go to the polls and vote profoundly indifferent to what the  *Herald*, or  *Tribune*, or *Sun*, or *Mail* and *Express* say. Next Monday there will be another step in the direction of French journalism, for on that day a new two-cent paper called the *Dawn* will see the light. It is to be edited after the French fashion, and the writers of editorials and important subjects must affix their signatures to their creations. Perhaps this may lead to duels and rapier practice. We miss the familiar faces of prominent politicians from the leading clubs and hotels and public resorts these days. They are all in Washington looking for situations. They are asking in amazement and anger when the departments are to be cleaned out and place made for faithful Democrats. Of course, ministers and consuls and commissioners will be relieved, but what about the minor offices? Good heavens! if this man Cleveland is not a Jeffersonian democrat after all, and if he is not inclined to subscribe to the Jacksonian doctrine, "to the victors belong the spoils," it would be frightful. He talks too suspiciously about civil service reform to be honest to the party; but let us not be rash. Let us wait and see if he will betray the democracy. Any one taking an interest in American politics must have noticed the number of men with Irish names who took an active part in the democratic cause that resulted in Cleveland's election. Where are they now? Not a solitary one of them is mentioned for a first-class position, although the Irish Catholics and the Baptists compose the Democratic party. Had Blaine won Alexander Sullivan would have a seat in his cabinet, but then some of the Democrats loved Cleveland for the enemies he had made. The Baptists will get all the fat offices, and the Irishmen a few of the lean ones. John Kelly did not go to the President's nomination. He was not wanted. Dan Manning, his mortal enemy, was there next to Cleveland, the most lamentable instance of a man without a back bone who has turned up the past number of years. He might have earned for himself the title of President-maker and have an authoritative voice in the distribution of patronage, while now he is not considered in any quarter. He has ruined Tammany Hall, killed the *N. Y. Star*, and himself committed suicide. Had he remained neutral Cleveland would have been relegated to the obscurity whence he emerged, and Daniel Manning would have to be content with a local figure in New York politics. He threw himself into the contest at the last moment, elected Cleveland, placed Daniel Manning in the Treasury, and stultified himself. Randall, Thurman, Bayard and other big Democrats entreated Kelly, and he yielded at length. Outsiders labor under the delusion that John Kelly is a rough, energetic Irish-American politician. The corrie journals tell them so. But if they heard him speak; if they listened to his rounded periods and polished diction, or if they saw him in his palace on 66th street and inhaled the refined atmosphere pervading it, they would be of a different opinion. John Kelly is a millionaire, made so by legitimate mercantile pursuits in the produce commission business.

The Anglo-Russian entanglement is creating a good deal of excitement here. "Lord send us war, we pray," echo the general desire, war between the bear and lion would mean profit to Uncle Sam, our produce would bring grand prices in Europe, our manufacturers would flourish and oust take its *entebellum* place on the high seas. And faith it does look like war at present; very much so indeed. The power that withdraws from the quarrel now must submit to disgrace and loss of prestige. England cannot afford to do that and evidently Russia will not.

These expeditions of the Irish are fitting out to help the Mahdi are growling monotonous. There is no such expedition intended; there never was, and Gen. Fitzgibbon Lee is annoyed at having his name mentioned in connection with such a stupid card. As for the latest Fenian invasion rumour from Buffalo, it is absurd. There will be no more Fenian invasions of Canada. The report has been circulated to prevent Canadians making fools of themselves in the Sudan, and when one comes to think of it, a Fenian has as much right to invade Canada as a Canadian to invade any part of Africa. I have no doubt, judging from the temper of the practical Irishmen of New York, that if England and Russia go to war some movement in the direction of Ireland will be attempted.

The latest craze on this side is roller skating. Everyone skates on rollers, and the rinks and manufacturers are doing a roaring trade. The Americans go into a throng of that kind in a hyper-intense fashion, but they crawl quietly out of it. Roller skating will run itself into the ground when the spring cometh.

## CATHOLIC COLLEGE.

Mr. J. D. Kingsley, Sec'y. Holy Cross College Gymnasium, Worcester, Mass., writes: Every member of our club frankly admits that St. Jacobs Oil, the conqueror of pain, is the best cure they have ever used, and all speak of it in terms of the highest approbation. 50 cents a bottle.

"The President is to receive from an Albany lady a crazy quilt made entirely of Cleveland and Hendricks campaign badges."

## NO MATTER.

No matter where pain, lameness or soreness exists, Hagar's Yellow Oil taken or applied will give immediate relief, and a positive cure quickly follows its use.

Thirty thousand are said to be engaged solely in the manufacture of artificial flowers in Paris.

## A HEARTY RECOMMENDATION.

Joseph A. Empey, of Cannamora, states that he has taken Burdock Blood Bitters with great benefit in a lingering complaint, and adds that he would gladly recommend it to all.

The latest regarding Daniel Webster is that he never used a profane word.

## A DECIDED HIT.

Hagar's Yellow Oil touches the right spot every time when applied for rheumatism, neuralgia, pain, soreness or lameness, and internally for colds, sore throat, etc., it is equally infallible.

Railways are about to invade the Holy Land.

## THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

"What is good for a Cold?" is a question often asked, but seldom satisfactorily answered. We can answer to the satisfaction of all, if they will follow our advice and try Hagar's Pectoral Balsam, a safe, pleasant and certain cure for cold and lung fever. Sold by all druggists.

The sale of opera tickets in San Francisco is prohibited at all places outside of the theatre except by persons taking out a license for "ticket peddling," the price of which is \$100 per month.

## A VALUABLE PATENT.

The most valuable discovery patented in modern times is that of the best blood purifier and liver and kidney regulator known. We refer to Burdock Blood Bitters, which is making so many wonderful cures and bringing the blessed boon of health to so many people.

Among the military titles of the Prince of Wales is that of Honorary Colonel of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, Mass.

## HOW HE STRUCK IT VERY RICH.

Mr. J. B. Franz, proprietor of the St. James Hotel, Mansfield, O., is in luck on account of the purchase of a ticket in the Louisiana State Lottery. Several weeks since Mr. Franz, who has previously drawn small sums in the lottery, invested in one whole ticket and five one-fifth tickets, paying \$10 for the same. Yesterday, Feb. 10th, the drawing took place and Mr. Franz received a telegram notifying him that his whole ticket had drawn \$6,000 in cash, which sum is subject to his order. — *Mansfield (Ohio) Liberal*, Feb. 11.

## COLUMBIA RIVER CANNERY.

Mr. George Home, one of the largest canners of fish on Columbia River, Oregon, says that he suffered with rheumatism for seven years, having spent six months at Arkansas Hot Springs, and at Paso Robles Springs, Cal., four months in every year, without benefit. Finally he tried St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain cure, and in a short time all stiffness and soreness of the joints disappeared.

Eating forty-two oranges at one sitting was what he accomplished the other day by a man at Crescent City, Fla.

## A PLANT OF RARE VIRTUES.

Is the common and well-known Burdock. It is one of the best blood purifiers and kidney regulators in the vegetable world, and the compound known as Burdock Blood Bitters possesses wonderful power in diseases of the blood, liver, kidneys and stomach.

The latest invention of a New York genius is a steam sleigh, with which, he claims, the north pole can be reached.

Jas. Shannon, Leaskdale, writes: For many years my wife was troubled with chilblains, and could get no relief until about two years ago; she was then not able to walk, and the pain was then so excruciating that she could not sleep at night. Your agent was then on his regular trips and she asked him if he could cure her. He told her Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil was a sure cure. She tried it, and judge of her astonishment when in a few days the pain was all allayed and the foot restored to its natural condition. It is also the best remedy for burns and bruises I ever used.

The sexton of a New York church has a crank in his pew, by turning which he regulates the temperature of the house during service.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents. tfs

## INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSIONS AND THEIR CAUSES.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The secretary of the interior has approved the plan of operations proposed by Labor Commissioner Wright for the present year. The plan embraces the question of industrial depressions, involving a study of their character and causes, and whether they are contemporaneous in the great producing countries of the world, and whether, as to duration, severity and periodicity, they are alike in such countries.

The investigation involves the question of the influence of depressions on the cost of living, the extent to which industries have been developed, and the cost of production reduced through the use of machinery, the difference in rates of wages in like industries in different localities of the United States, the influence of climate on the use of machinery, rates of wages and cost of living, the influence of taxes on all matters relating to living and as to industrial depressions, how far "corners" may be influential in such matters, the productivity of diseases in various localities, the influence of distribution and transportation of foreign immigration and the employment of foreign contract labor in bringing about depressions, what industrial, commercial and financial conditions have preceded such depressions, and whether large importations or exportations of extensive railroads, etc., have preceded them. The commissioner expects to be able to report on the above subjects next January, and says the plan will involve the employment of three special agents from three to five months in Europe, including the great industrial centres, and eight or ten such agents from four to six months each in the United States.

A Washington dentist claims to have pulled an average of fifteen teeth every day for the last twenty years.

The Chief of Police in Atlanta, Ga., is in the habit of disguising himself as a "masher" and mingling with his patrolmen on an "equal footing."

The \$500,000,000 now in the United States Treasury is said to be the largest sum of money ever accumulated in one body.

## "BISHOP AND PRIEST."

MOR. WIGGER WRITES TO THE PRESS REGARDING HIS SUSPENSION OF FATHER CORRIGAN—REPLY OF THE LATTER—HIS BOOK NOT FORMALLY APPROVED—HIS AGENT'S LETTER QUOTED AS AGAINST ONE FROM CARDINAL SIMONEI.

New York, March 18.—Bishop Wigger has written the following letter in reference to his recent suspension of Father Corrigan of Hoboken, who wrote "Bishop and Priest," which was mainly an argument to show that priests in this country should have a voice, as priests in Europe have, in the election of Bishops.

To the Editor of the *Sun*.—Sir,—For the information of the clergy and laity who may have read one or more of the Rev. Patrick Corrigan's pamphlets, and may have received false impressions from some of the remarkable statements contained therein, I have, after much reflection, finally determined to translate and publish the following letter received about three weeks ago from His Eminence Cardinal Simonei, Prefect of the Propaganda. They will see therefrom that it is not true, as the Rev. Mr. Corrigan states, that "Rome raised her authoritative voice, and not only sustained the person who had commenced the discussion, but praised him for his sacerdotal zeal," and that it is not true, as he also affirms, that "his teaching and his conduct have the approval of Rome." They will be also surprised to learn, in view of his statements, that Monsignor Jacobini, who is represented as having so highly favored the pamphlet, never consented, and that the Propaganda never entertained an appeal against my action in suppressing it, and they will know what to think of his daring misapplication, under such circumstances, of the phrase which indicates the final and irreversible judgment of the highest tribunal on earth, "*Roma locuta est, causa finita est.*"

Faithfully yours,  
W. M. WIGGER, Bishop of Newark.  
SETH HALL COLLEGE, SOUTH ORANGE, March 16, 1885.  
Cardinal Simonei's letter to Bishop Wigger is as follows:—

ROME, March 14, 1885.  
MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND MOST REVEREND SIR: Toward the end of last November your letter reached me, together with Rev. P. Corrigan's two pamphlets, which you had the kindness to send me. I am displeased to learn that this priest shows himself so regardless of the sacredness of the authority of his bishop, and that, in spite of the prohibition of his own superior, he dares to publish works from which, assuredly, no good can be expected. He pretends to justify his reprehensible conduct by asserting that his book does not contain anything against faith and morals.

But is he competent to pronounce such a judgment? The Rev. Mr. Corrigan has forgotten, or pretends not to know, that, after the Holy See, it belongs to the Bishop to point out to his flock what are wholesome pastures, and which are those to be avoided as being infected or containing the germs of infection. The writer then quotes from the Index of Prohibited Books to show that, since it is impossible to put on the list all bad books which are constantly being published, therefore a Bishop may endeavor by his own authority to keep them from falling into the hands of the faithful. The letter ends as follows:—

Now, to bring back and hold to his duty a priest who despises the legitimate authority of his own Bishop, you can also inflict spiritual punishment, in the manner, and according to the measure, that zeal and charity and prudence will suggest to you.

Finally, as to the assertion of the Rev. Mr. Corrigan, that Monsignor Jacobini approved his first pamphlet, I am free to declare that such assertion is entirely unfounded and false. So far was Monsignor Jacobini from in any manner approving the pamphlet, that he has not even had time to read it. Now you will easily understand that Monsignor could not approve what he did not even have cognizance of.

I pray the Lord that He may long preserve and prosper you.  
Your Lordship's most affectionate brother,  
JOHN CARDINAL SIMONEI, Prefect.

DOMENICO (JACOBINI) Archbishop of Tyre, Secretary.

When the above letter was read to the Rev. Father Corrigan at his home in Hoboken last night he wrote out and authorized the publication of the following statement:—

The ecclesiastical censure which the Bishop of Newark has inflicted upon me for a few weeks is a mere trifle as far as it relates to myself personally; but as the outgrowth of my efforts to obtain for the clergy of this great representative country a voice in the election of their Bishops, such as the clergy have in Ireland, which is not a representative land, the censure is a most important matter, and it must interest every Catholic in the United States.

It is not true that I ever asserted that Bishops have not the right to prohibit books that treat of religious matters. It is not true that I asserted that Bishop Wigger did wrong when he suppressed my first pamphlet. On the contrary, I said that he acted entirely within the letter of the law, though against the custom existing in the United States. It is not true that I have republished the pamphlet which Bishop Wigger suppressed. It is not true that I claimed that Monsignor Jacobini approved my pamphlet directly, but it is true that I claimed a negative approval by him in that he permitted my agent in Rome to circulate my pamphlet in English or Italian, even in the very city of Rome. My authority for claiming this negative approval is founded on this formal answer that I received from a right reverend Monsignor, my agent. The following is the answer received by me, and the only answer I received from this agent.

It is true to say that Cardinal Simonei says that the pamphlet has never been formally approved, and it may be also true that, as my agent asserts, the Secretary gave this negative approval. This is my agent's letter:—

"FLORENCE, June 20, 1884.  
"DEAR FATHER CORRIGAN: I left Rome yesterday in such a hurry that I had no time to write to you the result of my interview with the Secretary of Propaganda, Monsignor Jacobini. You may be satisfied, for it could not be more according to your desire or more corresponding to your anticipation."

"First, after careful examination of your book, Propaganda not only does not forbid it, but finds no fault with its circulation in Rome or any other city. Therefore, in Italian or in English, it may be printed as many times as you like. It will be allowed to go undisturbed through the hands of every person."

"Second—She does not endorse what the Bishop has done because, as you see, the book is not put on the Index and is not withdrawn from circulation," I said to Jacobini.

"Will you then allow me to translate the Italian and the English edition in Rome?"

"Yes," he replied.

"Then will you kindly return the twenty copies which I put in your hands, because I shall need them also?"

"Yes," And he ordered the minutest of the United States to fetch from the archives the copies."

"When my three weeks' suspension is over," said Father Corrigan, "I shall go on preaching again. I intend to appeal to Rome. My appeal will be based on the decrees of a formal hearing before an official tribunal. I deny the notoriety of the law requiring the Bishop's approval of pamphlets in this country. There must be a hearing before the Bishop, and I have had none. I know that when a Bishop prohibits a book he must be obeyed, and I have obeyed him. I have not been suspended in accordance with the laws and form of procedure of the Church."

"My pamphlet in its first edition had a sale of 15,000. Its price was, I think, 50 cents. I do not own the copyright and am not certain how the book is selling now. In it I favored our adaptation to American free representative institutions. That was all. Our Church is in the numerical minority, and if we attack popular beliefs it will turn the people against us and do harm. I advocated what I believe is in the best interest of the Catholic Church and the American people. A priest is allowed to go to Rome and plead his cause in an appeal, and I am going to Rome, after Easter, to plead for the great American Catholic Church that a vote and an expression of our wishes be allowed us."

The decided alternative action of Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion on the blood, adapts it in a remarkable degree as a blood purifier well worthy of the trial of suffering from a diseased condition of the circulating fluid. Always ask for Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion, and be sure you get it.

Fashion's latest freak in Paris is a fancy ball in which each lady is dressed as a flower—violets, lilies, roses, bluebells, and marigolds.

## Young Men!—Read This.

THE VOLTA BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTA BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free. 22G

A Norwich servant girl, recently injured by a bursting kitchen range, has entered suit for \$1,200 against the plumber who repaired the frozen water-pipes.

The old established cough remedy, Down's Elixir, still more than holds its own in the public estimation, despite sharp and active competition. It is a "home remedy," and in this locality needs no words of praise from us, so well and favorably known it is. It is the standard remedy for coughs, colds and all throat troubles, with great numbers of our people, and their continued use and unsolicited recommendation of it speaks volumes in its favor.—*Burlington, Vt., Free Press*, January 26, 1885.

In Dorchester County, Maryland, live Julia Jane Augusta Dominica Rustis Ro Bo Bustis Jack and John Henry Land Runner Runout and Surveyor Bandana Beaver Dam Henderson God Bless Busticie.

In this country the degrees of heat and cold are not only various in the different seasons of the year, but often change from one extreme to the other in a few hours, and as these changes cannot fail to increase or diminish the perspiration, they must of course affect the health. Nothing so suddenly obstructs the perspiration as sudden transitions from heat to cold. Heat rarifies the blood, quickens the circulation and increases the perspiration, but when these are suddenly checked the consequences must be bad. The most common cause of disease is obstructed perspiration, or what commonly goes by the name of catching cold. In such cases use Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup.

## AN ASSASSINATION SOCIETY IN TEXAS.

DALLAS, Tex., March 18.—A terrible tale of assassinations in Willbarger County. An assassination society was formed there some time ago and three men have been murdered. Twenty-three citizens are under arrest. It is claimed the object of the organization was to rid the country of cattle and horse thieves and incendiaries. A detective joined the organization and obtained all the documents and members, who bound themselves to kill all bad men and to assist their brethren in all undertakings regardless of consequences. The dead list was as follows: C. M. Ryan, W. Ryan, Geo. Mills, Dr. Johnson, Judge Doan, Tom Cleary, R. C. Spencer, H. S. Hayes, Bob Lannen, Hillis Jones, Ray Morrison, Heck Garrison. Among the members arrested are the Sheriff of Willbarger county, seven of his deputies and the proprietors of the Vernon Guard.

## SHE SHOT HER RIVAL.

LOUISVILLE, March 18.—Geo. McClary on Christmas day promised to marry Fannie Bender within three months. He, however, deserted her and paid attentions to Addie Beard. Yesterday Miss Bender called upon Miss Beard, and after greeting her affectionately, shot her through the lungs. She was arrested.

## SCOTT ACT VOTING.

St. THOMAS, Ont., March 19.—The Scott act was carried in Elgin county to-day by 1,877, with four places to hear from.

SARASOTA, Ont., March 19.—The Scott act was carried in Lambton county to-day by a majority of 2,431, with 21 polling places to hear from.

BEDFORD, Que., March 19.—The result of the vote on the Scott act in the county of Missisquoi to-day showed a majority of 40 against it.

## THE WAR OFFICE AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

OTTAWA, March 18.—It is understood that despatches have been received from the imperial authorities stating that it is the intention of the War Office at once to put the defenses of British Columbia in a more satisfactory condition, and to increase the fleet in Pacific waters by the addition of four or five powerful ironclad rams. The Canadian Pacific Railway is to be pushed to completion with all possible speed, in order to be available for the conveyance of troops and munitions of war to the Pacific coast.

"West Virginia," says a *Wheeling* paper, "sports a lawyer who sued a dead man, got judgment, issued an execution, advertised his property, sold it, got the money, and spent the money for whiskey before the court was apprised of his death."

## OVER THE SEA.

## GOOD TIMES FOR IRELAND.

LONDON, March 17.—Mr. Parnell presided at a banquet this evening in honor of St. Patrick's Day. Proposing the toast to the Irish nation, he said he regretted that while the strength of the Irish people was increasing in Australia and America it had diminished in Ireland. This result he attributed to emigration, which he hoped the present depression in America would tend to stop. He delivered a tirade against the English government, which he said had exerted an adverse influence on Irish industry. He predicted that better times were coming.

## A ROYAL FREEMASON.

LONDON, March 18.—Prince Edward, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, was initiated in freemasonry last night, in the Royal Alpha Lodge, in presence of a large number of distinguished masons. The Prince of Wales officiated. The lodge is private, and its working dates from 1722. Its membership is restricted to thirty-three, nearly all officers or past officers of the Grand Lodge of England. The lodge was garnished with portraits of past royal grand masters, worshipful masters and wardens. There were chairs in gold emblematically decorated and other appointments in keeping. The Prince of Wales took the worshipful master's chair, donning above his grand master's clothing the blue collar of a working mason. All the officers wore the blue collar of working members of the speculative craft over the purple and gold grand lodge officership, with pendants in silver, the centre being works of art in enamel with rays studded with diamonds. The Prince was admitted with full solemnity within the portals, in the manner in which all enter the craft. The ceremony was performed with all the grace and dignity which characterize the grand master and his officers, all skilled craftsmen, and all noblemen or titled persons. When the ceremony was completed the young prince was seated in the place of honor. A banquet followed, at which the initiate, sitting with his worshipful master, according to ancient custom, received the congratulations of his rulers. The princes showed, it is said, a deep interest in the work.

## EUGENE DAVIS.

PARIS, March 18.—Eugene Davis, the Irish conspirator, who was expelled from France with Stephens and Leroy, took refuge at Tarrieres, Switzerland, but has received an intimation from the Swiss authorities that he is not wanted in that country. Stephens and Leroy are in Belgium.

## NEW IRISH VICEROY.

LONDON, March 18.—It is rumored that the Prince of Wales, while in Ireland, will announce that the Duke of Connaught and family, after their return from India, will reside in Dublin, the duke succeeding Earl Spencer as lord-lieutenant.

## EMPEROR WILLIAM'S LAND.

BERLIN, March 18.—The Emperor William has consented that the newly acquired German colonial possessions in New Guinea shall be called "Emperor William's land." Herr Luderitz has transferred his proprietary interest in the Angra Pequena district to a company controlled by Baron Bleichroeder, the Berlin banker, who is the intimate friend and financial adviser of Prince Bismarck.

## STRENGTH OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

LONDON, March 19.—In moving for a grant for the army in the House of Commons this evening, the Marquis of Hartington said recruiting was exceedingly active. The fighting strength of the army was 40,000 more than in 1883. There were seventy thousand reserves ready for immediate service. The Department dockyard officials inform the admiralty that they can have ten men-of-war ready for service in a fortnight. The regular army now numbers 184,000 and the volunteers 208,000. The newspapers express pleasure at the favorable military showing.

## RUSSIA'S AFGHAN DESIGNS.

LONDON, March 19.—A St. Petersburg despatch says a council of war was held at St. Petersburg this week. General officers and chiefs of staff met, and an immediate advance upon Herat. It is reported that the Russian ambassador has been instructed to ask the English government whether it is true that England has supplied the Emir of Herat with guns and ammunition.

VIENNA, March 19.—A doubtful report is current that at the council of Russian generals at St. Petersburg it was decided that Russia must either withdraw or march directly to Herat, the present positions of the Russian troops being insecure.

## ANGRY AUSTRIAN LEGISLATORS.

VIENNA, March 19.—A disgraceful scene occurred in the Austrian Chamber of Representatives yesterday. Two deputies, one a Pole, the other a German, became engaged in an angry debate, during which insulting personalities were indulged in. The spectators in the galleries freely cheered the disputants. The Pole advanced to the German and threatened to thrash him. The floor was a chaos of excited deputies, all angrily shouting and shaking their fists. The president was powerless to preserve order. The disputants were finally separated, and the session hastily adjourned.

## THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

LIMERICK, March 19.—The Chamber of Commerce has voted to present an address of welcome to the Prince and Princess of Wales. It is announced that the Prince and Princess will make a special visit to the city to allow the corporation to make the ceremony of presenting the address an imposing and memorable event. The Dublin Orange lodge has decided to present no special address to the Prince of Wales, his visit having no political meaning, but a loyally supporting the citizens in welcoming the Prince.

## RUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.

ROME, March 19.—A rupture of diplomatic relations between the Vatican and Russia is imminent. Cardinal Jacobini recently asked M. de Giers for an explanation of the exile of the Bishop of Wilna. De Giers, not replying, the Pope wrote to the Czar. Cardinal Jacobini declines to correspond any further with the Russian agent at the Vatican.

## ROCHFORD ON THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN WAR.

LONDON, March 18.—Henri Rochford, the well-known editor of the *Transvaal*, was interviewed on the Afghan question with the following result:—"Whether war will break out I cannot say, but I can throw you interesting sidelights on the question. A diplomatic friend of mine was here to-day and told me the contents of some curious letters which Sir Charles Dilke had just written on the subject. Sir Charles Dilke ended by saying that the whole English Ministry is fully alive to the danger of war between Russia and England. They know it threatens not only British rule in India, but the very existence of the British Empire. Yet despite all they seem bent on taking a hostile stand against Russia. Why? Because they, or at least Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Gladstone, feel that conscription and compulsory military service are essential to the maintenance of the Empire, and hope that a national peril may make the country consent, or perhaps even demand, its introduction."

Mr. Rochford is a fervent of this moment. I know, positively know, of several conspiracies. For this the English have largely themselves to thank. They would force

the natives to learn their language, and in so doing have given them a taste for reading English newspapers, which have betrayed the weakness and difficulties of their rulers. Were both antagonists, but were I a member of the government—an honest government—I should be an advocate of a Franco-Russian alliance, as Russia is our natural ally, because we have nothing to fear from her. Russia is our best ally, because between her and us lies our enemy—Germany."

## THE ROYAL NAVY INCREASE.

LONDON, March 17.—Sir Thomas Brassey, in speaking of the strength of the navy in the house of commons last night, said the principal efforts of the admiralty at present were confined to work on ships already in an advanced stage of construction. Plans for new vessels were being modified so as to admit of a contract outside for two single turret ironclads instead of one. The whole scheme would include four ironclads, six ironclad cruisers, one torpedo ram, seven torpedo gunboats and fifteen torpedo boats. Ten torpedo boats would be ordered directly. They would be of a powerful type, and fit to go to sea in all weathers. They were not intended simply for coasting duty. The Earl of Northbrook, first lord of the admiralty, in answer to questions, stated that the admiralty had freely given advice and assistance to the Australian colonies for the formation of a colonial navy.

## ITALY ON THE RED SEA.

ROME, March 17.—In the chamber of deputies to-day Signor Mancini declared that Italy was following solely her own policy on the Red Sea. The question as to whether Italian forces would remain at Massawa was premature. After the fall of Khartoum the Italian ambassador to England intimated to Lord Granville that Italy was willing to assist England. Lord Granville replied that England could and must herself subjugate the Sudan. He expressed gratitude for the offer and the relations between the governments had since been most friendly. Mancini said Italy's relations with Turkey were good and her relations with Abyssinia showed an improvement. He hinted at probable operations in the Sudan.

## A CONSUL'S FOOLISH ACT.

LONDON, March 17.—Annesley, the British consul-general at Hamburg, recently sent a letter to Lord Granville describing the African syndicate of Hamburg as a chamber to promote the extension of German and the extinction of British trade in the German colonies. A partner of the firm of Woermann requested Annesley to correct his statement that Woermann's affairs were not the sole property of the firm. Annesley sent a reply challenging the partner to a duel.

## SPANISH OFFICERS FIRED ON.

MADRID, March 17.—Great excitement has been caused here by the news that the governor of Alhucemas Island, on the coast of Morocco, while parleying with some Moroccan tribes under the protection of a flag of truce, was attacked. The governor and several other Spanish officials and a number of sailors were wounded.

## LONDON, March 18.—Mr. O'Connor asked

whether the arrest and expulsion of James Stephens from France was done at the instance of the English government. Sir Vernon Harcourt said: The arrest and expulsion were not brought about at the instance or with the cognizance of the English government. He believed it was true that Stephens was opposed to the use of dynamite as a form of contention for Irish rights, and that he frequently published disavowals of dynamite policy. England, however, would not ask France to rescind the order of arrest and expulsion because it was not a matter in which England had any right to interfere. The secretary said he believed Stephens had not been subjected to actual arrest, but had been simply ordered to leave France.