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LADSTONE TO ASK A VOTE FOR GORDON'S RELIEF.

LONDON, July 29.- In the House of Comnous this afternoon Mr. Gladstone said the Government had no intention of again moving a second reading of the franchise bill, although the Lords had not formally rejected it. During the discussion of the appropriation

for criminal prosecution in Ireland, Mr. Sexton said he was surprised that diminished crime had not reduced the account of expenditure. He urged the Government to renounce the spies and informers, and dismiss Bolton, prosecutor for the crown in Ireland Under-Secretary Ashley stated that the of Germany to protect her subjects in Angra Pequina. The government had invited Gerand

Lord Fitzmaurice, Under Foreign Secretary, said that neither Kassala, Amedit nor Sanlit had been ceded to the King of Abys-

In the House of Commons last night Mr. parnell gave notice that he would introduce a question concerning the threatened spoliation of the Propagandu property at Rome wherein Irish Catholics are largely interested. LONDON, Aug. 4 .- Mr. Gladstone stated in

for an expedition to relieve Gordon, to the amount of £300,000 sterling. He will also make a statement of the steps the Government purpose to take in consequence of the On Saturday the cabinet council called after the failure of the Egyptian conference terminated only when the House of Commons convened, and Mr. Gladstone went direct from the one to the other. On reaching his place in the House he was almost immediately baited by Sir Stafford Northcote with a question as to the result of the conference and the future intentions of the government regarding Egypt. Mr. Gladstone replied briefly and petulantly. He said that the conference had had no definite result, but that, at the same time, it had not been a failure as far as the interests of England were concerned. As to the future he government had nothing to propose at the moment. Mr. Gladstone ended his brief statement amid a chorus of howls from the Tory benches. A member of the cabinet, who efused to allow his name to be used, said on Saturday that the French representative in the conference had been hostile from the first, and had never conceded a single point, while England had conceded many. As for the representatives of the other powers, they had een simply lay figures throughout the sessions. When asked for his own opinion, he said he was more than satisfied—he was gratiied at a result which left England unfettered.

SENSATION IN COURT.

DALY'S THRILLING SPEECH FROM THE BOCK--" NOT AFRAID TO DIE."

WARWICK, Aug. I.—In the trial of the dynamiters Daley began his address to the ury to-day, and made a powerful argument on his own behalf. He argued that there had been nothing of a criminal character proved against him except that he had twelled under an alias. This bedid not consider criminal, as the Queen had repeatedly travelled under an assumed hame. The men, however, were convicted. Daley was sentenced for life, Egan for 20 years and McDonnell, who pleaded guilty, was released on bail to appear whenever

Loxnor, Ang. 4.—The conclusion of the tial of John Daly, James Egan and William McDonnell, in Warwick, resulted in a scene of most dramatic interest. John Daly, Mer the verdict, was asked by the clerk of the Court whether he had anything to urge why sentence should not be passed upon Daly, amid the breathless silence of the Court, burst out into an impassioned oration, in the course of which he claimed that it was beneath the dignity of the British Crown to stigmatize him as an assassin on the evidence that had been given. He characterized the evidence as a tissue of lies and perjury from beginning to end. He and guilty of treason and felony only as every Irishman who dearly loves his country, who prays for her peace and would die for her freedom is guilty of the same crime. Like every member of his race, he was prepared to shed every drop of his blood for Ireland. The remedy for the hostility of the Irish the British Crown was not, he said, m repression and prosecutions. Give us, he our freedom and our own laws Give us our own Parliament and our own Government. That, and that alone, will thisfy the heart of Ireland. As to himself, be submitted to his fate, a willing victim in against the Irish race throughout the world, under the iron heel of British rule. Justice this country was refused, and for every victim struck down a dozen patriots were waitto take his place. At the conclusion of bis address, which produced the profoundest ensation in court, Daly drew himself up, and, standing at his full height, defiant and inbroken, listened stoically to the sentence the Court. His address was followed by a and of applicase, which was suppressed by the officers of the court

THE O'BRIEN LIBEL SUITS.

Belfast, July 29.—The trial of the action for slander brought against Win. O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, by Bolton, prosetutor for the crown, began at Belfast yester day. The court was crowded. It was Mr. 10 Brien's "apology" for this alleged libel that led to the Cornwall suits and the ugly developments arising therefrom in connection with which, also, two arrests were made a Dublin to-day. Dublin, July 29 The learning in the scandal case has been transferred to the Court of Common Pleas. Two men have been arrested who are charged with keeping houses for unnatural practices, and a woman living in one of these has given testimony.

BISHOP IRELAND PROMOTED.

BISHOP GRACE, OF THE DIOCESE OF ST. PAUL, RESIGNS THE EPISCOPAL OFFICE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 4. - Catholic circles are very much interested over the fact that Bishop Grace has issued an address to the clergy and laity of the diocese of St. Paul Solton, prosecutor for the crown in Ireland Under-Secretary Ashley stated that the coadjutor, Bishop Ireland, with the permission and approval of the Pope. The causes for his resignation are given as being failing health Pequina. The government had invited Germany to unite with England in creating a joint commission to deal with the claims of British residents in that district.

Let Eigenvering Under Foreign Seeve affection for the people and the clergy over whom the bishop has presided for a quarter of a century, and during which time the church has had a wooderful growth, increas-ing from less than 50,000 to over 100,000 population within the diocese. Bishop Ireland was consecrated condition December 21, 1871, and has behoved faithfully and zealously ever since, and is now elevated to the full powers of hishop by right of succession as the House of Commons to-day that he would swell as by the right of inheritance through ask the House to-morrow for a vote of credit service and ability. Bushop Grace was conferent expedition to relieve Gordon, to the secrated July, 24, 1859.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

PROMISED BENEFITS TO THE BUISH LA-BORERS-REDUCTION OF THE FORCES IN THE COUNTRY—THE IRISH CONSTAB-CLARY BILL -- PARNELL AND DAVITT.

LONDON, Aug. 2.-A letter from Mr. Parnell to the secretary of the nationalist league in Ireland has just been published. Parnell says he anticipates as the outcome of the parliamentary committee and reports that important improve-ments in the condition of the labouring classes in Ireland will be effected. The officials of the local government board have given evidence confirming the report circulated by the Irish party that a measure will be prepared giving local authorities power to take or lease land compulsorally, whether attached to laborers' cottages or not, to let it to laborers at moderate prices. The measure will also empower the authorities to make repairs in cottages. A return made to parliament regarding the operation of the Irish Arrears of Rent Act shows that £2,570,000 which was owing to laudlords by farmers has been wiped out since 1882. Of this Ulster gained £820,000 in remissions of rent, Leinster £250,000, Connaught £1,000,000, and Munster 2500,000 The nationalist papers commenting on this, state that the Land Act had already secured to the farmers a permanent reduction of rent exceeding half a million yearly. The Biddon of Linguist Fael of Belluma and other relate B ather members of the commission which has been considering the condition of education in Ireland, state that the curtailed rents were better and Parnell agitation began. The relations existing between landlords and tenants are more amicable. Primary schools established for the benefits and the state of th fit of tonants are everywhere appreciated.

government has resolved upon a large reduction of the forces in Ireland. In the House of Commons last night previous to the vote on the Irish Constabulary Bill the adherents of Mr. Parnell demurred to the provision charging certain districts in Ireland for extra police, and urged that the extra force be either removed or their maintenance charged equally to the whole country. The bill was finally passed by a vote of 90 to 133.

The Observer says: Though the breach be-

tween Davitt's party and the Parnelites is 'emit is not healed. Parnell's folporarily closed, owers believe Davitt will take his own course and in the event of a general election prove a formidable opponent.

AN EMINENT SULPICIAN.

THE REV. FATHER HOGAN OF PARIS-HIS TRANSLATION TO BOSTON.

A correspondent writes to the Dublin Nation from Paris : - There is real sorrow today, not only in this city, but in many a department in France, for the departure of this distinguished clergyman. For a quarter of a century, as professor and one of the directors of the Seminary St. Sulpice, the Rev. Mr. Hogan was the friend and spiritual adviser of thousands of priests now on the mission. Nothing can equal their established and affection for him. I have not so much the children starving by the heard it warmly expressed by them in Brittany, in Normandy, in the Orleans, and the Bourbonnais; in the hospitals and ambulances, and even on the field of battle. This will explain the outburst of sorrow expressed by all within reach in person and by letter from far and wide, when the news of his departure became known. The Rev. M. Hogan is sent by his order to found a seminary in Roston, the cause he loved so well. The British and the New World will soon receive one of Germment, he continued, was pitted, not the most highly gifted and pious priests a few individuals like himself, but that ever crossed the Atlantic, Besides that the world the clause who all know and appreciate the clergy, who all know and appreciate him, Mr. Hogan is much regretted in the highest circles of Parisian society, though he very rarely accepted invitations, and lived entirely in the seminary. Once, however, he was forced to leave it for a short time, much against his will. In the terrible Commune his conduct was heroic, and he prevented by his energy the destruction, perhaps, of the seminary, and, in any case, of important documents. From his prison cell, quite close to that of Queen Marie Antoinette, at the Conciergerie, he defied and browbeat the miserable imitators of her prosecutors and murderers, and narrowly escaped sharing the fate of the Archbishop of Paris. There is sorrow, too, for his departure among his own countrymen in France, for he was true to them and to his native land. Poor, suffering pect of young men who would at home Ireland ever held the first place in his heart. have been stalwart champions and obe-

THE PERILS OF EMIGRANTS.

Virtue at Home; Vice Abroad-The Unarnished Truth told by Rev. Father larke, S. J., n the "Month."

A traveller in Donegal not long since asked a parish priest of a large village there respecting the general morality of the country, and was assured by him that the serious sins committed in his parish from one year's end to the other could be counted on the fingers of one hand. Another traveller asked a priest in one of the largest the of the American cities a similar question, and the answer he received was that all the city through there were few boys of thirteen or fourteen who had not already lost their innocence. Out of our Catholic young men, said an American Bishop, I believe nine out of ten are practical infidels, or at least neglect the practice of their religion altogether. This loss of Faith is in almost every case the result of previous moral corruption. Pittsburgh, where there is a large Catholic population, is said to contain more bad houses, in proportion to the population, than any other city in the world, and the age at which boys begin to frequent them is scarcely credible. Cin cinnati is not much better, and in Chicago I heard the suddest accounts of the unblushing effrontery of open vice.

But why need they go, I shall be asked, to large cities? Send them to Canada, escablish them on the Western farms where labor is in great demand, let them join the Catholic colony of Bishop Ireland, send them where they will remain under the care of the Cathoie priest, and thus you will avoid those frightful evils, and yet secure to them the benefits of emigration. Admirable in theory, but in practice of little avail! There may be a few hundreds here and there flourishing under the benevolent supervision of priest or bishop. But as a general rule, whatever the cause may be, Irishmen will not remain in Canada. Out of those who emigrated there in the course of 1882, nearly half (I think 50,000 out of 114,000, but I am quoting the figures from memory) had crossed the Ameri can frontier before twelve months had passed From some other cause, which I do not pro tend to explain, the proportion of Irish end grants who settle in the cities of the States is lamentably great as compared with those who choose a country life. In this they afford a striking contrast with English emigrants, who are generally farmers. We often read brilliant accounts of the success of settlers who are emigrated by Mr Tuke's benevolent exertions, or even by the Government Emigration Fund. I have no doubt that the elaborate care exercised by those who have devoted weeks and months to their charitable task ensures for those whom they send out a comfortable position. I would go farther, and say that those whom the Government export fare, in general, unmeasurably better in America than they would have done at home, as regards their material and worldly success. Far removed from the pinch of poverty, and from the recurring familie from time to time, with good wages, picuteous food and work to be had by all who are willing to work, they fare well enough as regards this world. No just complaint can be made by those who are induced to cross the Atlantic, that they have been allured from their homes by false or exaggerated representations. The accounts sent home of their prosperity are true enough, and if they are selected instances, yet I do not think they are unfairly selected. But if we followed up the history of any cargo of emigrants sent forth from Mayo or Connemara, we should find after a few years, that while some few remained in Canada, or in some Catholic settlement in the States, keeping up to their religious duties and prosperous alike in soul and body, the great mass had either drifted into the big cities, or else were living in the country out of the reach of Catholic Church or Catholic school. Of these two latter alternatives I scarcely know which is the more prejudicial to Faith and morals. In the cities the children grow up too often corrupt in morals, and through the corruption of their morality lose their Faith; in country districts they lose their Faith simply from lack of Catholic teaching. and when in later life they go, as most of them go, to find employment in the cities, they either are Catholics only nominally, or else are so ill-instructed in their religion and in their religious duties as to fall in most cases an easy prey to indifference, or vice, or even to open and professed infidelity.

It is this which seems to me the worst of roadside and the delicate women turned out without food or shelter; it is not so much the breaking up of the aucestral home and the rending of the very strings of those who, rightly or wrongly, regard their long tenuro as constituting a sacred claim which it is a sort of sacrilege ruthlessly to set at nought; these are not the ultimate wees of eviction. It is not the piercing wail of old men and women left behind which makes God's minister unable to restrain his tears as he accompanies the serrowful party back from the railway station where they have parted with son or daughter, bound for the distant shores of "New Ireland." This is but a transient evil. It is not the houses standing empty, and the cottages falling into rain, for, after all, if their inmates are benefited by their change of home, if boys and girls, who would have been miserable in their hopeless poverty at home, are to be happy and pros-perous across the Atlantic, priests and bishops would rejoice at their departure. It is the knowledge that souls which would have been saved at home will be lost abroad: that boys and girls, who would at home have been reared in piety and purity, will too often learn all that is foul and impious in the tenement houses and courts and alleys of American cities; it is the sad proshave been crowned with the beauteous crown of virgin modesty, now exposed to the corruptions of a large city, perhaps walking the streets in open sin; it is the number of bap-tized Catholics who live without God and die without hope. This it is which is the bitter reflection of the zealous paster who sees the Irish tensants quit their homes in Mayo or Donegal for a home across the sea.

It is true that when whole families emigrate together some of these evils are diminished; that boy and girl emigrating on their own account are exposed to certain risks which are avoided when father and mother accompany their children, and the inmates of the old home in Ireland are transferred one and all to their new home in the States. But while some dangers are less, others are far greater. Those who have been carefully trained in the Catholic faith in their early days go out with an ægis which it is their own fault if they discard: whereas the children who emigrate with their parents in their early childhood incur a danger worse than almost all the dangers I have already mentioned; they run a risk more perilous to them than the temptations to immorality, neglect of religion, infidelity, indifference, which beset one who emigrates in early manhood or womanhood. This danger is one which is greater than any of those I have already mentioned as threatening the Faith in

A MIRACLE UPON THE OCEAN.

A SUPERNATURAL INCIDENT IN THE DIS COVERY OF AMERICA.

There is one incident connected with the liseovery of America which, perhaps, most of our young readers have never heard. It was on the last voyage of Columbus that the our vessels under his command were assailed by the most furious tempest that the intrepid navigator had ever experienced. The waves can so high and dashed so violently against the vessels that the sailors lost all control over their movements, and, as if to destroy all human hope, Providence permitted Colum bus to fall daugerously ill. One of his old wounds reopened, and for nine days the crew despaired of his life

Nover did, the briny deep present so hor rible an aspect. The heavens were covered with lurid clouds, and charged with electricity. At every instant vivid lightning seemed to rend the threatening sky, and lit up the horizon with an uncarthly blaze of light, so ter ride that the sullors closed their eyes in order to shut out the terrible light. The stilled air was at furnace heat, and the violent d. shing of the waves caused every timber in the vessels to creak and groan as if every instant they would open and all on board be enguifed in the abyse. The sangainary color of the clouds was reflected in the sea, where the waves seemed formed of blood, boiling and foaming tike a huge caldron placed over great fire. The heavens exhibited a fright ful aspect; globes of fire fell from the clouds burst in the air, and were followed by peals

of the lowlest thunder.

For eight days the vessels lay at the mercy of all this dire confusion of nature. At in-tervals the rain fell in large drops, and for the last few days it poured in torrents, when suddealy on December 13, 1502, while Columbus was enduring the greatest agony on his bed of suffering, piercing cries rose from one of the strips, in which the crews of the other vessels immediately joined. The agitated waters seemed to verge to a centre, and from the midst of this boiling whirlpool arose a huge mountain, while the black clouds, converging to a point immediately above it, deseemled as a reversed cone, stretching down to meet this monster born of the sea, which at its descent rose higher and higher, until these two frightful forms of the sea and air suddenly united and formed but one body in the figure of two mountains joined by their

summits. A sharp, whistling wind pushed right to-wards the ships, this frightful figure, which at that time had no name in our language. This form of the water-spont is the most ter rific manifestation of that infernal tempest to which the names of the evil spirit has been given—Typhon. We to the sailers who meet it on the ocean's highway!

The cry of despair which arose from the crew at that awful sight went to the very soul of Columbus. He shuddered, opened his eyes, and then with a violent effort, dragged himself to the deck. He suspected in this frightful disorder of nature some satanic influence, and as death had deprived him of the services of Father Alexander, the chap-lain of the fleet, who had died since the com-mencement of the tempest, he resolved to recite himself the Gospel of St. John.

He ordered the blessed candles to be lit and the standard of the expedition to be unfurled; then buckling his sword below the Cord of St. Francis which he always were, he took the sacred book into his hands and facing this ought to be elected first. As Adrieux ascendmonster that continued steadily to approach, in a clear voice that was heard above the roar | circle round him and a scene of wild exciteof the warring elements, he read the beloved disciple's inspiring words.

the air, in the face of the Typhon, the sign assembly be convoked. of the cross; and immediately the water Versallles, Augus spout, roaring and disjointed, was lost in the tumultuous immensity of the Atlantic world of waters

THE HARVEST IN ONTARIO.

REPORT OF THE CROPS ON THE LINE OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC-A HEAVY YIELD ASSURED.

TORONTO, Aug. 2.—The reports of the condi-tion of the crops which have been received from general sources this season have shown promise

branches, and from the Ontario & Quebec section as far east as Norwood. SPRING AND FALL WHEAT.

In a few districts fall wheat has been winter killed, and in one the weevil has proved de-structive, but in the majority of sections fall wheat structive, but in the majority of sections fall wheat gives promise of a larger crop than in many previous years. The average yield of fall wheat this year will be about 30 bushels to the acre; some districts claim 35 bushels. Spring wheat is also a good crop and will yield well on nearly every farm, and only two agents reporting a less than average crop. The average yield will be very nearly if not quite 20 bushels to the acre, and only two grounds are the acre. ome claiming 25 and even 30. One feature of the wheat crop is particularly to be noticed, the heads are filled out to the top with plump grain of a superior quality. This is largely due to the fact that the weather has been comparatively cool during the time when the grain has been riponing, so that time was given it to properly mature. In the only districts where spring wheat has at all failed that failure has been due to drought.

BARLEY, OATS AND PEASE

Barley has come on well, and in all but a few daces will give more than an average crop, the yield in some sections being as high as 40 bushels to the acre, and averaging about 30, though some districts show only about 20 bushels.

Oats will average to give from 40 to 45 bushels to the acre, in some parts 50 bushels, though in a few districts the yield will be small on ac-

count of drought.

Pease are good wherever grown, and the yield will average about 30 bushels to the acre. Very little rye is raised, but what little has been sown

will yield fairly well.

Hay in some sections is an abundant crop, in others rather light, but the average is a good one, and about 11 tous per acre is about the

mean yield.

Roots will also turn out a good yield, except where drought has interfered. Turnips and postatoes will be a much more than average yield; in some sections the former will give 5(a) to 550 bushels to the acre, and one report claims as high as 250 bushels for the latter. The average yield for turnips will probably be about 400 bushels, and potatoes about 100 bushels.

Apples generally will be a fair to good crop; a some districts, however, the yield will be a ery lightene.

The discricts where fall wheat has suffered most from winter killing are on the Treeswatet branch of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce, and round Arthur the crops are generally poor. Owen Sound, Shelburne and Belmont also report poor crops of full wheat, while sections close to these report crops as exceptionally good. In nearly all districts small fruits and stone fruits are poor, but these districts grow very fittle truit of his kind confining their efforts almost entirely to apples and pears. On the Out vio & Quebec search the crops are generally good, with the exception of apples, which at about every alternate station are reported very poor, and at the intermediate ones very good. Round North Toronto everything promises well, and on the whole the outlook for the harvest is an exceptionally good one, and the farmers throughout are now completely opposed and a conflict is the country will be able to rejoice this fall in inevitable in the near future." The rupture with crops of an exceptionally good quality

THE PERILS OF THE DEEP.

THE STEAMER DIONE SUNK BY COLLISION IN THE THAMES- THE LYDIAN MON-

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The steamer Dione was sunk by the large iron steamer Camden in the sums by the arge from steamer Cameten in the Thames, off Gravesend, on Saturday night. The Dione had a great many pleasure passengers aboard. The collision occurred about midnight: it was clear and the moon shining. The Dione's port side was stove in and the vessel keeled over and sank in two minutes. Those who were saved rushed on deck and jumped overboard half-dressed, and were resented by turs. The scenes are described as terrible and heartrending. Ladies implored men to save their children. Many women carried infants; one placed her baby in a cradle, which drifted away out was found off Thames Haven, the infant being alive and sound asleep. The captain of the Dione was badly hurt. New York, Aug. 4.—At the Monarch Line

die the agent was not alarmed about the Ly-dian Monarch. He said the company had im-plicit confidence in the ability and integrity of Captain Hugget. He is cautious, thoroughly capable, and whatever he does, or has done, since the Lydian Monarch was disabled, will on investigation be found to be the best and wisest course. There are only 20 cabin, 20 intermediate and a few steerage passengers aboard.

A STORMY SCENE AT VERSAILLES. Paris, Aug. 4.—The opening session of the two Houses of Parliament which assembled at Versailies to-day to undertake the work of revising the constitution, was exceedingly uproarious and broke up in great disorder after a stormy tumult. LeRoyer's pro-posal to adopt the standing orders of the as-sembly of 1871 was adopted. Ferry then ascended the tribune to introduce a scheme of revising. Andrieux and others were at once on their feet and protested that Ferry was out of order. It was contended that bureaux ed the tribune members formed a semiment ensued. The president thereupon put his hat on and suspended the session. At these words, "And the World was made Jerome published a protest against the conflesh, and dwelt among us," drawing his gress of the two houses meeting to rovise the sword, and full of lively faith, he traced in constitution. He demands that a constituent constitution. He demands that a constituent

VERSAILLES, August 4. - The congress resumed its sitting to-day, and after the bureau was drawn by lot Ferry introduced a measure for unison. M. Listelin's motion to refer the bill to a committee elected by scrutin de list was adopted. Ferry demanded urgency and the motion was adopted. There appears to be a majority of about 500 in favor of the government.

ENGLAND VIOLATES HER TREATIES. PARIS, Aug. 4.—The Republique Française, commenting upon the extension of the chain of English fortresses from Aden to Perim, says Great Britain takes practical possession of the highway of the East in violation of her them and to his native land. Poor, suffering Ireland ever held the first place in his heart. In her dark hours, and they were not wanting, he defended her and served her, as all who knew him can attest, and note more fully than his constant friends and admirer infelling into infidlity, listening with for long years.

The place in his heart, hours, and they were not wanting, he defended her and served her, as all who knew him can attest, and note more fully than his constant friends and admirer infidlity in the infidlity of poor girls, who at home would for long years.

The place in his heart, hours, and they were not wanting age freat Britain takes practical possession to the highway of the East in violation of her treaties. It claims to have information from our view of the rule. Through Mr. Tiffin's kind have been readily because that the Italian Government in the rule of the rule. Through Mr. Tiffin's kind have been readily because that the Italian Government in the rule of the rule of the rule. Through Mr. Tiffin's general fleight agent of Ontario of the highway of the East in violation of the highway of the East in violation of the highway of the East in violation of the rule of the highway of the East in violation of the highway of the East in violation of the rule of the rul

A MISSING MAN-OF-WAR

FEARS ENTERTAINED FOR THE SAFETY OF H.M.S. HEROINE.

VICTORIA, B.C., Aug. 1—Fears are entertained for the safety of H.M.S. Heroine. She left here for the south on May 5th last, and was to have coaled at San Juan and then proecod to Callao. She did not call there, and Admiral Lyons has received a letter from the captain of the Satellite, at Callao, apprisng him that the Heroine had not arrived. II.M.S Constance proceeded south yesterday afternoon. The Heroine is a steam screw vessel of 1420 tons, carrying 8 guns and a evew of 160 men, under command of Capt. rancis R. Blackburn.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

DEPARTURE OF THE BIRDS -MARSEILLES AND TOULON.

MARSEILLES, August 4.-The fact that the wallows, which migrated at the outbreak of the pestilence, have not yet returned, and that there are no sparrows in the city, is adduced as evidence that the atmosphere is still vitiated. The migration of the birds has rade a deep impression upon the public and led to a demand for the purification of the atmosphere by bonfires. Up to 7 p.m. there had been seven deaths since 11 this morning. linee cases were admitted at the Pharo Hospital to-day, 60 remain and 10 were disdranged.

Toulon, Aug. 4.—There were four deaths from cholera last night, but none to-day. Physicians fear the return of the people to the unhealthy lodging houses will fresh outbreak and possibly an outbreak of small pox and typhoid fever. The total number of cases in the hospitals is 109. There was one death to-day at La Seyne and two at Montfort Sur-Argens.

Cardier, Aug. 4.—The steamer Rishange,

from Marseilles, is anchored in Penarth Roads. Before Teaving Marseilles four cases of cholera were sent to the hospital from the vessel. Physicians, however, pronounce her perfectly healthy.

HOSTILITY TO ENGLAND.

Paris, August 4 .- One section of the Paris ress demands the recall of Waddington, the French ambassador at London, as the author of the Auglo-French agreement, which was defeated in the Egyptian conference. It is reported Waddington offers to resign. The $F_{ij}(ar)$ says: "Waddington's successor must display greater energy against the spread of English power. French and English interests are now completely opposed and a conflict is the fact that their barns are full to overflowing of the conference was a grave Coogh event, with crops of an exceptionally good quality but it hopes it will not have to announce that tilities. The Republique Francaise maintains that although the agreement has lapsed, England has admitted the claim of the French to special rights in Egypt. France must indicate her rights. England has not yet evicted Europe from Egypt. England's isserted freedom and power of action are a delusion.

HURLBERT ON BLAINE.

Losnos, Aug. 4 .-- William Henry Hurlbert has written a camplilet on Blaine's foreign policy. It is understood that some curious revelations are made about the diplomacy of the Cartield administration at the time when Blaine was Secretary of State and General Hurlbert was United States Minister to Peru. Mr. Hurlbert said, in handing an advance copy of the pamphlet to a friend, "There, I think that will cure my gentle-

SALISBURY'S DEFENCE OF THE LORDS.

LONDON, July 30 .-- At the liberal conference to-day, John Morley presided, and a resolution was adopted characterizing the habitual disregard displayed by the House of Lords for the national will as factions and unpatriotic and demanding the reform of the chamber. In his speech at the convention of London conservative associations, the Marquis of Salisbury said he was unable to understand why obvious truths seemed to make no impression upon the government, or why the subject of reform was introduced in so eccentric and abnormal a manner. The government ascribed it to the unusual block of business in the House of Commons, but as controversy developed candour increased, and he hoped, before the discussion was concluded, all the false and hollow pretences would be exposed. Had the Franchise Bill passed, Mr. Gladstone would have shown his oppo-nents little mercy. In the redistribution bill Mr. Gladstone was anxious to increase the representation from the remote districts, because, while the heart of the country was turning more conservative, the remainder was growing more liberal. While the House of Lords had no right to force a dissolution of parliament they were entitled to disapprove of any measure presented to them. If the government objected it could appeal tothe country. Mr. John Bright wished to dispose of the House of Lords. He (the Marquis of Salisbury) was prepared to discuss the question. If the Lords shirked their duty because of Radical objections to its constitution they had been guilty of craven cowardice. Sir Stafford Northcote urged the Conservatives to spread truth among the people, dissi-pate fallacies and prepare for the not distant election. The caucus attack of the House of Lords, if successful, would endanger the freedom of the House of Commons.

MESSRS. SEXTON AND REDMOND'S MISSION.