为公司的"是是是在自己的"的"自己的"。 1965年,1968年,1968年,1968年,1968年,1968年,1968年,1968年,1968年,1968年,1968年,1968年,1968年,1968年,1968年,1968年,1968年,1968年,1

shod were immediately sent away untouched. And now we come to the real Orange method of procuring them, and also a chesp means which they had to get ammunition. Where ever there was a Catholic trader living amongst them they went to his house in large numbers, they told him one of their leaders, also one of the authorities ordered them to get whatever guns and ammunision such trader had in his establishment; Of course he had no alternative but to scoode to their wishes, for the word was if you do not give them to us our orders are to take them, and they may well say this, when they had the authorities of Bay Roberts urging them. In like manner, if there was a Catholio fisherman living amongst them they would proceed to his house in large numbers and take his gun, telling him that such a one of the authorities in Bay Roberts told them to take it by force if they did not get it quietly. Some Catholics, however, living in their midst stoutly refused to give up their fice arms and held them throughout.

The foregoing is a true and unexaggerated account of the state of affairs in these hotbeds of Orangeism during the Christmas holidays. Yet, Orangemen proudly boast that they are a peaceable and law-abiding society. It is a peaceable society where the law enforces and where Orangemen are in peace, and where charge where such the minority, but here where such entrages can be committed under the very eyes of the authorities, and where Orangemen and Orange sympathisers are fully ten to one in number, they display what the objects of an Orange Society really are, viz: destroy their private property at every available opportunity.

During this turbulent period where were

the leading men of Bay Roberts that they did not come forward and enforce peace? If as justices of the peace, they had the excuse to offer that there was no police force, what excuse had they to offer as gentlemen that they did not come to the front and quell these disgraceful cutrages? They had it in their power, as ship's were almost entirely composed of fishermen | in the next parliament. dependent on them to a great extent for their subsistence, and if they could not que I them by persuasion, if these monsters in human shaps had no manly feelings to appeal to, I doubt not but threats and determination would go a long way where persuasion and reasoning would tail. Did these gentle. men do anything to tend towards peace? No; they preferred to stand by and allow the weaker portion of their neighbors to be annoyed, outraged, assaulted and beaten by the stronger portion.

Many who read this may think portions of it are inbricated and exaggerated, as they may very naturally say, that if the law gold not punish such aggressors, no class of people however small, unless composed entirely of cowards, would stand quietly by and have their rights and privileges outraged in such a manner, but reader, do not attribute cowardice to the Catholics of these towns, for they would not have known fear had their assailants been ten times as numerous.

Unlike their assailants they respected the public peace, and obeyed the commands of their respected clergymen, who told them not to take the law into their own hands, but to suffer insult and even injury for a time, and time would bring all to justice.

This would have been written ere this, but it was certainly thought the government journals would expose and denounce these violators of the public peace. If Catholics were the aggressors, not alone would these journals denounce them, but there would be a sufficient police force found to restore peace and bring the perpetrators to justice. Yet England boasts that all her subjects enjoy the same freedom and are equally proteoted.

As a last recourse, the writer is making an humble effort to show to the public, in some form, the manner in which Orangemen conduct themselves in thi ed district.

FAIR PLAY. Birch Hills, Nfid., Feb. 9, 1884. THE NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE. FREDERICTOR, March 1.—In the debate in the House of Assembly on the address in reply to the speech, Mr. Wetmore, leader of the Opposition, objected to the section in the speech opposing the Liquor License Act of the Dominion Parliament of 1883. It raises a new question of the competency of Parliament to deal with that subject and also the following sections. The judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada affirming the rights of the Province in the fisheries and other judicial decisions recently rendered upon questions involving the power of the local legislatures, justily the hope that we may at autonomy of final resort preserve the political autonomy of the prostuces against the dangers which threaten it from Federal encreachments. Mr. Wetmore said it was his opinion that the Legislature was treading on dangerous ground in discussing these matters which it may use to conflict with the Dominion. The reference to carry the matter complained of to the ultimate Court of Aypeal may have a tendercy to throw disdie on our own courts. It is in the nature autonomy of the province, which is bound up in the British North America Act. The

DELATERED TRACEDY.

DELATERED VA. Marchiel On Sunday to the reported communication of the Engmenting John Classbook, in a Mis of passion supposed to have been caused by Jeanousy murdered his wife, and three small children, and after firing the house, proceeded to the woods and abot himself through the heart. The fire was discovered before the hodies from missing the matter has received a free was discovered before the hodies from missing the matter has received a free was discovered before the hodies from missing to the Times and were consumed. Classcook was one of the wealthiest land dwars in this section:

The One of the matter has received no information in regard to the reported communication of the English Government to Washington relative to the dynamite outrages. It will be made through the formation in regard to the reported communication of the English Government to Washington relative to the dynamite outrages. It will be made through the matter has received no information in regard to the reported communication of the English Government to Washington. The decision of the government in the matter has received a through though Hon. The decision of the government in the matter has received to the communication of the English Government to Washington. The decision of the government in the matter has received no information in regard to the reported communication of the English Government to Washington. The decision of the government in the matter has received communication of the English Government to Washington. The decision of the government in the matter has received to the communication of the English Government to Washington. The decision of the government in the matter has received to the communication of the English Government to Washington. The Land Government in the matter has received to the communication of t HOBBIELE TRAGEDY.

kind and the number of licenses to be

unquestionably vested in us, but the only

The Quibeo Ligislature moots on the 27th Ask Washington to Aid

DYNAMITERS IN ENGLAND, signing a treaty binding both mations to make

Mr. Parnell Pointed out as an Object of English Reprisal

IRISH LIVES SAID TO BE IN MORE DASGER THAN ENGLISH.

ASKING AID FROM WASHINGTON

New York, March 2 .- The Sun's cable letter this morning says the temper of London is excitement rather than alarm over the dynamite outrages. The whole thing has been taken with a calmness the very opposite of the widespread panic which the preachers of assassination affect to believe in. and smong political men Suakim or General Gordon, the asizure of Merv, or the new speaker's speech, have been mentioned at least ten times as often as the dynamite plot. The newspapers exhibit the same complete self control, with the exception of the Zimes and the St. James Gozette, both of which

POINT MR. PARMELL OUT as an object of Engilsh reprisal. Meantime, he and his colleagues are infinitely more relieved than any Englishman at the absence objects of an Orange Society really are, viz: of any loss of life. The opinion is universal To disturb the public peace and order, to per- among all classes of Irishmen in England, secute and annoy Roman Catholics, and to rich and poor, moderate and extreme, that those cutrages endanger Irish lives for more than English, and even if successful they will result in the death of ten Irishmen for that of one Englishmen, and will arrest all Irish reform for years. The Tories already use dynamite as a strong argument against a reduction of the franchise in Ireland. Lord Salisbury will probably be backed by English coinion in throwing out a measure which seconding to the calculation of English and Irish Liberals, Conservatives and Nationalists captains and merobrats, for the aggressor) slike, would give Mr. Parnell ninety followers The Tribune's cable despatch affirms that

this week's dynamite disclosures attract little attention there. Possibly it is not understood in America how completely Irlab agents have succeeded in identifying America with their efforts to destroy life and property in England. It is proved beyond the possibility of doubt that REPLOSIONS WERE PLANSED

to occur simultaneously in three of the largest and most central railway stations in London, at Victoria, Paddington and Charring Cross, each enclosing a huge hotel, filled with guests. A fourth attempt at Ludgate Hill is reported. From the clumsiness of the operations the explosion was only partial at Victoria and failed wholly at the other three stations. Search of the baggage rooms at Paddington and Charing Cross resulted in the same discovery. In both cases the officials found American values, made of American leather cloth, containing cakes of American dynamite called "Atlas powder," nearly 100 pounds altogether, of a kind never made in and never imported into England for any commercial or industrial purposes, the same which had previously been used in the explosions in Glasgow, Liverpool and London. They found also American detonators or American pistois, to be fired by American clock work, of American pattern and Ameri-

can manufacture. One valles contained an American newspaper, dated the 6th of Februsry. The English journals point out that money with which the materials have been bought and the agents paid has been PUBLICLY COLLECTED IN AMERICA

by public subscription in response to public appeals of Irish American newspapers, publicly announcing in advance the purpose of a dynamite war against England and publicly exulting in every cowardly exploit accomlished. I am bound to eay that Englishmen while anxious to believe in the good will of Americs, wholly lail to comprehend the action of the American Government and the supineness of American public opinion in the presence of continuing outrages on a friendly power, plotted and prepared on American soil. The language of the English press, which has been heretofore singularly forbearing, shows signs of reaching the limit of patience. The Times declares that it is intelerable that England should be exposed to a succession of plots, not even secretly matured, from a nation professing friendship. English laws against the manufacture of explosives having driven conspirators abroad; they find a safe harbor in America under a government which does not meddle with them. This, adds the Times, is a state of things to which it is not possible that England should submit. Even if Americs were hostile this dynamite war would not come within the limit of permissible hostilities. It appeals to respectable Americans. knowing that they are ashamed of the inac-tion of their rules, to make their voice heard and obeyed. The Telegraph, admitting the difficulties in the case, points out that

THE GENEVA ARRITRATION established the principle that the inadequacy of Federal institutions that they should of municipal law is no answer to a complaint secume more powers than were actually of failure of due diligence in the observance their right. Besides, the desire to encroson of international obligations. It insists that has not always been on the part of the definition of due diligence enforced the Dominion Parliament. We have against England in the Alabama case now done it ourselves in the acts ressed for holds good against the nation from whose the examination of persons imprisoned shores a host of enemies more decidedly for debt, &c. Mr. Blair Attorby Gen pronounced than the Confederate orulers and leader of the Government said is continually despatched. The Spectator It was the duty of the Legislature o see observes that not only American reputathat our rights are not encrosched upon. It tion but American lives are endangered is of no consequence to us whether Liberits by these monstrons, villanies, and asks or Conservatives fill the treasury. Every 12. whether England must wait for the tringsment is a blow struck at the political Sudden destruction of a hundred leading Americans and their wives abound a steamer carrying dynamite machines before it can hope that America will perform the most or granted, he felt, were rights of legislation dinary offices of friendship. It suggests unquestionably vested in us, but the only that although Congress o nucl compai the power left us by the Liquor License Act is State of New York to alter its laws it can the paltry one of saying how much shall be senction a treaty binding both nations to paid for the licensear Another act was make conspiracy to injure foreign cities passed by the Dominion which he believed

was beyond its powers. We have for scars The English Government will probably make been passing laws incorporating railways, a friendly proposal for negotiations of this giving them subsidies and contracting lissort. While papers of every party bilities that may add from \$500,000 to \$570, and class express similar continues, 600 debts for their encouragement, and yet in private Englishmen of known friendthe Dominion steps in and says fronty has ship to America are saking whether that the power to, make laws about them. We country really means to persevere in giving should stand shoulder to shoulder for the preservation of the lights granted by the orime until Europe unjustly or justly shall oome to regard America as the Alsatis of Christendom.

The Herold's cable says the American Em-

The Herald's cable says the American Embasey has received no information in regard

In the suppression of dynamite misoreants by through the Eastern States

conspiracy to injure, foreign countries or inciting thereto highly penal effences. If English desperadoes were plotting or ad-vising fire raising in New York, Americans would expect the English Government to help theirs. Why is the obligation not re-olprocal? The Saturday Review says it may reasonably be asked of the United States that the present extraordinary facilities accorded the conspirators shall be curtailed. But while our own custom house officers are so lax in allowing the importation of dynamite we cannot greatly blame those of the United States for not stopping its export. If E valend were at war with the United States the government at Washington would be competed to suppress any association of citizens lavying private war against the English. Of serwise it would be disgraced as a civilized belligerent, and would provoke terrible reprisals. Because England is at peace with the States does it follow that the government at Washington ought to tolerate the collection of a fund to pay for the destruction of British property and the slaughter of British subjects. Other papers adopt the same strain. The government is considering the advisability of the extension of the alien sot, so as to give greater force to the executive for the expulsion from the

CATHOLIC NEWS.

United Kingdom of foreigners suspected of

oriminal designs against life and property.

The Rev. Mr. Thibault leaves Albany for

Syracuse, N.Y. Abbe Alphonse Villeneuve replaces the Rev. S. Huberdault, becoming cure of Sandy Hill.

The Bev. Mr. Anger, ex cure of the Cathedral at Rimouski, is named cure of Oswego.

Miss Nevada, an American prima donna in Paris, has become converted to the Roman Catholic faith. The Roman Catholic parishioners of the

parish of Lotbiniers are going to build a new and expensive church. His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal will

hold an ordination service at the Cathedral on Saturday next, at 6 o'clock. Sunday morning at 7 o'clock His Lordship Mgr. Fabre conferred the title of sub-

Laporte. A young woman of the Upper Town, Quebec, born a Protestant and who is married to a French Canadian, has abjured the Protestant faith. She was baptised by Able Bonneau.

The Bev. Father Arpin, S.J., formerly of St. Mary's College, has been instructed by the Rev. Father Superior, to continue the work inaugurated with so much success by the late Father Cazsan.

His Lordship the Archbishop of Quebec purchased at the General Hospital bassar, Quebec, a fine statue of the Sacred Heart which he has presented to the new Marine Hospital at Chicoutimi.

The following ecclesisatical changes in the diocese of Albany have been made: The Bay. S. Huberdault, cure of the Canadian congregation at Sandy Hill, N. Y., is transferred to the Canadian congregation at Albany.

The Catholic school, which has been built on Chesnut street, Holyoke, Mass., cost \$21,-000, and will be known by the name of the "Immaculate Conception." His Lordship Mgr. O'Bailly, of Springfield, blessed the building in the presence of a large number of people.

Conversions to the Boman Catholic faith are becoming frequent in London, England. The following are among the latest:—The Bev. D. George Benson Fatum, vicar of the church of the Magdeline, Oxford, and the Rev. Jacques Dyne Gadley, attached to Emmanuel College at Cambridge.

The new Jesuit church and scholasticate at Cote Visitation is fast approaching completion. Owing to the death of Rev. Father Cazeau, S.J., who was to have taken charge of the new church, the Rev. Father Arpin, formerly treasurer of the college, has been named to carry on the work.

The Annales de Notre Dame de Lourdes states that in 1883 special trains and local vehicles brought no less than 201,200 pilgrims to Notre Dame de Lourdes. The number of those who arrived by ordinary trains or who stopped but 24 hours may be out down at 300,000. The Midi Bailway Company, in spite of all it could do to accommodate the pilgrims, was compelled to cancel 150 trains which had been asked for.

Thursday last being the anniversary of Mgr Fabre's birthday, a large number of priests both from the city and country called upon His Lordship to pay him their respects. Mgr. Fabre was born in this city on the 28th of February, 1827, and was ordained priest on the 23rd of Fabruary, 1850, elected on the 1st of April, 1873, and consecrated bishop of Gratianapolis and coadjutor of Montreal on the 1st of May of the same year in the church of the Gesu. Upon the retirement of Mgr. Bourget on the 11th of May, 1876, he became Bishop of Montreal.

The following are the names of those who are taking part in Abbe Provencher's pligrimage to the Holy Land and who left New York for Hayre in the 88. Amerique:--Abbe Roohet, ours of Tingwick; Abbe T Quinn, ours of Kingsey; Abbs Rioux, cure of Ste. Monique; Abbs Lafortune, St Jean Baptiste Church, Mcntreal; Abbs Nosl, vicer at Levis; Abbe Berry, V O, ours of Caraquet, N A; Abbe Martineau, cure of Tracadie, N B; Abbe Provencher, director of the pilgrimage; Mr Bho, artist, Becancour; Mr G Ledoux, citizen, Bt Jean Ohrysostome, Montreal; Mr Lefebvre,

wanufacturer, Montreal. The Pope, by an edict dated January 27, granted to Abbe Provenoher, director of the pligrimage whose departure for the Holy Land we reported a few days ago, the following privileges:-Jurisdiction over all the members of the pligrimage; the right to officiate at a portable altar, on sea and on land; plenary indulgence for all the pilgrims until their return, on the ordinary conditions of confession and communion, with prayers in a church for the Propagation of the Fatth; exemption from fasting and from abstinence during the whole journey, by land and by see. These privileges were confirmed by the Arch blahop of Quebec.

READ THIS. For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE: Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satisfies.

FASHIONABLE, WEDDING.
On last Tuesday week J. F. O'Shea,
M.D., of Peterboro, Ont., and Miss Mary Henry, of the same place, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony by His Lordship Bishop Jamot, assisted by Vicar-General nuptials, and all united in wishes for the future welfare of the newly wedded pair, who leit on the alternoon train for a tour

MGR. FABRE'S CIRCULAR

TO THE CLERGY OF HIS DIOCESE.

Colonization Society Fatablished as a Diocesan Work.

Mgr. Fabre has issued a circular to the nembers of the clergy of his diocese, ordering them to do their utmost to use their authority to establish in each of their parishes

colonization societies. He adds; —"I draw your attention to the following points:—1st. You shall read to the ecple the regulations of the Societe de Colonization, and you shall immediately procoed to establish such a society in your

parish. 2nd. The moneys collected by subscription shall be sent to the Treasurer of the Bo-

clety at the Bishop's Palace. 3rd. To secure the formation and proper working of the Society it must be put on the

same footing as other parochial works. 4th. During my pastoral visit the register of the Society shall be shown me, so that I can judge for myself how it works and what results have been obtained."

The above is signed by Mgr. Fabre. COLORIZATION ECCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF

MONTREAL. This Society has been approved by the

Local Government in August, 1885, and according to the statute it is obliged to furnish a third of the diocesan aubscription. This government fund is employed under its supervision to then up roads, construct bridges, eto., and the counsel of administration is bound to render an account to the Government.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SOCIETY OF COLUMNZATION IN THE PARISHES.

1st. In the parishes the society will be under the direction of the cure, or of any other priest he may choose to name.

2nd. To become a member of the society a person will cause his name to be inscribed by the chief of each ten members, (chief de dizaine), to whom a fee of ten cents shall be paid. This chief is also called selateur, (a zealous person). A person will continue to be a member as long as he pays his contribution of ten cents per annum. If a member leaves the locality where the society is established, he will pay ten cents to the zeloteur, deacon upon the Rev. Mr. Stanislaus if he has not already done so, o: to any other selateur when away, in the event of there being no society where he resides.

3:d. The zelateurs or zelatrices are zealous persons, as the name implies, who undertake to organize and develop a society in each parish. All persons, men, women, young girls and boys, and even children who have attained their twelfth year, may act as zelateurs or zelatrices. It often happens that children show more asal and activity in filling up their account books (livre's),

4th As the cure, who by right is the director of the society in his parish, is by nature of his office engaged continually attending to the details which naturally call for his care in the administration of the affairs of his parish, he shall name a person of confidence to faifit his functions as general zelateur or zelatrice. The General Zelateur shall keep a list of all zelateurs as well as of all persons who pay their subscription for one or ten years; he will see that the account books are well kept; those books that are completed he will return to the Director with the money collected and he will receive back those books that for some reason or other have not been filled.

5 h. These little cash books which the relateurs use to collect the annual contributions of nine members who with himself make ten. Upon receiving a member's subscription the chief will inscribe his name upon a coupon, which he will give to the subsoriber as a receipt, keeping the entry to complete the list of ten subscribers, which list he shall copy before handing it to the general

MARTINGS.

Twice a year, on the 2nd Sunday in Lent and upon that which follows Ember Days in September, as will be announced in the oburches, the Director will call a meeting of all the members of the Society to encourage them and stimulate their seal as well as to keep himself posted with regard to the working of the association. It shall be at such assemblies that deceases relateurs, or those who have left the scolety, are to be replaced, and that efforts will be made to fill the ranks which may have been broken by death or by members leaving the parish. Ail persons interested in the society may

attend the meeting.

COLONIZATION MASS.

Every Friday since June last Mass is said at 6 a. m. in the Josuit Church in Montreal, and it will continue to be said as long as the society lasts for all its members living or de-

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUR.

THE SCHEME OF ASSISTED BRIGRATION EMPERATI-CALLY DESCUSOED.

The adjourned fortuightly meeting of the Montreal branch of the Irish National League was held Sunday: afternoon in St. Patrick's Hall. Mr. M. Donovan. President of the Boolety, occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance of members. After routine business.

It was moved by Mr. Edward Brady, seconded by Mr. Wm. Keys, and resolved,

"That this organization do all in its power to discourage and discounterance any and all schemes of enforced or assisted emigration from Great Britain and Ireland to the Dominion of Canada as such emigration is unjust to the emigrant and injurious to Canadian interests. An assistant emigrant, unable to help himself or herself, is an unwarrantable burden upon the community, and this branch of the National League, therefore, enters its carnest profest against the importation of assisted emigrants to this country, and to more effectually thwart this policy this branch respectfully inwite the co-operation of Mr. J. J. Chrran, M.P. for Montreal Centre, and request him to use his influence with the present Gevern-ment to take all and every means against such persons being experted to and imposed on the Domision." Mr. Thos. Buchanan then moved, seconded

by Mr. McAran, that the co-operation of St. Patrick's Society be invited. The motion was carried unanimously, and the meeting then adjetraed,

A DISGRAOS TO HIS OLOTH.

GLERGYMAN, RYBALS A BORER AND A STIT G

CLOTHES FROM HIS HOST.

Sourgesiero, Illa March 4—Bey. Mr. Mc-Donald, who preached an eloquent sermon on Sunday evening at Auburn, was arrested here this morning on the charge of theft of a horse and suit of clothes from a man named Foster. Laurent and Father Conway. There was a to whose house he went alter the religious large attendance of friends to witness the services for the purposal mending the night to whose nouse he went after the religious services for the purposed spending the night. The minister, the horse and the clothes were missing when Raston-was this morning. The stolen property of found in KoDonald's possession.

Telegraphic Summary

FOREIGN AND CANADIAN NEWS.

The home Government have recognized the Transvasi Republic.

An outbreak of inot-and-mouth disease has pocurred among cattle in Kansas.

A financial panic prevails in Pekin, and

many bankruptcles have occurred. In the forests of the Saguenay the snow has obtained a depth of six to eight feet.

The board for examination of steamboat engineers has concluded its labors at Toronto. The Maine municipal elections generally

resulted in the choice of Republican candi-

dates. The disputes between the Vation and Prussia in regard to the vacant sees have been settled.

The production of steel rails in the United States last year fell off 20 per cent., compared with 1882.

At Paris it is reported that the sentence of Frince Krapokine has been commuted to banishment. Applications by poor people to the Mayor

of Hamilton for relief are becoming much less frequent. At Pittsburg, 'a, the green glass bottle factory of Thompsen & Co. will resume at

last year's wages. There is a strong movement on foot in the Province of Galicia, Austria, in favor of emigration to America.

The brigantine Zulu, from Annatto Bry, Jamaica, is reported at St. Margaret's Bay,

Halliax, in distress. The Porte grants to the United States in the new treaty the same advantages as are ac

corded other countries. M. Fallieres has ordered a medal to be struck in honor of the eighty-second anniver-

sary of Victor Hugo's birth. Baron Tennyson intends to support in the House of Lords the bill legalizing marriage

with a deceased wife's sister. At Kanan, Russia, a student of the univeralty shot the official of the Ekstorinburg tribunal, his motive being revenge.

Edward Boyle, farmer of St. Giles, Que. was instantly killed by a klok from a young horse which he had been driving.

The Chicago & Northwestern Ballroad has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on preferred stock, payable March 24. The German Government will ask for a oredit of 19,000,000 marks for the construction

of torpedoes along the Baltle seaboard. A Chinese reconnoitering party recently advanced to within two miles of Hanol, but

retired before the shells of the French. The Corporation of Cork has decided to give the remains of Jerome Collins, of the Jeannette expedition, a public funeral.

The trustees of the Kingston Ladies' Medical College are arranging with the trustees of Queen's College the terms of affiliation. Notwithstanding the low rates of freight, at

Quebec, it is expected that the spring first will be fully as large as that of last season. French Academy, has resumed a work begun

in 1843, called "Notes on Two Hemispheres." The extensive works of the United States Stamping Company at Portland, Conn., were burned on Saturday evening; loss \$400,000.

pounds annually to the Egyptian treasury, has been proposed by the British financial adviser. League in opposition to Henry George's land 41,000.

scheme was made at a meeting at Cork on A Rome despatch says the political situstions there are critical, and the ministerial

majority in the chamber is beginning to wesked. Unusually high tides have prevailed in

Quebec, for the past couple of days, and some of the cellars in the Lower Town have been flooded. A letter to George Anderson, M. P., show

that there have been 18 suicides and two murders at Monte Carlo since the 1st o January. Mr. Marriott (Liberal), M.P. for Brighton, who resigned after voting against the Govern

ment on the Egyptian resolutions, has been ze-elected. Hallian city council has decided to grathe usual number of liquor licenses, and to

defend any holder prosecuted under the Dom-Inion Act. At Columbus, O., the drivers in all the mines on Sunday Oreck Valley have struct against a reduction of wages. Over 1,000

miners are out. The court has granted Lord Garmoyle two weeks' additional time to prepare his defence in the breach of promise suit brought by Miss Fortescue.

Bradlaugh has sent a letter to Sir Stafford Northcote charging him with having violated the law in having had him excluded from the House of Commons.

The steamer Juliet at Hallfax, from London, passed a two-masted steamer fast in the ice, and a large ship on fire, apparently deserted by the crew./ Paulsen, the Norwegian skater, had one of

his legs severely injured while going through some difficult movement in the skating tink at St. Stephen, N.B. The Ohio Legislature has made provision for bringing the remains of the war corre-

spondent, J. A. McGahan from Constantinople to Ohio for burial. The U. S. Government has received an invisidon through the German Legation to par-

ticipate in an exhibition of dairy products at Munich next October. El Progresse, a Madrid newspaper, has been confiscated and the management will be proscouted for publishing articles containing in-

sults to King Aliense. Prince Napoleon has decided to postpone the American tour of his son Prince Victor. He intends to send him to Roumanis to serve

in the Roumanian army. The mie of the Stewart building on Broadway and Chambers street, New York, to ex-Judge Henry Hilton has been recorded. The

price paid was \$2,100,000. A woman named Davis attempted to drown herself and phild on Saturday last at Halifax, N. B. but were resoued by a man who was watching her movements.

Detective Delisle, the victim of the shooting accident in St. Rochs station house, is now perfectly recovered, and will shortly be able to go again on duty. A telegram from Bydney, O. B., reports

that during last Friday's storm the barome-ter fell to twenty eight and a half inches, the lowest reading for many years. In the course or a chemical experiment in

J.

the office of the Covent Gardon Theatre, London, an explosion occurred. Windows were.

emashed and one person injured. Thomas Sexton, M.P. for Sligo County publishes letters from former Orangemen whose names and addresses are given, show ing that the Orange organization is a secret scolety, revealing the mysteries of the ceremony of initiation, and explaining that the objects of the society are purely anti-papiet.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

(PROM OUR I PROIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

OTTAWA, March 1. OBANGE MATTERS.

A counting of poses has taken place among the opposents of the Orange Bill, and it has been found that the majority against it will be larger than last year. Several members who voted for the measure then now say that it is inopportune and simply irritating to bring the bill forward again at the present session when the same antagonistic ma-jority exists that defeated it last year, They further urge that the measure is being pressed simply in the interest of a few members whose sole stock in trade is the Orange question, and who would disappear from the scene of public life if that source of notoriety was taken from them. In view of the certain defeat of the measure and the snubbing which has been administered to Mr. John White, M.P., who had charge of the bill last year, by the Orange body in placing the matter in the hands of Mr. Hector Cameron, Q.C., the Anti-Orange party will allow the vote to be taken in ellence unless discussion is provoked from the other side.

ENGLISH INTRUDERS. Ottawa people complain that through certain Montreal influence a number of recently arrived Englishmen have obtained lucrative positions in several departments. The complaint is founded on the fact that applications have been made here for these positions by people who have paid taxes for many years to the Provincial and Dominion Governments, and they naturally feel aggrieved that their claims should not receive recognition and offices be given to men who never paid a cent of taxes and have no claim on the country.

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

The following is the complexion of the Committee on Privileges and Elections to which the case of Sir Charles Tupper is to be referred : Conservatives - Abbott, Amyot, Belleau, Cameron (Victoria), Colby, Costigan, Curren, Daly, Desjardins, Hall, Sir John Hacdonald, Micmaster, McCarthy, Onimet, Patterson (Essex), Bobertson (Hamilton), Boyal, Shakespeare Tupper (Pictou), White (Oardwell), Woodworth — 21. Liberal — Blake, Bosse, Cameron (Huron), Casgrain, Dayles, Laurier, Lester, Mackerzie, Mcintyre, Mc-Issac, Weldon, Wells-12.

IMM:GRATION. Mr. Lowe, of the Department of Agriculture, gave evidence this morning before the Immigration and Colonisation Committee, showing that it cost \$429,954 to run the department which issued last year 2,554,070 publications. One barrier to immigration was the high rates from the sea-board to Manitill be fully as large as that of last season.

Lobs, the fair being \$30. Mr. Van Horne it

DeLesseps, prempted by election to the may be a comfort to Mr. Lowe to know proposes to take passengers from Montreal to Winnipeg this spring for \$10. He stated that all statistics taken by United States officers at Port Huron were manufactured and had been so for years. It was thought by several members of the committee that A financial scheme to save a million of Canadian statistics were not so perfect as they might be, and that probably there was quite as much guess work as was practiced at Port Huron. The total number of immi-The first declaration of the Irish National grants to Manitoba might be placed at

M. Janvier de la Motte is dead.

Cardinal Lassour, patriarch of Billeta, t John William Montague, Earl of Sandwick,

ls dead, sged 78 years.

Ex-Governor Hubbard died at 1:30 on the morning of February 28th. Dr. Isaac Todhunter, the well-known English mathematician, is dead, aged 64.

Mrs. Mary Brown, widow of John Brown, of Harper's Ferry, died at Ban Francisco on February 29th. Joseph Myshrall, one of Fredericton's oldest and most prominent business men, aled on March 2nd.

Mr. J. B. Renaud, one of the oldest and most esteemed merchants of Quebec, died on the morning of March 2nd. Krs. T. McCarty, mother-in-law of Mr. P. A. Landry, M.P., died very auddenly at Frederic ton, N.B., on March 2nd. Heart disease is supposed to be the cause.

Mr. Leon Arel, City Councillor for Jacquet Oartier Ward, Quebec, and Mr. Oillon Roy, agent of the Royal Canadian Insurance Com-pany, died on Saturday, March 1st.

Thomas Bradley, harnessmaker, died auddenly at Fredericton, N.B., on March Srd, while eating his dinner. The deceased had been left a large sum of money some time ago by a relative in Ireland, and was making arrangements to leave next month for that country. ments to leave next month for that country.

The United States Scoretary of the Navy issued a general order yesterday in relation to the death of Minister Hunt, and directed the department to be draped in mourning. The Russian Minister called on the President with a telegram from the Emperor of Russia expressing regret at Mr. Hunt's death. The President said the kind and feeling message of the Emperor and Government was very grateful to him, and would be appreciated by the people of the United States.

Mr. William Samuel, furries of the gird death.

the United States.

Mr. William Samuel, furrier, of this city, died at his residence on Lagauchetiers street on Saturday, March Ist, in the 53rd year of his age.
The deceased was a resident of Montreal about a quarter of a century ago, and since that time has always been held in great exteem by all who knew him. For many years he has carried on a successful business as a furrier and hatter. He leaves a widow and seven children, who have in their sad bereavement the heartfelt sympathy of a large circle of friends.

Mr. Tansey, father of Ald. Tansey and Resident at the circle of Ald. Tansey and Ald.

sympathy of a large circle of friends.

Mr. Tansey, father of Ald. Tansey and Bernard and Owen Tansey, died at his resicence at Point St. Charles on Wednesday, February Ith, in the Stth year of his age. The deceased who was a native of Roscommon, Ireland, came to this city in 1847 and had since that time resided here, for the greater part of the time at Point St. Charles, sof which locality he has been an honoured resident for the past thirty-eight years. For many years the late Mr. Tansey was employed with the well known firm of Frothingham & Workman, and in his business relations gained the confidence and high esteem of all with whom he came is contact. The members of his family have the sincere sympathy of a wide circle of friends in their great loss. Regulespot in page.

