

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, March 10. Mr. Jamieson introduced a bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act, 1867, and explained that the bill had been prepared by a committee of the Dominion Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic, and embodied amendments which were deemed necessary to the effective working of the Act. It proposed to amend section 98 and to leave medical regulations of liquors to the medical men themselves. It would also obviate the difficulty caused by the recent decision of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick. Mr. Blake said he hoped the bill would be expedited, and the bill was read a first time. Sir Hector Langevin introduced a bill to establish a Court of Claims to replace the Dominion Arbitrators. It would also be a Court of Common Law and Equity and a Court of Record, and consist of one judge, three assessors and clerk. The judge and assessors are not under the bill to hold other office, and the judge must be a barrister of ten years' standing. Claimants would have to enter their actions within twelve months. Mr. Blake wished to know what need existed for such a court. He thought the Exchequer Court was enough. The bill was read a first time. Mr. Charlton said that the finances of the country were never in a worse condition, and that notwithstanding the Finance Act of 1884, with reference to the industries of this country had been fulfilled, and proceeded to compare the price of farmers' produce in 1878 and the present time, for the purpose of showing that the National Policy had operated against the farmers. A comparison of the taxation, too, showed that under the present administration it had risen to \$57 per head, against \$4.61 under the previous Government, an increase of 23 per cent. The white population only increased 9 per cent. He proceeded to argue that the taxation was inordinately high. A comparison of industrial statistics of the United States under ten years of revenue policy and the same period of protection showed that the increase in the number of hands and capital, average wages, products and material were all greater under the former period. The government policy of protection, instead of benefiting farmers of Canada, he believed, worked to their disadvantage by placing the country at variance with England, its natural market, and forcing the English people to look to India for their bread supply. He thought the position of the country was most perilous. The house adjourned at 11.30. OTTAWA, March 11. The bill to amend the criminal law and to declare it a misdemeanor to leave unguarded and exposed holes cut in the ice on any navigable and frequented water was referred to a special committee. The House went into committee on Mr. Cameron's (Huron) bill to further amend the law of evidence in criminal cases. Mr. McCarthy moved the addition of the following clause:—"In case an accused person tried before a jury does not tender himself or herself as a witness, or become a witness on the trial, no observation shall be allowed to be made at the trial by the prosecutor, or by counsel for the prosecution, as to his or her so tendering himself or herself as a witness, nor shall any adverse inference be drawn against the innocence of the accused by reason thereof." Mr. Bosse moved "that the committee do now rise." After some discussion Mr. Chapleau said the principle of the bill was bad and would enable a scoundrel to swear anything, while an innocent man would be less favorably placed. The bill would open the door to great evils and tend to prevent a jury coming to a verdict. The bill would be a premium on perjury, destroy circumstantial evidence, and increase the criminal class. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Woodworth supported the bill. Mr. McCarthy's amendment was adopted. Mr. Amyot moved that the bill be referred back with instructions to amend it by taking away the right of a husband or wife to be heard as witnesses, the one for or against the other. On a division the amendment was lost. Ayes 34, Noes 76. The house adjourned at 12. Before the Public Accounts Committee, this morning, Sir John Macdonald gave explanations as to the sum of \$3,000 for secret service purposes. He said that not long ago they had warned certain Provincial authorities of attempts that were intended against them, deriving their information from sources that could not be named, and amongst them had warned Quebec. Thinking that one warning would be sufficient he had not again referred to the matter, but learned later that the Parliament buildings had been blown up. The information given to him, on the strength of which he had warned them, indicated a man then in Quebec who was afterwards wounded in O'Donovan Rossa's office, named Phelan. Another instance was one in the Maritime Provinces, where certain information alleged the deposit, at a convenient place, of certain parcels of dynamite and the intended arriving of men to use it. The story proved to be true and two of the men are now in the penitentiary. The names of the informers were known only to himself and one other. As regards the constitutional question he would consider what should properly be done in the circumstances. MR. CURRAN'S SPEECH ON THE BUDGET. OTTAWA, March 12. Mr. Curran said with regard to the infamous falsehoods that were telegraphed all over the country with reference to public meetings which were held in the city of Montreal, that they were wholly unfounded in fact. There never was a meeting held in the city of any workmen or any body of workmen to represent them whatever, just as there never was at the dinner or magnificent demonstration given to the right hon. the first minister a workingman who approached the chairman of the banquet, or any of the city members, or any of the members of the Junior Conservative club. Yet, for all that, it was heralded throughout the press of the country, and now an hon. member of the house had the audacity to endeavor once more to disseminate those falsehoods upon the floor of the house. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) had compared the position held by New South Wales with that of Canada, yet even while his speech was still under consideration he finds himself unassisted by the leading organs of his party, and finds himself convicted out of the very words of that organ. He would now read the statement to confirm what he said. Speaking of the loan referred to by the Finance Minister the other evening, the Globe says:—"We stated soon after the Canadian Finance Minister put the last loan on the market that the greater part of it was taken up by financial agents and persons acting for them or with them. It is scarcely pretended now that the public subscriptions amounted to more than £2,000,000 of the £5,000,000 offered." The finance minister showed that £800,000 were held by these agents, and not one cent more. The article proceeds:—"A quarrel between the government of

New South Wales and the Bank of New South Wales in London respecting the issue of new loans caused the bank to reveal how much matters are manipulated. The last New South Wales loan seemed to have been very successfully negotiated. The price obtained for the 3 1/2 per cent. debentures was much higher than that obtained for the Canadian securities of the same denomination a few months before. In one of the documents written by the bank directors to the government they say: "More than one of the recent loans of the colony, as you are aware, must have been publicly declared as a marked failure, had we not at your request, and to the extent of millions of money directly and indirectly, upheld the credit of your securities," and in another letter the bank directors assert that they were instrumental in "absolutely saving two of your (the government's) late loans from absolute failure." Here was a confirmation almost verbatim of the statement made by the finance minister a few evenings ago in reply to strictures from the hon. gentleman the other side of the house, wherein he stated that a syndicate of bankers had bolstered up and protected New South Wales, and it was on that account that New South Wales had ranked so favorably as compared with the position of Canada. They had published this evening in the organ of the gentleman opposite an utter condemnation of the hon. gentleman on the other side of the house. (Cheers.) The hon. gentleman who had just sat down also stated that protection was a barrier to reciprocity, but he (Mr. Curran) did not believe that there was one sensible man in the length and breadth of this country—there was not a Canadian at all events—who had a heart in his bosom that was not as warm as the heart in his position as a citizen of this Dominion—who would subscribe to the assertion that we should show ourselves as humble and obsequious beseechers to the gentlemen on the other side of the line, that we must not for one moment think of protecting ourselves or erecting any kind of a barrier, because if we are sufficiently humble and servile and were to forget our manhood some fine day they would enter into a reciprocity treaty with us. (Hear, hear and cheers.) There was one subject upon which the hon. gentleman had been particularly unhappy, namely, the report of Canadian industries. He sent out a man to scour the country to find out the exact value of the reports which had been presented to Parliament. He had said the oil cloth factory had been started in London, and after rambling about for a long time this individual had not been able to stumble upon a single institution. If the hon. gentleman examined the report he would find no such factory mentioned. He would send the report across the House. Hon. Mr. Mills—I saw the report in manuscript. I copied the statement myself, and if it is not in the report now, then the document printed is not the report presented to Parliament. (Oh! Oh!) Mr. Curran said all he could say was that it did not appear in the report. Hon. Mr. Bowell pointed out that the report for Bothwell had not only copied the report, but had also copied the report of the hon. gentleman, with an oil cloth factory amongst its industries. Mr. Curran, continuing, said the opposition justified their attacks upon the government by saying that the conservative party when in opposition did more; they not only assailed the government, but they slandered the people of the country and the country itself. Take the utterances of the ex finance minister in the debate on the address, in which he regrets that any portion of the people should be so lost to all sense of self-respect as to again entrust the present Premier with the power of further injuring his country. What did the school statistics of the Catholic clergy in the province of Quebec, for whom the hon. gentleman had professed such respect, show the increase in population? He had professed returns from the Catholic school commissioners for every year since 1877, and they showed a steady increase. During that time the number on the roll had increased from 6,405 in 1877 to 7,005 in 1881, and during the succeeding years steadily increased to 7,316 in 1882 and 9,932 in 1884, or an increase of 55 per cent. in seven years. (Cheers.) The schools of the Christian brothers showed a similar rate of progress. Then, as an evidence of the prosperity of the working people, the record of the City and District Savings bank in Montreal showed a steady rate of increase. In 1877 there were 17,203 depositors in that institution, with an aggregate sum on deposit of \$3,357,765; in 1883 the number of depositors had increased to 29,756, and the amount deposited to \$6,212,630. In 1884 there were 31,231 depositors, representing \$6,328,093, and on the 28th of February last the figures gave a further increase during the two months to 31,906 depositors, with an aggregate amount deposited of \$6,396,000. (Cheers.) Here was evidence of the progress of the people educationally and materially and in all that makes a country good and great. Referring to the demonstration at Montreal in honor of the Premier in January last, and the rumor that the workmen were in a dissatisfied condition, he said a deliberate movement was set on foot by the Globe correspondent and a number of others there, who claimed not only profess to represent the workmen, but to give the harmony of the proceedings. In 1878 there was machinery costing a million dollars lying idle at Point St. Charles and every third house was to let, but a few years of protection was sufficient to work such a change that even that organ par excellence, the Daily Witness, was compelled to record a very much improved condition of things in that locality. The statements in the annual report of the Ontario bureau of industries, a good grit authority, were sufficient to refute the statements that had been circulated as to the depreciation in the value of farming property. The value of farms in Ontario was estimated for 1882 at \$632,342,500, and for 1883 at \$651,795,025, an increase of upwards of twenty-two millions in twelve months. In buildings there was an increase in value of thirty millions, in implements of six millions and in live stock of nineteen millions. (Cheers.) As a native of Canada he rejoiced to observe the process of cementation which is going on among the people of the different provinces and nationalities, and he believed they would continue in future more united and more attached to our land and its institutions. Continued on Eighth Page.

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NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY RESIGNS—A POLITICAL CRISIS. In giving an account of the late political crisis in Newfoundland, the correspondent of the Gazette says that it arrived sooner than was generally expected, and was precipitated by a resolution proposed during the progress of the debate on the address in reply to the Governor's speech. Mr. Penny, member for Carbonear, moved: "In common with your Excellency, we are deeply grieved at the continuance of the disturbed feelings arising out of the unjustifiable outrage which occurred in Harbor Grace in 1883. The continuance of the feelings may be attributed to the disgraceful failure of justice at the recent trials. We know that every influence should be used to allay the angry passions and to re-establish harmony, but our exertions cannot be crowned with success so long as the requirements of justice remain unsatisfied." To this amendment Sir Ambrose Shea took strong exception on two grounds. First that it was wholly at variance with the spirit of the section of which it is proposed as a part. The paragraph in the address says that efforts should be made to restore harmony and peace, and the amendment which is proposed bears the very opposite character." His second objection was that the amendment tended to bring the house into collision with the courts of justice. He then read a resolution which he had prepared. His resolution was as follows:—"That the amendment on the address by the hon. member for Carbonear, Mr. Penny, cannot be accepted, because it is at variance with the spirit of His Excellency's speech, and because it would recognize a principle on which the house of assembly might arrogate the right to review and denigrate the proceedings of the Supreme Court, derogatory to the high position of our judicial tribunals, and subversive of the security and confidence of the public in the integrity and independence of the administration of the law." In the course of his remarks, Sir Ambrose Shea said:—"When the deplorable event occurred, every suggestion of justice, expediency and intelligent regard for the true interests of all classes in the colony demanded that there should be a fair and equitable vindication of the law; and it was mainly that the golden rule, 'Do as you would be done by,' has been rudely set aside by the influences of blind faction and party spirit, that we have had to deal with the difficulties which trouble the colony at present. I am not here for the purpose of soliciting popular favor. Of my own free will I shall never again take a seat in the assembly; but I feel constrained to express my own deep convictions upon this matter of vital importance on which efforts have been made to sling wholesale imputations on the spirit and desires of the Catholics of this country. I will not say more. I will not incur the risk of using strong language at a time like the present, when so much excited feeling prevails; but I must reiterate my objections to the amendment, and my determination to vote against it." SIR WILLIAM WHITEWAY'S MOTION. The Premier, Sir William Whiteway, next addressed the House. He began by referring to "the crime of fearful magnitude" committed in 1883, by which five persons were "brutally slain" and fifteen wounded, while after two lengthened trials "the guilty persons are still unpunished." He then pointed out that the Supreme Court alone could take cognizance of this crime, and that it was an independent tribunal. On this ground the Premier opposed Mr. Penny's amendment, considering it unconstitutional to be referred by any solemn act of the house, a resolution either approving or condemning any particular adjudication which has been made in a court of justice. Still he considered it quite competent for this house, in reply to the Governor's speech, to state that a conviction does exist in the public mind that a failure of justice has taken place. THE RECEIVER GENERAL'S SPEECH. The Hon. W. D. McNelly, receiver general, was the next speaker. He considered that there was not much difference between the amendment of Mr. Penny and that of the Premier, and he objected to both, as they asked the house to constitute itself a court of revision over the decisions of the Supreme Court of this colony—"a position which might possibly imperil the lives of our fellow-countrymen." THE SPEAKER'S VIEWS. The Hon. R. J. Kent, speaker of the House, then took the floor. He agreed with Sir Ambrose Shea in considering that Mr. Penny's amendment "inflicted most unwarrantably upon the privileges of the Supreme Court, and assumed to pronounce judgment upon matters that belong to the jurisdiction of that tribunal, and also on proceedings still pending there." He considered it was calculated to prejudice the fair trial of these cases, and that "any public expression of opinion upon them in this House tends to produce among the class from which juries were taken the bias of mind which this amendment pretends to deprecate; so it must be regarded as imprudent at the present time." In regard to the amendment proposed by the Hon. the Premier, he thought it even worse than that proposed by Mr. Penny. The latter asks the House to express its own opinion upon the subject; but the resolution of the Premier goes further, and asks that we should take hearsay as the foundation for our judgment; and having accepted public opinion as our basis, wants us to limit Mr. Penny's amendment as it were by a side-wind. I cannot, therefore, support the amendment of the Premier." HIS VOTE. After a speech by the Hon. G. Winter, solicitor-general, in which he supported the views of the Premier, the vote was taken and Mr. Penny's amendment was lost, 19 members being against and 11 for it. Sir William Whiteway's amendment was then put and carried by a majority of 18 to 12. All the Catholic members of the house, including Sir A. Shea, voted against the Premier's amendment, and all the opposition, with the exception of Mr. Greene, supported it. THE SPEAKER'S RESIGNATION. The Speaker rose immediately after the division, and in a few calm and well-chosen words thanked the House for their uniform kindness and courtesy to himself, during the time he had held the office with which they had entrusted him; and he now tendered his resignation of office as Speaker, to take effect as soon as the House adjourned. This ended a debate which involves momentous consequences for the political future of the country. The immediate effect will be the accession of the Catholic members who have hitherto been supporters of Sir W. Whiteway's government. The Catholic members will not join the present opposition, but will form a third party. They will sit apart, but will cordially assist Sir W. Whiteway's government in carrying through the routine work of the present session, preparatory to a dissolution. They will number thirteen. The opposition will number only six, as Mr. Greene will probably join the Catholic party. Sir William Whiteway will therefore be dependent on aid from the

Catholic party in carrying his measures during the present session. SIR AMBROSE SHEA'S POSITION. One of the circumstances most deeply to be regretted in connection with the disruption of the government party is the loss of Sir Ambrose Shea's services to the political party. For more than a dozen years he has been one of the representatives of the large and influential Protestant district of Harbor Grace. His broad and liberal views, his entire freedom from bigotry, his powers of oratory, gave him an influential position and rendered him a sort of mediator between the two great parties. He has always co-operated with the party of progress, and rendered invaluable services. In the present crisis he has felt that in the course of events he could no longer act in concert with former political allies. He will now be the leader, in all probability, of the Catholic party, and his name is a sufficient guarantee that their policy will be characterized by moderation and good sense. He hated, in the late debate, at retirement from political life; but his friends will regard that as neither possible nor desirable, and that he has quite as many friends among Protestants as Catholics. As to the results of the next general election, who will be the leader, and what the policy to be pursued—all these, as the Greeks used to say, are "in the knees of the gods." This much is certain, that the contest will be conducted on purely sectarian lines; and when such is the case it is to be feared that bitter animosities will be awakened, and that jealousy and angry feelings will mark the conflict. When religion is brought into the political arena unhappy influences are sure to follow. The late deplorable events at Harbor Grace and the recent trials have brought us to this unhappy issue. The course of events has rendered it inevitable. It has come sooner than was anticipated, but it could not be long delayed. After the next elections, two parties—"Protestant and Catholic"—will confront one another in the House of Assembly. We shall probably have troublous times, and party feeling will run high. But in due time will come a new sunset, and will prevail. A modus vivendi must in the end be established and the old harmony will be restored in the long run. The memory of late sad events will slowly fade away as they are seen in their true colors. If, as is expected and hoped, Sir William Whiteway shall continue to be Premier, and if Sir Ambrose Shea leads the opposition, we need not fear for the future. Turbulence on both sides will be restrained, and heated partisans kept in check. A DEMOCRATIC PLAN. ENGLISH RADICALS ON AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS. LONDON, March 11, 1885. The London Echo, an evening newspaper, burns in this afternoon to American institutions and utters sentiments that would send one to jail in Prussia and in Russia to Siberia. It says:—"President Cleveland is a strong and a straight man, and as politically pure as Lincoln was. Is it not magnificent how the democratic principle works to new conditions? Our warrior has not succeeded another by force of arms. The chief of a party has become chief of the State, but the State is still his chief. President Arthur ceases to be the ruler of fifty millions of men and goes back to his own town and his own office to work as a lawyer for his living. Who Napoleon 'the Little' had to vanish from France he had three-quarters of a million carefully paroled and invested. Mr. Arthur carries nothing with him into retirement but the respect of the people, and by and by and by Cleveland will do the same. In the democracy individual ambitions die and despots and traitorous warriors have no place. The only ambition allowed to a man is to serve the State well and having done that, to become a private citizen again. "There was no sentence in President Cleveland's address which warmed my heart to him. It has been commented on in one of two newspapers in England, but will bear repetition. He said: 'Those who are selected for a limited time to manage public affairs are all of the people and may be guided by their example to encourage the plain way of living which, among their fellow-citizens, aids integrity and promotes thrift and prosperity.' "Hear this, ye kings with your tawdry crowns, ye dukes and earls, with your tinsel coronets, ye Lords of the Buckhamber and Gold Sticks in Waiting with your salaries drawn from the hard earned wages and slender resources of the thrifty poor—salaries paid to you for no service productive of good to the public, but only for playing the flunky and the fool! Is it not time, oh patient English democracy, for us to open our eyes and take counsel of our wisest children? The money wasted over the pomp and pageantry of courts is spent in bolstering up the pretensions of rank and birth. Would it not be better spent in feeding the poor and teaching the ignorant?" STATE OF IRISH INDUSTRIES. LONDON, March 11.—More important than the Royal visit to this country, or the abolition of the Crimes Act or the quarrels of Nationalists, was the petition presented on Friday at the House of Commons by the Mayor of London and the members of the Municipal Council of the County of London, and the petitioners asked for the appointment of a commission to enquire into the condition of Irish industries. Prior to the Union, when this country had a parliament of its own, Ireland was largely a manufacturing country. It drew along the banks of the Liffey or better still a row along its coast waters and the traveller sees at close intervals ruins of mills, the products of which in the old times supplied the home market. The union came, and at the instigation of the Manchester politicians the tariff duties were so arranged that the Irish industries were crushed out of existence, the industrial population driven abroad, and the island turned into an English pasture ground. Meeting a prominent member of the Irish bar at the Kildare Street Club this evening, I referred to the subject. He said:—"Let England understand that the cursed echo of Manchester cotton lords that has proscribed England's honor abroad has ruined Ireland's industries at home, and she may learn that cotton is not the only factor in the greatness of a nation." It is believed that good results will flow from a Royal commission to enquire into Irish industries. HOW THE ARAB ATTACK WAS MADE. SUAKIM, March 12.—General Graham has arrived. When the attack was made upon the garrison by the Madhi's men last night the rebels, in answer to a challenge, replied "friends." They then swarmed into the zareba, overpowered the pickets and attacked the guards, but bearing men leading from the gunboat decamped, carrying away their dead and wounded, except the body of their leader, Abdul, who was Oman Digna's standard bearer. Six British Guards were killed and seven wounded. Heavy firing from Oman Digna's force continues this (Thursday) evening. The Sikhs from India, and East Surrey regiment (mainly composed of Londoners) are returning the fire. A general alarm has been sounded in the British camp.

RUSSIA'S ADVANCE ON INDIA. THE SLAV OR MILITARY PARTY IN THE ASCENDANT AT ST. PETERSBURG—CONCENTRATING TROOPS IN CENTRAL ASIA AND SENDING PACIFIC WORDS TO LONDON—PROMISING TO WITHDRAW THE TROOPS FROM AKROBAL. LONDON, March 11.—A remarkable system of censorship of press despatches relating to the Afghan frontier troubles has been established at St. Petersburg. The espionage over the despatches has been severe for some years; but the government censors have formerly had the courtesy to inform the correspondent in such case of suppression that his despatch was disallowable, and he thus had an opportunity to re-write the despatch and let it take its chances of running the blockade in its new form. Now the censors simply detain the despatch for a week or ten days, by which admirable arrangement the telegraph companies receive full tolls for transmitting the despatch, a though by the time it arrives in London it is so stale as to be worse than useless. The correspondents have adopted a new tactic to meet this stifling of news, and they have recently got some important despatches through from St. Petersburg to Vienna, by means of a new secret code which looks like a commercial cipher, but which is in reality a clever combination of certain military and commercial systems of secret telegraphing. These cipher despatches are translated into plain English at Vienna and transmitted to London in the regular course of telegraphic business. The despatches that have thus been received from St. Petersburg give but a GLOOMY PROSPECT OF PEACE being long continued between Russia and England. The Slav or military party in Russia is now in the ascendant, and the German or diplomatic party has little influence in the councils of the Czar. There seems to be little prospect that the Czar, as long as he is surrounded by his present advisers, will yield to the demands of the British Government, which, by the way, are observed to be much less emphatic than they were four days ago. The Russian military party is intriguing in every possible way to inflame the Czar against England and to lead him to the belief that England is pursuing a perfidious policy. Only the most violent of the English newspapers are read by the Czar, and he is said to be firmly convinced that it is his duty and his honor to carry out the precepts of the famous will of Peter the Great, regarding the boundaries of the Russian empire. These reports from St. Petersburg which have been noticed between the tone of M. de Giers' pacific despatches to England and the steadily aggressive conduct of General Kourof, the Russian commander on the Afghan frontier. The latest official news from St. Petersburg shows a curious blending of diplomatic and military policies in the same despatch. That portion of it which was apparently written by the Russian Foreign Minister expresses a willingness that the frontier line between Turkistan and Afghanistan, when it comes to be finally settled, shall be moved far enough to the north to leave the hill bordering on Herat a part of Afghanistan. The remainder from the positions she has seized on Afghan soil, because she claims that their occupation is essential to an effectual check on Turkistan. The English government has not yet decided upon the answer to be made to this refusal of Russia to yield the only point which is really in dispute. Certain messages have been sent in relation to cognate and minor subjects, but Lord Granville apparently seeks to shrink the responsibility of sending a straightforward reply, pending the receipt of further despatches from Gen. Sir Peter Lumadon, the British Special Commissioner at Afghanistan. It begins to look as though ENGLISH DIPLOMACY HAD BEEN BEATEN by Russian bluntness. Lord Granville said in effect last week:—"We are willing to continue the negotiation for fixing the Afghan frontier, but in the meantime you positively must withdraw from Afghan soil. This exhibition of firmness was received with loud applause in England and we became more confident and overtook all party lines. Financial confidence was restored. Consols advanced in price and the newspapers said in unisonous voice:—"Now Russia has had her answer and if she wants war she has only to say the word. Russia simply replied, 'All right. We will wait with the negotiations, but as for withdrawing our troops we will not do it.'" It seems as though THE GAUNLET HAS BEEN TOSSED BACK into Lord Granville's face, and the question now is, "What is he going to do about it?" AFGHANS AND RUSSIANS PRESSING FORWARD—FINANCIAL CIRCLES EXCITED. LONDON, March 11.—Financial circles are excited over the reports received this afternoon that Russian troops have advanced further into Afghanistan. The Russian government admits that such a movement has taken place, but asserts it was only intended for the purpose of seeking a more suitable position, in case of war with Afghanistan. It is generally believed here that both the Afghans and the Russians are hurrying forward, and that a collision is imminent. The British securities 2 per cent. The Times says if Russia forces England to hostilities she cannot expect that the war will be confined to Central Asia. The railroads of India are well equipped for moving large bodies of troops and supplies. Horses are being collected at Bombay, Calcutta, and other points. All that India asks of England in the event of a war is a reinforcement of 15,000 of skilled and inured soldiers. GUY GORDON'S LETTERS. HE WAS SENT TO THE SOUDAN TO WITHDRAW THE EGYPTIAN GARRISONS. LONDON, March 12.—Macmillan & Co. publish a number of interesting letters written by Gen. Gordon to his intimate friend, the Rev. Mr. Barnes. In a letter dated Feb. 8, 1883, written while on his way to Khartoum, he says:—"I arrived at Abu-Hamed safely. The terrible desert between Koroko and Abu Hamed is the worst in the Soudan. The cold is intense at night, and the heat intense by day. The letters throughout are strongly religious in tone. In another letter he says:—"When I was at Brussels Gen. Wolsley telegraphed to me to come over to London at once. King Leopold was adverse to my going. I rushed London at 6 o'clock the next morning, and saw Wolsley at 8. Wolsley said that nothing had been settled, but that the Ministers would see me in the afternoon. At noon Wolsley accompanied me to the meeting. He entered the room first, conversed with the Ministers, and retired saying: 'Her Majesty's Government want you to understand that they have determined to evacuate the Soudan because they are unwilling to guarantee its future government. Will you go and do it?' I replied: 'Yes.' Wolsley said: 'Go in.' "On entering the room the Ministers said: 'Did Gen. Wolsley tell you our orders?' I replied: 'Yes. You will not guarantee the future government of the Soudan, and wish me to go up and evacuate the country now.' They said: 'Very well. Very well. We read between us. I am not a man to be out of the room this evening. The Duke of Cambridge and Gen. Wolsley came to see me off." WITHOUT DOUBT. Yellow Oil is par excellence the remedy for Pain, Lameness, Rheumatism, Croup, Deafness, Burns, Frost Bites, Stiff Joints, and all Flesh Wounds. Any medicine dealer can furnish it.

MEXICO WILLETH IT NOT. A SHARP MESSAGE TO THE PRESIDENT OF GUATEMALA WHO WANTS TO RUN CENTRAL AMERICA. LIBERTAD, San Salvador, March 12.—On March 5th President Barrios of Guatemala declared in a message that Central America should constitute one republic, and that he would assume command of all the military forces of the various states. The declaration was accepted by Honduras, but rejected by San Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. Guatemala forces began immediately to march against San Salvador; the people in the latter republic rose as one man to resist the invasion, and yesterday Guatemala ceased hostilities. Barrios, however, sent a request to President Diaz of San Salvador to appoint two commissioners to proceed to Guatemala with power to treat in the present crisis. Whether the request will receive any attention is not yet known. Meanwhile, Zaldivar telegraphed an account of the situation to President Diaz of Mexico, and asked him to use his influence to prevent bloodshed. His reply was as follows:—"Your telegram of 7th is understood; I have taken necessary precautions against any contingency that may arise. I have telegraphed Barrios as follows:—"Your telegram of 7th, announcing your determination to declare Central America one republic, and assume yourself the command of all forces thereof, has been received. This declaration has been made in your assembly only and has been rejected energetically by your sister republics. These circumstances have created such a state of your course among Mexican citizens that your Government will be obliged to take immediate action to prevent the execution of a threat against the sister republics of this continent."

NOVA SCOTIA TIRED OF US. ANTI-FEDERATION RESOLUTION. HALIFAX, N. S., March 12.—Mr. Fraser moved his resolution for the repeal of Confederation in the house of assembly this afternoon, speaking for two hours and a half in its support. It was seconded by Mr. Ross, of Lunenburg, who spoke until the adjournment at six o'clock. The debate will probably be resumed to-morrow afternoon. James A. Fraser, the mover of the resolution, is a supporter of the local liberal government and represents the county of Guysborough. The feeling of the majority of the members of the house, including all the followers of the government, is in favor of the main objects of the resolution, and if in time the Dominion government does not improve the financial condition of the province, then the Imperial government will be petitioned to relieve Nova Scotia from confederacy.

TROUBLE WITH TENANTS. DUBLIN, March 10.—The young Lord Montagu is having a serious quarrel with the tenants on his estates near Sligo, and county Limerick. The tenants have refused to pay rent in future unless Lord Montagu will make some abatement, in consequence of the hard times, as has been done by many landlords in all parts of Ireland. Lord Montagu stubbornly refuses to make any reduction, and a wholesale eviction of the tenants is expected.

GLASGOW CATHEDRAL ON FIRE. GLASGOW, March 10.—The famous cathedral, situated on High street, near the railway on Castle street, had a narrow escape from destruction to-day. It was discovered to be on fire, and for some time there was considerable excitement; but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done. This cathedral, which is the finest Gothic building in Scotland, was built in 1192, on the site of the former cathedral erected by David about 1133, and which was burned down.

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