

Parnell expects his party to carry 75 seats at the next general election. The candidates will be required to give a pledge that they will sit, act and vote with the Irish party or resign.

General Stephenson and Sir Evelyn Baring urge the withdrawal of all British troops from the Red Sea coast.

During the progress of a fire at Dublin on the 20th a burning house fell in and buried six firemen. One was extricated dead. The others are badly injured.

Cardinal Manning has been ill, owing to his habits of fasting. He had reduced his amount of food that he consumed daily to a minimum. His physician insisted upon his taking more nourishment, and he is now recovering.

The French Chamber of Deputies adopted by 430 to 22 the order to maintain the rights of France in Madagascar.

The Swiss Federal Council has ordered the immediate execution of the order of expulsion against four anarchists.

During a riot by striking ironworkers at Pesth this morning the troops fired upon the crowd, killing one man and wounding several.

Numerous murders of Christians by Moslems and of Moslems by Christians are reported from various parts of Crete. The officials have cut the telegraph wires.

Twenty-seven Nihilists were arrested at St. Petersburg on the 20th, among them four artillery officers.

A Haiphong despatch says a prince of the Royal family of Annam has been convicted of promoting the massacre of Christians, and has been hung.

Three men have been killed and four wounded by a land slide on the Panama canal.

Havana despatches state that the province of Santa Clara has recently been the scene of serious disturbances and depredations at the hands of a party of bandits under the leadership of Victor Durace. Troops and civil officers had many combats with the bandits, in which the latter were defeated. A decisive encounter was fought yesterday, and three of the bandits were killed and eleven taken prisoners. Of the remaining thirty, twenty-two surrendered and eight escaped. Among the latter was the leader, who fled leaving his horse behind.

The *Daily News* says it is considered probable that the British troops now in Soudan will return to England within a fortnight, leaving a garrison at Suakim. The *Times* Alexandria despatch says that if Zebuhr Pasha refuses to go to Soudan as Governor-General nothing but the arrival of a British army at Khartoum can prevent the murder of General Gordon. Latest advices indicate that the whole country south of Berber is in revolt. The rebels have surrounded Khartoum on all sides, and cut off communication. The situation of General Gordon is considered serious, but not alarming. General Graham and the cavalry have returned to Suakim. The infantry will arrive to day. It is expected the troops will embark immediately.

SUNDAY CLOSING IN IRELAND.

A conference of the supporters of the Sunday closing movement was held on Thursday in the Lombard Hall, Belfast—the Mayor (Mr. David Taylor, J.P.) presiding. Resolutions were passed calling upon the government to make the Sunday Closing Act permanent, and to extend its provisions to the hitherto exempted towns and cities. The speakers included Mr. Thomas Sinclair, J.P.; Mr. W. Ewart, M.P., Rev. Dr. Johnston, Mr. J. S. Brown, J.P., Mr. Henry Wigham, Mr. T. W. Russell and others. Mr. H. Charles Knight, chairman of the Irish Temperance League Executive Committee, said that during the year before the passing of the Sunday Closing Act the number of arrests for drunkenness in the whole of Ireland was 4,555. For the two years and a half that followed, and during which the act was in operation, the total number of arrests for the whole of Ireland was only 4,269. Then, again, they found that in 1882 the number of arrests had decreased from 4,555, the last year before the act came into force, to 2,313. In the five exempted towns the arrests before the act were 5,855, now they were 1,600. In 1883 a careful canvass was made of the electors of Belfast, and it was found that 10,790 Parliamentary voters of the borough declared in favor of Sunday closing, and only 1,040 Parliamentary electors declared themselves against it.—*The Temperance Record*, (London, Eng.)

TEMPERANCE IN LONDON.

Bishop Walsh gave an excellent lecture on temperance, in St. Peter's Church, Sunday night. He defined the virtue of temperance. He said that temperance was a universal virtue and could be exercised in all things. He desired, however, to speak upon temperance with regard to the use of alcoholic liquors. The first law

of God was the law of abstinence. The command given in the Garden of Eden was "thou shalt not eat of the tree of life." Man rebelled against the law of God, and intemperance became an original sin, and man became the victim of this disorder. He said that Jesus Christ came into the world to repair disorders which would not have existed except for this vice. He then described the conditions necessary to enable men to live temperate lives. Temperance was a condition of Christian life. Christ had said if any man wished to become his disciple he must give up everything and follow him. Christ himself gave an example of abstinence. In his dying moments on the cross he refused to gratify his taste by the drinks that were offered him. Sobriety was the only means by which he could overcome the devil. The Bishop then gave the detailed picture of the drunkard and his life, and said that human language was inadequate to describe what a drunkard really was. He was neither a Christian, a man nor a brute. He labored for no particular end, like a Christian; he could not think like a man, nor restrain his appetite like a brute beast. He was a self-made wretch, a poor slave, a curse to his family, a madman. While we can pity the guilty, we have to look upon the drunkard as an object of scorn, a curse to himself, society and his family. Drunkenness was not merely a religious evil—it was a social evil, a domestic evil, and a personal evil. The drunkard becomes a burden to the country and a burden to all honest citizens. Bishop Walsh then gave statistics to show that the great majority of those who fill our gaols habitually use intoxicants. In Toronto gaol last year 583 out of 689 convicted and incarcerated were in the habit of using intoxicating liquors. The proportion in other gaols was about the same.

The church was crowded, and the Bishop's able and pointed address produced a deep and noticeable impression upon the congregation.—*Advertiser*.

Valuable Information.

HOW TO SUBMIT THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT.

1. When a number of representative Temperance men in a City or County agree that a movement should be made for the submission of the Act, they should prepare, sign, and publish a call to all friends of Temperance and Prohibition to meet at some central place on a certain date. In addition to this general call, personal letters and interviews should be made use of so as to have as many in attendance as possible.
 2. Those who assemble in obedience to this call should, at the appointed hour, organize the Convention by electing a temporary Chairman and Secretary, and then proceed to discuss the question.
 3. If the Convention decide to submit the Act, it should immediately organize an Association for that purpose by electing permanent officers, viz.: a President, Secretary, Treasurer, one Vice-President for each township of the County or ward of the City, add a sufficiently large Central Committee, to whom shall be entrusted the management of the campaign. The Vice-Presidents should be conveners of the sub-committees to be organized in each township, for local work. The Central Committee should be so situated as to be within call of the President and Secretary, as their meetings will be frequent. The full Association can be convened in any emergency by the President, Secretary and Central Committee.
 4. Active, capable men should be appointed as canvassers in each township or polling subdivision by the sub-committees convened by the Vice-Presidents. The names of these should be sent immediately to the General Secretary, who will furnish them with blank petitions and instructions. These should at once enter upon their work, complete it without delay, and transmit their petitions to the General Secretary according to instructions.
 5. The Association should make an estimate of the probable cost of the campaign and assess it fairly on the different townships, towns and villages, and hold the various sub-committees responsible for its collection and remittance to the Treasurer of the Association.
 6. The electors should be thoroughly informed as to the Act and their duty in the matter, by means of public meetings addressed by competent speakers, the distribution of suitable literature, and by personal canvass and conversation. The more light is scattered the clearer will the truth appear, and we have no reason to fear the whole truth.
- Counties and cities in which it is not deemed proper to institute a campaign for the adoption of the Canada Temperance Act, ought to have formed in them good standing auxiliaries to the Ontario Alliance, so as to sow the seed and bring public sentiment up to the level of prohibitory enactments. F. S. SPENCE will be glad to correspond with any interested and assist in forming these auxiliaries. Let something be done in every county.
- Information as to the Act, copies of the Act, suitable literature, forms of petitions and all needful information may be obtained from the Secretary of the Ontario Alliance.

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