VOL. XXXV.—NO. 48.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1885.

NO COERCION LAWS.

THE CABINET COUNCIL DECIDE TO

ABANDON COERCION IN IRE-LAND.

THE RETURN OF LORD CHURCHILL IN

THE ELECTIONS CONSIDERED DOUBT-

FUL-THE DEMONSTRATION AGAINST

ZANZIBAR COUNTERMANDED-THE : RE-

CEPTION TO THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF

London, July 1 .- The Cabinet council to-

day decided to entirely abandon coercion in

Ireland and to rely upon a strict administra-

London. July 1.—Lady Churchill (who is the daughter of Leonard Jerome, of New York) is personally engaging in the Wood-stock canvass to secure the re-election to Par-

liament of her husband, Lord Randolph

Churchill, the new Secretary of State for

India. The Liberals are very active in their efforts to accomplish the defeat of Lord Ran-

dolph and to secure the election of Corrie Grant. Lord John Manners, Postmaster-

General, and Sir Wm. Hart Dyke, Chief

Secretary for Ireland, have been re-elected. Lord Arthur Hill, M.P. for Down, in an

election speech at Down, referred to the re-

cently proposed bill for the renewal of the

Crimes act, and said such measures were, in

his opinion, needless, as the ordinary laws were sufficiently ample for the government

of Ireland. The present land act was a

failure; he would support the Land Purchase

bill, which the Liberal government had pro-

Mr. Seaton, M.P., addressing a meeting at

Wakefield this evening, urged Irishmen to support the Conservative candidate for Par-liament and to give the Conservatives a

chance. The past conduct of the Liberals, he said, gave them no claim to Irish support.

Woodsrock, July 1 .- Sir Henry Drum

mond Wolfe, speaking in support of Lord Randolph Churchill to-day, said it was ab-solutely necessary not to allow Russia to in-

trude further into Afghanistan. The Con-

servatives were determined that as large a

territory as possible should separate England from Russia. He denied that the Conserva-

Mr. Stevens (Conservative) has been elected

to Parliament from North Devonshire. The

election to day in the borough of Launceston, Cornwall, resulted in the return of Mr.

The Afghan question was the subject of

long conference to day between the Marquis

Under an agreement between Lord Salis-

bury and Prince Bismarck, the naval demon-

stration against Zanzibar has been counter-manded. The German squadron has been

ordered to abstain from all appearance of hos

DUBLIN, July 1.-Lord Ashbourne (the

He was heartily received and

Right Hon, Edward Gibson) to-day formally

took the oath of office as Lord Chancellor o

of Salisbury and Baron De Stael, the Russian

tives wanted to tax corn.

ias been re-elected to

a majority of 137.

ambassador.

IRELAND

PRICE --- FIVE CENTS.

THE CLARE ELECTION.

STUDIES IN IRISH HISTORY.

BY JUSTIN HUNTLY MCCARTHY, M.P.

on the 13th of May, 1828, the English House of Commons was the theatre of fine last act in a great religious and political nevement. A man had made his appearance on the floor of the House as the chosen representative of an Irish county, who was the object of the keenest curiosity to an assembly growded beyond its custom. The galleries and the avenues of the House were filled with individuals anxious to learn as soon as possible the result of a certain event. Every eye in the chamber was riveted on the stranger, who waited with grave, unmoved counten-ance for the moment, when Mr. Speaker ising from his seat should desire new members to come to the table; the name of the stranger and the name of the constituency which he came there to represent, were on every lip. The name of the constituency was the County Clare, and of its representative, Daniel O'Connell. Well might the members of that thronged Senate gaze with eager inperest on the stranger within their gates. He stood there as the champion of a cause and of a creed which had long been championless; be came as a conqueror in the name of those who had been conquered. Centuries of pain and passion, of justice and of degradation worse than death, had found in this man their apostle and their vindicator. The Cathelics of Ireland, so long the last among the nations, so long the outcasts of the by the scorn of power and the sport of princes, were entering at last into the dearest i all numan inheritances, and they owed heir disenthrallment to the man of genius who saited in Westminster on that afternoon of arly summer with the eyes of the world

How much this man had accomplished ! Against the hostility of the Ascendancy; sgainst the apathy of his own people steeped in the lethe of long oppression; against the soldiers of Sirr and the pistol of D'Esterre; sgainst Veto and the friends of Veto; against Quarantotti advocating concession over in commons to champion the rights of his coreligionists, which at that very moment the Government had granted, owing in no small degree to his labors, toils and energy. When O'Connell stood below the bar of the House, the House was but fresh from the discusions on the Emancipation Bill, which had been introduced in order to avoid civil war. That Ireland was raised from the stagnation of elavery to a mood in which she was ready to fight for her faith and freedom of conscience was in a great degree que to be used. It is, of course, certain that in course must have of time Catholic Emancipation must have breatened his young manhood. But it would tot have been conceded so soon. His inmitable energy, his unwearying patience, is marvellous eloquence, had stimulated his nds, had formed a following, had frightend his foes, and now in this mid-May of 1828, atholic Emancipation was an accomplished et of some few days old. The Clare Elecon was the immediate cause of Emancipaton, and it was as the chosen of that struggle hat O'Connell now waited to take his place a the House of Commons.

The Clare Election was the great event of the day. The Duke of Wellington was at the head of the Tory Ministry which had nat succeeded to the temporary and trumpery Goderich Administration. Lord John 1880ll had carried the Repeal of the Test Act and the Corporation Act, and this moderate measure of reform had offended Sir bert Peel's supporters, and there were several secessions from the Cabinet. The acant place of President of the Board of Irade was offered to Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, member for the County of Clare. Mr. filzgerald accepted the offer, and as the asumption of office necessitated re-election, bey immediately issued his address to his constituents. It is possible that he did not expect opposition; it is practically certain at the idea of his not being returned never ocurred either to himself or to his friends. le considered his seat for Clare County to be as much his personal property as his

The Catholics, it is true, had passed a resoution pledging themselves to oppose every candidate who was not sworn to oppose the Puke of Wellington's Government. Even his pledge did not at first appear very inimical to Mr. Fitzgerald's peaceful return. The Whigs as well as the Tories were defrom to see him re-elected. Lord John ussell had the audacity to suggest to Connell that Mr. Fitzgerald should be alowed to be returned unopposed, and for a hort time O'Connell had the weakness to assitate as to his line of conduct. But if the eader for a moment faltered or paltered the country was in no compromising temper. Connell soon saw that Clare must be conested, and the only question left to answer by whom?" A Major McNamara was uggested, but Major McNamara declined to rouble the peace of Mr. Fitzgerald. There was a brief period of suspense, and then the bree kingdoms were startled by the intellience that O'Connell himself was coming forard to contest Clare. At that time it was possible for a Catholic to enter Parliament. law did not indeed prohibit him from anding, from being returned, from crossing he seas to Westminster; but on the threed of St. Stephen's he was called upon to an infamous oath, and by that shameful dibboleth he was excluded from his O'Oonnells could not take this

oath, but he saw that the hour had come when the appearance of an Irish Catholic at the bar of the English House of Commons, demanding to be sworn according to his conscience and his creed, and supported in his demand by millions of his fellow-countrymen and fellow believers, would have an effect well-nigh irresistible upon the Government. He was making a bold stroke and he knew it. The Government knew it, too, and both

sides strained every nerve for victory. of the people, newly awakened to a sense of their power, were with him. He had aroused a nation, and made himself its leader. The is one of the most exciting, as it is one of the most important in the record of contested elections in Ireland. O'Connell was aided in his campaign by able and remarkable lieutenants, two of them capecially remarkable. The Clare election seems a thing of the past, seems to belong to ancient history. More than half a century has since gone by, a half century big with importance to the Irish people. Well nigh two generations of men have come and gone since O'Connell came forward on the Clare hustings, and no generation of Irishmen has ever witnessed or taken part in events more fateful to their country. It is a half century which has witnessed two armed risings in Ireland, a half century of incessant coercive laws, a half century that has seen the Irish race dwindle grow up on the other side of the Atlantic, no kindred in the parent island, a half century that has seen extorted from reluctant Ministers concession after concession, and piecemeal measures of reform. Such a half century lies between us to day and the men of the Clare election. The big events of such an interval in themselves seem well-nigh to double the actual length of time, and O'Connell and his compeers appear almost as far from us, almost as much as the mighty ghosts of heroes, as Emmet or Grattan, or the men of '98. Yet there is a man now living, a man now sitting in the English Parliament for that same County of Clare, a follower of Mr. Parnell to-day, who more than fifty years ago, was most conspicuous among the cham-pions and supporters of O'Connell during the as nome in Dublin; against Canning and Castlereagh resolutions; against Government prosecutions and State proscriptions; this man had fought his way. A new Titan, he had scaled Olympus and demanded admission into the councils of the Immortals.

A Catholic, he came to the Reitish Herman most remarkable figures in the present Webster, the Tory candidate, by a majority Parliament. The historic muse, observing of 43. Mr. Ellis Askmead Bartlett, the civil with admiration his stalwart form, his stately lord of the Admiratty in the new Ministry,

breath and refuses to whisper the age of the veteran politician. The wildest rumors circulate as to the years and the adventures of a man who played a prominent part in Irish politics long before most of his present colleagues were born; who brought O'Connell forward for Clare and who was in Parliament some fifty years before his connection with Mr. Parnell's party. The inter vening half century he spent in all parts of the world, soldiering, sailoring, travelling, enjoying adventure for its own sake. He took a considerable share in making the history of one of the South American Republics. Rumor says of him that at one time been concelled if there had been no O'Connell he was not merely Lord High Admiral of its if O'Connell had died of that fever which fleet, but generalissimo of its army as well, a divided duty, which may, however, be regarded as savoring of exaggeration. He was in Parliament again from 1847 to 1852; he came in for the third time in 1879. His friends are fond of rallying him for his supposed antiquity, but there is no young me of Commons, who carries his head more erect, walks with a firmer step, or shows less evidence of the weight of years than the Mahon was more than fifty years ago :portrait. Nature has been peculiarly favand degage in all his attitudes and movements. In any other attire he would appear singularly fantastical. His manners are oxceedingly frank and natural, and have a character of kindliness as well as of self reliance imprinted upon them. He is wholly free from embarrassment, and carries a wellfounded consciousness of his personal merit; which is, however, so well united with urbanity that it is not in the slightest degree offensive. His talents as a popular speaker are considerable. He derives from external qualifications an influence over the multitude which men of diminutive stature are somewhat slow in obtaining. A small man is at first regarded by the great body of spectators with disrelish; and it is only by force of phase and by the charm of speech that he can at length succeed in inducing his audience to overlook any infelicity of configuration; but when O'Gorman Mahon throws himself out before the people, and, touching his whiskers with one hand and brandishes the other, an enthusiasm is at once produced to which the fair portion of the spectators lend their tender contribution. Such a man was exactly adapted to the excitemen: of the

> most materially assisted in the election of Mr. O'Connell. (Continued on eighth page.)

> people of Clare, and it must be admitted

that, by his indefatigable exertions, his unre-

mitting activity, and his devoted zeal, he

CRAZED WITH RELIGION.

London, Ont., July 4.—Sarah Wilkie,

O'Connell, like Toussaint L'Ouverture in Wordsworth's poem, had great allies-with him were exaltations, agonies and love; and man's unconquerable mind. The sympathies whole story of the fight in the County Clare, by millions through famine and emigration, a half century that has seen a new Irish race ess patriotic, no less determined than their

cheered by the people in the streets on his way both to and from Dublin castle, where the ceremonies of instalment took place. Managers of the Irish parliamentary party have issued an address to the Irish electors in England advising them to vote for the Tories in preference to Liberals at the coming general election. The address says :- " As the Tories have intimated their disapproval of the Irish party, or indeed in the House of coercion, do not oppose them at the polls Indeed, we unhesitatingly say vote for the Tory candidates, as the assurances given by the leader of the Liberal party are wholly in-O'Gorman Mahon. Such is the O'Gorman Mahon to-day; here is what the O'Gorman adequate." He would deserve to stand apart in a FORESEEING DANGER FOR EUROPE. orable to him. He has a very striking physiognomy of the Corsair character, which the Protestant Guinares and the Catholic Medoras find it equally difficult to resist. His figure is tall, and he is particularly free

LONDON, July 1 .- John Bright has written a letter to Deputy Passy, of Paris, in which he says :- "If European nations would accept commercial liberty, that is moderate, or abolish customs, Europe might soon tend to an era of perpetual peace. At present all resources are swallowed up by military exigencies. The people's interests are sacrificed to most miserable and culpable phantasies of foreign policies; the real interests of the masses are trodden under foot in deference to false notions of glery and national honor. I cannot help thinking that Europe is marching towards some great catastrophe. The crushing weight of the military system cannot indefinitely be supported with patience, and the populations driven to despair may possibly, before long, sweep away the royal-ties and pretended statesmen who govern in their names. I hope your country and mine will remain at peace and be real

THE RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA.

DYING BY THE THOUSAND-THE UNBUR

IED DEAD-DOLEFUL SCENES. MADRID, July 6 .- Following are cholered returns for Friday and Saturday :- Alicante, Friday, new cases, 103; deaths, 44; Saturday, new cases, 107; deaths, 52. Chenca, Friday, new cases, 2; deaths, 3; Saturday, new cases, 9; deaths, 2. Murcia City, Friday, new cases, 16; deaths, 10; Saturday, new cases, 24; deaths, 4. Murcia Province, Friday, new cases, 139; deaths, 52; Saturday, new cases, 134; deaths, 52. Saturday, new cases, 134; deaths, 52. Saragossa, Friday, new cases, 79; deaths, 34; Saturday, new cases, 72; deaths, 29, Valencia aged 23 years, was brought here yesterday City, Friday, new cases, 216; deaths, 133; from Chicago by her brother in haw hopeless Saturday, new cases, 380; deaths, 148. ly insane, her malady being caused by religions excitement during her attendance at deaths, 287; Saturday, new cases, 680; the Salvation army. She was formerly emdeaths, 317. Toledo City, Friday, new cases, ployed at the asylum here.

| ployed at the asylum here. | p; deaths, 2; Saturday, new cases, 3; Rome, July 3 — Cardinal Jacobini has tele-lick Treland, died at the Mount Hope or cases 22; deaths, 18; Saturday, new cases, graphed the representatives of the Vatican at phanage yeaterday at the age of 104 years: 29; deaths, 15. Castellon, Friday, new the European courts to deny the report of a saturday in the saturday of the Castellon, Friday, new the European courts to deny the report of a saturday.

cases, 62; desths, 40; Saturday, new appalling state. The chemists' shops and taverns are closed and everybody is leaving. Valencia is also in a bad condition; owing to "red tape" 400 bodies remained unburied for 24 hours, the sanitary arrangements being inadequate.

New York, July 6.—A special from Valencia says the cholera is still slaying its thousands and its ten thousand, nor is it sure that the epidemic has done its worst. News from several afflicted districts is better, but this is partly attributed to the excdus which has half emptied Murcia. In Valencia the mortality, instead of diminishing, grows greater. During the day signs of death are kept carefully out of sight, but at night the roads are filled with the muffled sound of hearses rolling and feet tramping onward to the suburbs and cemeteries. All whom business or poverty does not tie to the city have left to avoid the plague. Those who are unable to fice go about as usual, but the crowded churches and the throngs who daily besiege the laboratory of Dr. Ferrar tell their own tale and through the material levity of the people saves them from a panic. The cholers is on every tongue, and every paper is full of the choleran

KEILEY NOT TO BE RECALLED.

SHOULD AUSTRIA REFUSE TO RECEIVE HIM THE MISSION WILL REMAIN VACANT.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—It is understood that Mr. Keiley, recently appointed Minister to Austria, and whose appointment has occasioned considerable comment, will not be recalled. He will go to Vienna, and should the Austrian government refuse to receive him it is intimated that the United States government will remain unrepresented at the Vienna Court. It is held that Mr. Keiley is a capable man and in every way fitted to fill the place. When he was appointed Minister to Italy he was endorsed by the entire Congress delegation of Virginia and was confirmed by the Senate. The Italian Government, it is understood, made inquiry of this Government whether Mr. Keiley had given utterance in a public speech in 1871 to sentiments in opposition to the occupation of Rome by Victor Emanuel. Afterward, it is said, that Government protested against his appointment, and Mr. Keiley resigned his commission. It is held that the Austrian Government has no ground for complaint against Mr. Keiley.

The question has been raised whether it was ancomplimentary to Austria to send Mr. Keiley to Vienus, after he had been rejected by Italy. It is asserted that the appointment was not uncomplimentary; and the case of Mr. Kasson, who was nominated for the Spanish mission and objected to by Spain, but afterward sent to Austria where he was received, is cited in support of the statement that no disrespect was offered to Austria by sending Mr. Kieley there. Some years sub sequently, and until a very recent date, Mr. Kasson served as United States Minister at Berlin.

AN INSULT TO THE FLAG.

HOW THE MORNOYS SHOWED THEIR DE FIANCE OF THE FEDERAL AUTHORI-

TIES. SALT LAKE, Utah, July 4. - When the sun rose this morning the national flag hung at half mast on the City hall, County courthouse, News office, the Mormon tabernacie, Church tithing office, John Taylor's residence, the Cero Gordo house, the Mormon church offices and the Salt Lake theatre. No one could be found to explain the reason About noon a committee went to the City hall to find out the cause, and City Marsha Phillips said it was the result of his personal whim. The committee demanded that the flag be raised to full mast, which demand was met with denial. Thereupon Capt. Evans started out to raise it himself, but the door was shut and locked by a policeman be fore he reached it. All present, including some dozen police officers, made a rush for Evans. Quiet was finally restored, and the city officials said the fourth of July was a day of mourning to them, and "this people, whose best men were in the penitentiary virtue of federal official perversion of all the principles of law and liberty, and intimated that any man, who undertook to disturb the flag at half mest would be shot. In a consultation with United States Marshal Ireland the city clerk agreed either to raise it full mast or take it down within thirty minutes, while in the meantime Constable Crow had mustered a small crowd to "clear the mob out," In less than thirty minutes the flag was run down amid the sneers and ieers o the city officials. The Grand Army of the republic post, which was celebrating near the city, were informed of the difficulty and came in to raise the flags to their proper places. They met a crowd of citizens at the Walker house. The crowd wanted to go and by force put the flags whore they belonged but the counsel of Gov. Murray prevailed Finally a committee of five was sent to de mand of the mayor that it should be done and in a few minutes the flag at the city hal was run up to the masthead. The citizens committee made the same demand on the sheriff and hoisted the flag at the county court house from half to full must, Others hung out in defiance until sundown at half mast. All who are immediately responsible

for this piece of business disclaim knowing anything about it, but it has leaked out that

an order to thus insult the nation at large and

the Government of Utah came directly from

the head of the church.

rapproachement between the Vatican and cases, 52; deaths, 40; Saturday, new cases, 20; deaths, 36. Aranjuez, Friday, new cases, 139; deaths, 42; Saturday, new cases, 139; deaths, 42; to the Catholic press he says: "His Holiness in vindicating against certain fanatics his supreme, superior and absolute independence jority of the vigitims attacked in Madrid are refugees from Aranjuez; that place is in an eart the least departure from the impresentation of the Church and Papacy."

THE DUBLIN LEGISLATORS

DUBLIN, July 6.—At the meeting of the Municipal council to-day the Lord Mayor ruled out of order a motion to present an address of wel-come to the new Lord Lieutenant. The Conservative members of the council, by motion made and supported, thereupon withdraw from the chamber. After their departure the remaining members nominated T. D. Sullivan for Lord

HYACINTHE ON THE SECULARIZATION OF THE PANTHEON.

Paris, July 3 .- Pere Hyacinthe lectured: last evening on the "Secularization of the Pantheon." He protested against the aboli-He protested against the abolition of the Cross and the attempt to create an-tagonism between the spirit of revolution and spirit of religion. The building itself formed a cross, and it was useless to try to alter it by removing the cross from the summit. He advised the government to follow the Euglish example in regard to Westminster Abbey not to enquire into the orthodoxy of the great men buried there. In spite of all efforts the Pantheon would remain the consecrated sanctuary of France's greatness. The address ing, negotiations between England and Russia that he appropriately significant that he greatness were drawing to an end. The result was that in any pledges were given, and the first duty of any government was to see that any pledges which the English Government had riven should be observed. Continuing, he said that he is a proportion of the control of the same o by removing the cross from the summit. He tuary of France's greatness. The address was a splendid oratorical effort. Pere Hyacinthe was continually interrupted by the wildly excited audience.

SUICIDES IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, July 4.—Austria has been long noted for its suicides, but lately they have become more numerous than ever. the civilian class adds its quota, the majority of the suicides take place in the army. The officers, with the exception of a few who are immensely wealthy, are poor and poorly paid, and these in their endeavors to vie with those who are more richly endowed with this world's goods are constantly plunging into debt, with suicide as the only means of wiping out the score. The Austrian is proud and sensitive, and many of the ills that flesh is heir to, borne with equanimity by the more phlegmatic German, drive the Austrian to despair. Yesterday there were no less than twelve suicides reported, and amongst them an officer at Cattaro, in Dalmatia, adopted an unique method of making the grand exit. He placed himself in front of the mouth of a cannon, and firing it a match stick he was blown to atoms.

THE IRISH EPISCOPACY.

LONDON, July 4 .- A despatch from Rome save :- "It is understood that the Pope wishes that the appointment of Dr. Walsh, President of Maynooth College, to the archbishopric of Dublin, as successor to the late Cardinal Archbishop McCabe, shall not be considered as an act in any way hostile to England, notwithstanding the fact that Dr. Walsh is a pronounced Nationalist and that his appointment was strongly opposed by the Irish Tories." The Catholic bishops of Ire-land, in session at Maynooth College, have protested against the exclusion of Catholics from the educational endowments unless they accept the Government system of education, which has been condemned by the Church. The bishops call upon the members of Parliament from Ireland to seek to have this grievanco removed.

DECREASE OF CRIME IN IRELAND.

Drein, July 6.-The sammer assizes in Ireland opened with a remarkable decrease in the number of cases to be tried. The only trial in which the death penalty is likely to be meted out is the case of Wm. Sheehan and his brotherin law, David Brown, which comes up at the Cork assizes on July 23rd. The prisoners are charged with the triple murder of Sheelan's mother, sister and brother at Castletown-Roche on October 27th, 1877. The crime was alleged to have been committed because Sheehan's mother refused to give her consent to the marriage of her son William to a daughter of a farmer named Brown until Mrs. Sheehan had received a marriage portion of 2306. The farmer was willing to pay only \$170. Mrs. Sheehan, her daughter and son Thomas disappeared, and a farmer was effect, where the thirty hodges were the strength of the sheehan and a farmer was effect that it had beginning to the strength of the sheehan and a farmer and son the strength of the sheehan and a farmer and so the strength of the sheehan and a sheehan and few days afterwards all their bodies wear in a well near Sheehan's Iarm. In the latter part of August, 1834, Sheehan was arrested a August, 1804, Sheehan was arrested at Cork in May last his brother in his arrival at Cork in May last his brother in law was taken into custody. The evidence against the prisoners is very strong, as is also the feeling of the people of Cork, the prisoners being hooted several times when they were taken to and from the magistrates' court during the preliminary examination. There are no agrarian crimes on the calendars, and very few ordinary cases of crime are to be tried.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

LONDON, June 27 .- The Court Talk savs the Queen's regret over the marriage of the Princess Beatrice deepens as the date of the

event approaches. Arrangements for the celebration of the ubileo in 1887 on the fiftieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's ascension to the throne have aiready been begun. It is proposed to make the celebration one of the grandest events of modern times. It is reported that the Queen has already expressed a desire to conclude her reign on this anniversary. Very little credence, however, is given to this report. People who are acquainted with Her Majestys disposition to retain in her own hands the supreme control of both her family and her state affairs smile at the idea.

Much of the land in Cambridgeshire, England, belonging to the Earl of Harwicke, who was saved from bankruptcy at the eleventh hour by his sister in law, a Rothschild, ago for £70,000, was £22,500 last month. THE NEW GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

lord salisbury on england's re-lations with foreign powers.

afghanistan to be defended from en-CROACHMENT-THE PROTECTION OF THE PRONTIES IN EGYPT—THE NEW PRIME MINISTER DESIRES NO CONTENTIOUS LEGISLATION-GENIRAL ELECTIONS TO BE HELD NOVEMBER 27TH.

LONDON, July 6.-Lord Balisbury, in moving LONDON, July 6.—Lord Salisbury, in moving the adjournment of the House of Lords, said it would be convenient to explain the condition of one or two important questions which greatly affected foreign affairs and the position of England. The matter of gravest importance, he said, was the recent negotiations with Russia in regard to the frontier of Afghanistan. The business of the Government research. regard to the frontier of Afghanistan. The business of the Government was not to consider or comment on the past; it was their business to take up the policy of their predecessors and conduct it to an issue, consistent with the public interest; but it was not their business to enter into any controversy regarding that policy. It must be observed, he said, that there were very clear restrictions upon the cation of the present Government arising from the fact that they assumed office when certain matters were drawing to an end. The result had been conducted with an earnest desire to arrive at an adequate settlement, but he was bound to say that negotiations had not gone far enough to enable him to speak positively. He must ask their lordships not to attach too much importance to these percentages on a positive or a first and are the their lordships not to attach too much importance to these negotiations as final and conclusive oven when concluded. As a whole the condition of affairs in Central Asia was very unsatisfactory and uncertain. We hope, he said, to arrive at an amicable settlement of the differences in regard to the Zulficar Pass, which England had promised the Ameer would be included in Afghanistan. What had been promised must be kept. Whatever settlement might be arrived at it was our duty to skilfully devise and vigorously carry out measures for the deand vigorously carry out measures for the de-fence of the Indian frontier. Furthermore, we should stretch out beyond, so that when the tide of war comes it will not come near our doors.

These preparations must be promptly and energetically made, and I trust that this policy will never be abandoned.

never be abandened.

In concluding his speech, Lord Salisbury said the present difficulty presents, perhaps, one of the most complicated problems that has ever been submitted to a Government The difficulties are enormous and of many kinds. These difficulties are form the subject of next takion. difficulties now form the subject of neg tration, and it was, perhaps, rather too press an opiniou as to the issue. Before decidtake the council of those best qualified by experience to guide them. Their policy should be without vacillation. One of the most momentous issues was the defence of the frontier of Egypt by the Egyptians, assisted, no doubt, in some measure by ourselves against the tide of fanati-cism and barbarism. It was necessary to establish such a state of things that if we eventu-ally withdraw our controlling hand Egypt would be left safe. All of these questions require time to settle. One principle must animate us, namely, to so weigh our stops that once taken we must not retrace them. The military difficulty is large, the political result is a great one. Still the question was whether the provinces in the Soudan which had lately ceared to be practically under control of Egypt, should be abandoned to their fatt. The most important of all Egyptian questions beyond the fact. questions, however, was the financial question, which was as yet unsettled. Until this question was settled nothing could be done. was no alternative between t king a steady, cautious and circumspect policy and taking a course which would cover England with shame, namely, to abandon Egypt to her fate. Lord Salisbury then referred to the domest c p licy of his Government. He said it was intended to avoid contentious legislation, and promote only such measures as were necessary. These would such measures as were necessary. These would include, perhaps, the secretary for Scotland bill. He would wind up the session at the earliest. date possible, and expressed a hope that the general elections would be held on November

THE PARNELITES AND THE POPE. Duntin, July 6 .- The Parnellites' cup of nappiness at the present moment appears full to overflowing. They are confident of home rule from the Tory Cabinet, "or if not from them," said an ardent Nationalist in the Kildare street club, "from some one else; for we have the whip hand and are no longer begging, but demanding." They regard the selection of Rev. Dr. Walsh over Iter. Dr. Donnelly for the archbishropric of Dablin as a special triumph. And now comes the news tron Rome that the Pope has received Father Muchy and restored him to the position from which he was suspended for supporting the Parnellites. There is great in the Nationalist camp. joy in the Nationalist camp.

THE CONDITION OF POLAND

Paris, July 4.—The suller dissiffection of Poland has long been a source of trouble to the Russian Government. Some time since Gen Gourko was sext into Poland to investigate the condition of the country. His report to the Czar, which has just been made public, is not cheerful eading. He says that all classes. of society hee Russia. The only panaces for the disease affecting the country that anggests itse to General Gourko is a more rigorous system of repression, and as a prelimi-nary step to advises the abolition of the Polish bankand the closing of the Polish theatre at Warrw. Meeting a Pole, thoroughly acquainte with his country, but at present re-siding this city, I saked him what he though of General Gourko's report. "Quita true. he said, "all classes of society hate Ruse; but it is peevish. We have now nonof that vitality of hatred that made the reyt under Kosciusko possible, or the vic-toy of Grochon a fact of history. We are charen; but it is the second childhood that n/er reaches the stature of s man. We amble, but are too dispirited to act. The lissians strike us; we writhe under the enth hour by his sister in law, a revenue and low; but we fail to strike back. I see no is let at 5 cents an acre to prevent its going low; but we fail to strike back. I see no out of colitivation, and the highest bid for a liture for Poland. The flower of liberty properly in the same county, sold not long lever grow out of the unlovely mud of its properly in the same county, sold not long lever grow out of the unlovely mud of its properly in the same county, sold not long lever grow out of the unlovely mud of its properly in the same county, sold not long lever grow out of the unlovely mud of its properly in the same county, sold not long lever grow out of the unlovely mud of its properly in the same county, sold not long lever grow out of the unlovely mud of its properly in the same county, sold not long lever grow out of the unlovely mud of its properly in the same county, sold not long lever grow out of the unlovely mud of its properly in the same county, so long the properly in the same county. low; but we fail to strike back. I see no