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BIG WAR IN EUROPE

Predicted for the Early Future by Lord Woiseley.

GREAT BRITAIN'S FOREIGN POLICY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.-The Post's correspondent has had an incerview with Gen. Wolsleey. Being asked what was his view of the relations of the great powers, he said, Simply expressing my personal opinion I should say I feel sure that a vast, appalling war is a certainty in the near future, but this indeed everybody may be said to know. The rapidly increasing armaments, the huge burdens which several of the powers are taking upon themselves and the directions in which the armaments are being developed and massed make war inevitable, but whether it will be this summer or next there is only one man in Europe who knows. That is

"What do you take to be the lesson of the German elections? Do they mean a Franco-German peace ?"

"I do not see that they do, but their overwhelming lesson to my mind is the disregard of the popular voice in imperial matters. Bismarck's line from first to last had been to disregard the people's wishes, snub them, and ride rough shod over them. Yet by doing so he has created out of a handful of petty German states one of the most powerful empires of the world, an empire, moreover, in which the very people whom he has thus disregarded are the first to take enormous legitimate pride."

"Do you see the profile of an English Bis

mark on the horizon?" "No," replied General Wolseley, rather adly. "I do not. The miserable equables and petty personal aims of our party government preclude any such hope. I do see, however, with the greatest satisfaction and gratitude, the beginning in English life of something like a national party in which Liberal-Conservative and Radical will drop their diferences on the questions of the Empire-Britannica and indeed an ultimate federation of all English speaking peoples."

"What, then, is your altimate ideal for

"It is," General Wolseley said, with enthusiasm, "when every man who speaks English is in the same empire or federation, or whatever it may be called, the millenium will be reached, for we should then be able to impose peace and freedom on all the world. America and the American people. I with nessed at Washington the final review of the armies of the Potomac at the close of the war.

The spectacle of that immense force melting away among the people and being almost immediately absorbed, was the most colossal I have ever seen and left upon most colossal I have ever seen, and left upon

me an ineffaceable impression. I never lose an opportunity of assuring people in England that the education of a public man is not complete till he has been in America and stayed there at least six months. Every step which brings England and America nearer together seems to me a step nearer the realization of the ideal civilization of the future. I am, therefore, clways delighted when I hear of an Englishman marrying an American lady, or vice versa. With such a miserable equabble over a kettle of fish as the present fishery dispute I have not a moment's patience. I am convinced that it I or any man of ordinary tact or experience was sent over with sufficient authority to arrange matters with a similar American representa-tive the whole affair could be settled out of hand in a week.

BISMARCK IS VICTORIOUS.

THE CHANCELLOR SECURES A SUBMISSIVE MAJORITY.

BERLIN, Feb. 23-All the first results of the German elections are now known. Taking uncontested cases and forecasting the supriemental contests as carefully as possible, the combined Opposition group in the new Reichstag is 177 votes all told, while the Government supporters are estimated at 220. The Government press everywhere jubilantly pre-dict that the new house will be completely submissive to the Chancellor. The Socialist gains in Berlin are offset by losses in the pro-vinces. The party is specially chagrined by the Imperialists' success in Saxony, which has always been considered of a Socialist stronghold, but where seven seats were lost to the Imperialists. The Socialists are still hopeful that the supplementary ballots will make the number of their party equal to the number

in the last Reichstag.

Berlin, Feb. 23, 8.30 p.m.—Returns have been received from 352 districts showing the election of 70 Conservatives, 21 Imperialists, 89 National Liberals, 64 Centrists, 10 New German Liberals, 6 Socialists, 16 Alsatians and 14 Poles. Of those elected 185 are septennists, including 3 Centrists and 2 New German Liberals, and 111 are anti-septennists. Fifty-six supplementary ballots are

PARIS, Feb. 23.—The success of the anti-Germans in Alsace has caused a feeling of the deepest emotion here, although there is little display of exultation. Le Paris says:—The separated provisces, Alsace-Lorraine, are faithful to their old love. We do not merely congratulate, we bow before them in token of respect for their civic courage." La Revanche, on hearing of the news, hoisted the French and Russian flags over its office, but the

Government stopped the manifestation.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—The National Zeitung says foreigners will now see how mistaken they were in regarding the vote on the Army Bill in the Reichstag last January as express ing German public opinion. Not only is the Septennate Bill safe, but probably the assistance of Centrists who support the septennate will not be needed to secure its adoption. Germany, through the elections, has it timated to foreign countries that she does not be present.

cheriah an impatient hope that after from one to three years she will be able to cast off the Calmiess in the thoughts indicates the burden of armaments forced upon her, but is strength of the intellect.

firmly resolved not to haggle at unavoidable sacrifices. Herren Windthorst's and Richter's majority has been displaced. The National Zeitung says: The results as far as known give presage of a brilliant sep-tennist victory. The new German Liberals have virtually suffered a crushing defeat." The Tagblatt says :- "If the septennate means pease we may now go quietly to bed. Bismarck has obtained a blindly devoted majority. An analysis shows that 70 per cent. of those entitled to vote went to the polls against 62 per cent. average in the last decade and only 52 per cent. in 1871." The Nachrichten says:—If a conclusion can be drawn from the general summary of results, the prospects of the National parties are decidely favorable. The sound sense of the German people has had disgraceful experiments in the agitation of the apostles of revolution with resistance, which was evidently not expected by an allied opposition of parties. Accordingly, among the latter there prevails general disappointment. Among the new German Liberals a feeling of intense dismay is plainly discerned If the outcome of the elections is such as to leave our chemies in no doubt as to the fact that we are firmly determined to defend ourselves to the utmost for the protection of the fatherland and fare ready to make all sacrifices which the Emperor asks. then the maintenance of peace is perhaps secured. Bismarck's most galling rebuff is in Alsace-Lorraine. It is known he looked forward to the results there with the keenest anxiety to see whether the people had become more reconciled to German rule.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The stock markets were very firm to-day on the result of the German elections.

METEOROLOGY.

Latent Heat Produces Cold, Free Heat, Warmtb. Letter VIII.

He who considers how water when heated s tradsferred into steam, and how this steam has absorbed the whole portion of heat that was necessary to form it, will easily understand that places where vapor is formed must become cooler. Just as the fire used for cooking purposes cannot heat the stove, so that portion of the sun's heat which changes the water on the surface of the earth into vapor, cannot heat the earth. Hence it follows that wherever water evaporates the air imparted to the air, is used in forming vapor; this vapor, then, contains the same portion expected to rise into eminence, at a period of heat that was necessary to form it, or, when oratory was the great staple commo-

cooled off. What is the cause of this? After the rain the surface of the earth is wet, and the moisture begins to evaporate. In other words, the rain water changes into vapor. To do this, heat is necessary, and is with-drawn from the air and from the surface of the earth; by this means air and earth become cool.

It is very agreeable during the summer time to have the streets of cities sprinkled with water, and it is also very healthy, because the evaporation of the sprinkled water renders heat latent, and thus corls off the

The reverse, however, may also take place As the honsewife's hand is scalded when the steam changes on the hand into water, that is, as the steam by turning into water again gives up the heat it possessed, just so acts nature. When vapor in the air turns into rain it gives up that portion of heat which it had held latent, and hence it is that before a rain or snowstorm the weather turns warmer.

When in winter it suddenly turns a little warm, that is, when the cold suddenly dimusishes, we know that it is going to snow. The only reason why it has become warm is this, that in the air above vapor has changed into snow, thus giving up its heat, the benefit of which we feel. Thus, in summer time, when the sun becomes fiercest, people say, 'The sun draws water, it will rain." truth is that the vapors in the air change into water, and thus give up their heat; people now think the sun has become hotter.

Another consequence of this phenomenon is the fact, that in countries where there is much water, the air in summer is much cooler, because a great deal of water evaporates there, by which means heat is absorbed or made latent. In winter the air in such countries is warmer, because much vapor is changed into water; thus heat becomes free. It is evident that all this has a great in-

may be calculated even in advance. To state an example; The positions of Berlin and London are such, that the summer heat and the winter cold ought to be equal in both places. But because England is an island in the ocean, that is, surrounded by large masses of water, the evaporation of water in London is much greater; hence the summer there is cooler. For the same reason rain and fog are much more frequent there, and the winter, consequently, is less severe.

In the course of these letters we shall see how similar conditions have very great in-influence on whole countries, and, therefore, often cause, contrary to the rule, cold sum mers and warm winters.

Montreal, Feb. 26, 1887.

THE CANADIAN COLLEGE AT ROME. ROME, Feb. 23.—Cardinal Howard will lay the corner stone of the new Canadian college in the Vla Quattro Fontane on Thursday next. Cardinal Gibbons and Taschereau will attend the ceremonies. The founder of the college. Father Cierc, is very ill and will be unable to

ROBERT EMMET.

Friday, March 4, will be the 106th anniversary of the birth of Ireland's youngest martyr-Robert Emmet; and it might not be uninteresting at the present time to glance briefly over the career of this youthful patriot. In "Ireland's Struggles for Liberty," a work to which we are indebted for many of the facts contained in this sketch, we find that Dr. Robert Emmett was a physician of more than ordinary repute, and after his marriage with Miss Temple, a descendant of the celcbrated writer and statesman, Sir William T-mple, he settled in Dublin, where he was state physician. He was an extreme liberal in his political opinions. He had three sons: Temple, the eldest, who distinguished himself in the University and at the Bar; Thomas Addis also became a harrister; he got involved in the revolt of 1798, but was allowed to expatriate himself, and arrived in New York in 1804; and Robert, the subject of this sketch. It will be observed that Dr. Emmet's sons inherited the liberal political views of their father. While yet a boy Robert Emmet gave abundant promise of the fame he afterwards acquired as a scholar and an orator. He evinced a passionate fondness for mathematical and scientific study, demanding a closeness of reasoning and an application of mental powers rarely exhibited in the years of boyhood. At school he bore away from his emulous fellow-students many a gallantly-won prize. In the year 1793 Emmet entered Trinity College, being then a handsome young lad, full of patriotic spirit, for the first music that regaled his infant years was the martial music of the Volunteers, and the first words of polital import with which he had become familiar were those in which the aspirations of a people determined to be free were so oft and eloquently translated. He had heard and had read of English oppression, and the generous teaching of a devoted mother and of a broad minded tolerant preceptor had inspired him with a hatred of his country's oppressors, and an earnest sympathy with the unfortunate vic time of their iniquities.

Robert Emmet was a prominent figure in the debates of the members of the Historical Society, which was established by the su dents of the college for the cultivation of ele quence and of the arts which are connected with it. Although it derived its appellation from the study of history, to which it was nominally dedicated, the political situation of the country speedily directed its pursuits turns cool, because the heat, instead of being to the acquisition of the faculty of public speech, through which every man of talent

listened to Gratian's last impassioned words in defence of his country's rights, and he registered an unspoken vow within his heart to strike by force from Ireland's !imbs the diagraceful chains imposed on her by the Act of Union-he would henceforth devote all his energies to restore an ancient neople to their legitimate place among the nations of the earth. After a visit to his brother, Thomas Addis, who was then in confinement, Emmet directed his steps

to the continent, in the year 1800. In Paris at that time there were a great number of Irish refugees, who had participated in "the rising" of 98, and Emmet lost no time in interviewing the most prominent of them. At these interviews, of course, the subject always discussed was the position of Ireland and the prospects of her shaking the heavy yoke of foreign domi-nation. While in Paris Entwet learned that there was a great probability of war being declared between France and England, and that the invasion of latter country would take place the some time during the month of August, 1803. He returned to Ireland in November, 1802, and he found a conspiracy in active existence in Dublin for the overthrow of British power, He threw himself body and soul into the conspiracy, believing that, in view of the expected invasion by France, he would be able to strike a fatal blow at English power in Ireland. Aware of the importance of securing possession of the capital and seat of government in the commencement of the struggle for liberty, Emmet determined to ford-lieutenant and all the members of the Privy Council. His scheme for this purpose was well digested and would have succeeded to a certainty had not a circumstance totally beyond his control, and which no forethought could have averted, interfered with his arrangements. It is not necessary for us to detail the circumstances which frustrated fluence upon the weather -an influence that his daring plan.

Emmet saw there was no further use for a renewal of the insurrection, for the govern-ment being well aware of the movement that was on foot, was prepared on all hands, and the struggle could not but end in disaster. He could have made his escape, but he preferred to remain in Dublin, where a price was already on his head, and where capture -which was exceedingly probable-meant instant death-or a mock trial and strangulation by the hangman's rope. The cause for this was that he loved the beauti-ful and accomplished daughter of John Philpot Curran, the celebrated Irish barrister. His biographers are agreed that to see her again, and, if possible, be of service to the men whom his attempt at revolution led into trouble, was the chief motive of the dangerous step he took in remaining in Dublin. For some time he secured himself from discovery at the house of a friend, but was finally arrested.

In prison Robert Emmet bore himself with that fortitude which is one of the most certain marks of a heroic mind, and in the dock language would tail to exaggerate the nobility manitested in the glowing sentence wherein he eloquently vindicated his cause and character. The farce of trial was played on sations; now each action resulting in a little he 19th of September, 1803, when he was glory, a little joy, a little pain,

brought before the special commission, where-

of Hanging Norbury was president.
Robert Emmett's defense, though actually spoken after condemnation, when called on to receive judgment, is one of the most touching and pathetic specimens of eloquence even uttered. In alluding to his father's early political instruction, he exclaimed : "If the spirits of the illustrious dead participate in the concerns of those who were dear to them in this transitory scene, dear shade of my venerated father ! look down on your suffering son, and see has he for a moment deviated from the moral and patriotic principles which you so early inculcated in his youthful mind, and for which he has now to offer up his life." On the day following his trial he was execut d, and just as the rope was about to be adjusted around his neck, ne pronounced the few out elequent words : " My friends, I die in peace, with sentiments of universal love and kindness toward men."

Since the day when Robert Emmet, the young patriot, offered up his life for his country, his name has been held in profound reverence by his countrymen. His execution vas opposed and lamented aven by those who hated his polition. Time has not dimmed the memory of his noble sacrifice, and all ever the world, wherever an Irishman is to be tound, next Friday will be fittingly observed as the anniversary of the birthday of the most dearly beloved of Ireland's long and brilliant array of patriots and martyrs.

THE LAND QUESTION. THE ROYAL COMMISSION'S REPORT.

The report of the Royal Commission on the Ir.sh land question is as follows: First—The term of judicial rents, fixed by

the Land Act at fifteen years, should be reduced to the statutory term of five years. All those whose rents were fixed, five years ago, would have the right to go into court at once for a revision of their rent. In all future judicial rents the term will be fixed at five, not fifteen years.

Second—All lesseholders are to be permitted

to go into court and have the judicial rent fixed by the Land Commissioners. The exclusion from the benefit of the Land Act has been a source of bitter complaint, especially in Ulster, ever since the Act was passed.

Third—Holders of town parks will also be allowed to share in the benefit of the Land

Act. They were specifically excluded by the Land Act of 1880 and 1881.

Fourth—As to purchase, the Commissioners are in favor of what might be called legislative simm fication, rather than legislative compul-sion. They would remove legal technical difficulties which at present stand in the way of the operation of Lord Ashbeurne's Act; but they strongly deprecate the compulsory expre-priation of landlords or the compulsory creation of peasant proprietors.

Fifth—They report that in imidation, in the

shape of boycotting, prevails extensively; but they abstain for making any recommendations on the subject.

Sixth—As to congested districts, they recommend that the excessive population on the western sea-boards should be reduced by migration or emigration. Upon this subject the Commissioners have taken a good deal of very interesting evidence, some of which goes to show that peasants in congested districts are by no means opposed to emigration if it is reasonably conducted. If they are compelled privileges before the Irish people, who won them, had even the certainty of recovering extended. to quit their native glens they would as soon go to Canada as outside of Connemara.

The Irish party do not regard the report a sorious. It is not likely that the report will have any political effect, or that it was even meant to have any. The report of the Com mission suggests a number of amendments o detail to the Land Act, and recommend assisted emigration from the west coast. Thi latter recommendation is not likely to be car ried into effect; and, as to the amendments to the Land Act, it does not matter whether they are adopted or not. The report, in fact, reads as if it had been drawn up many years ago, so little is it applicable to the existing situation of Ireland. It is entirely evident that the situation can be dealt with only by enforcing a rigorous and releutless coercion. Or by the concession of Home Rule, and that it is a waste

of time to consider any proposition that does not contemplate one of these alternatives. The report was not algred by Commissioner Knipe, who is an Ulster tenant farmer. The civil and religious liberty should be concluding to a forecast, the report suggests that a landlord be permitted to recover only two years' instead of six years's rent, and estimates the fall in agricultural prices two years at 18th. The report was not algued by Commissioner the fall in agricultural prices two years at 18h per cent. The report also attributes man cases of boycotting and illegal practices The report also attributes many the refusal of landlords to abate rents. Lord Milltown dissents from this view, and protests against the reduction of the term of judicial revision from 15 to 5 years. Commissioner Knipe writes that he cannot be expected to understand the legal changes suggested; he declares emphatically that there would be "And I emancipated that fellow?—I no legal combinations if there were no unfair Lord forgive me!"—Irish American. regts.

THE FINISHING TOUCHES TO SI. PETER S.

Persons competent are respectfully requested to answer the following before March 20th, by letter addressed to the undersigned :-

What is the most suitable material to be employed, and what will be the probable cost to employ said material to finish the interior of the Montreal Roman Catholic Cathedral so as to reproduce as faithfully as possible the interior of the Basilica of St. Peter's at

The letters received will be submitted to a committee presided over by His Lordship, the Archbishop of Montreal.

The dimensions of the cathedral are about half those of St. Peter's at Rome. Approximate interior dimensions.
Length, 275 feet; width, 150 feet; transept, 216 feet; width of nave, 44 feet; height of dome, 200 feet; height of ceiling (nave),

100 feet; diameter of dome, 70 feet. The undersigned hereby declares that he does not bind himself to accept any contract, nor to pay any expenses incurred to give the information required.

Z. RAGICOT, Priest,

. Your life should be full of actions and

ENGLISH TORYISM.

The quality of English Toryism-so sar as its hostility to Ireland and the Irish people is involved—is not limited to any class, and finds no dividing line, even in religious creede. The modern student of English history will, probably, learn with surprise that during the agitation for the emancipa-tion of the Oatholics of Great Britair and Ireland, in the first quarter of the present century, from the then-existing Penal Laws, the existing Ministry - which was of the same "Coslition" order as that over which Lord Salisbury is now supposed to hold sway-proposed, to the great O'Connell, the concession to the Catholics of Ircland and England of certain political pri vileges, which, in effect, amounted to what was demanded in the "Bill of Emancipation," which had been so often brought forward, since the time of Edmund Burke, and as often defeated by English higotry and political prejudice. But, there was a condition attached to the Ministerial proposal : and it was to the effect that, as the ecclesiastics and members of the Church of England, by Law Established," were inexorably opposed to such "Dissenters" from their peculiar Protestant principles as the Methodists, Quakers, and other such bodies of "Non-conformists" to the tenets of the English Law-church, -the Ministry would only be willing to concede to the Catholies the right of representation in Parliament, on the Judicial Bench, with unrestricted practice at the Bur, and in all the professions, which had theretofore been more or less denied them, -provided their leaders and advocates would agree to leave out of the measure of Emancipation all reference to the English and Welsh "Dissenters." The Scottish Presbyterians had been, in a measure, provided for, at the time of Queen Anne's "Union," as they still are (with the exception of the Independents); and they were, therefore, left out of the count. But, as against the English Dissenters,—the Radicals of that time,-the Tory hostility was more bitter even than against the Catholics; and, for them, there was to be no mission. Let it be understood that, in those days, the Diesenters, -though constituting a large proportion of the English population, -were even more helpless than the Irish Catholies; for, while the latter found advocates and defenders in their patriotic Protestant fellow-countrymen, the English Dissenters were despised even in their own land, and were denied all political recognition by the ruling minority. It is to the ever-lasting credit of O'Connell and the Irish agitators for Emencipation that, when this base proposition was made to them, they indignantly and unani-mously rejected it, preferring to remain in political disability themselves rather than desert or botray their follow-sufferers of other creeds. So far did their feeling on the sub-

During this period what was the attitude of the handful of English Catholics, who, equally (or rather in greater proportion, according to the paucity of their numbers), were to participate with their Irish co religionists in the benefits of Emancipation? Then, as now, they were mostly virulent Torics; and, headed by their aristocratio leaders, who, secure in their own posses-sion, cared nothing for the condition of the masses. —they actually presented petitions to Parliament against the passage of the Act of Emancipation,—declaring that they were satisfied with the existing order of things, and preferred to remain as they were, helots in the land of their rather than even a restricted measure of fice of the "Forty-shilling Freeholders," the great political mistake of his life -as he found out when too late, and which he ever afterwards regretted. It was this display of animosity also, -evinced by one of those same English Tory Catholics, on subsequent occasion, that wrung from the Liberator the significant exclamation :-"And I emancipated that fellow?-May the

privileges before the Irish people, who won them, had even the certainty of recovering

the rights of which they had been so long

THE FISHERIES QUESTION AND OTHER SUBJECTS DISCUSSED IN THE AMERICAN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The conference or the Fisheries retaliatory bill have decided to report disagreement to their respective houses, being hopelessly divided as to the limitation to be placed on the prohibi-tion of traffic. War is brewing between the two houses of Congress. The members of the Senate committee on appro priations make no concealment of their pinion that an extra session is now almost inevitable, nor do they hesitate to place the blame where they think it lies. They express great indignation at the whole later course of proceedings by the house and its manager in respect to the appropriation bills. There is tak of the passage of a resolution extending the appropriations for six months upon the basis of those of the surrent year.

In the Senate, the presiding officer present ed a message from the President in response to a resolution of the Senate, in reference to the seizure and sale of the American schooner Rebecca at Tampico, and to the resignation of the late minister to Mexico, Jackson, stating that it was not deemed "compatible with the public interest." to communicate the correspondence in either case at present.

Mr. Edmunds, from the conference commiteee on the bill respecting the fisheries, himself in which way to employ it.

made a long report as to the difficulties existing in the conference, and which pre-vented an agreement. After somediscussion the subject was temporarily dropped. The Senate bill to prohibit the mailing of news papers and other perodicals containing lottery advertisements was taken up and passed. The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, want into secret session for executive business, apparently for the purpose of resuming, with closed doors, the discussion on the report of the conference on the fishery bill. After twenty minutes of secret session

the Senate adjourned. The communication from the Secretary of State laid before the Senate to day, concerning the correspondence in the case of the schoener Rebecca and in the matter of Minister Jack son's resignation, says that while it is not thought that the public interest would be promoted by the publication of the correspondence in either case, the circumstances of the seizure of the Rebecca may be properly stated. The secretary then reviews the history of the seizure. The United States has taken the ground that the soizer. and sale of the vessel under the circumstances was a gross breach of comity and hospitality The Mexican Government maintains that the decision of the Mexican courts in the matter is final. The State department denies and contests this view and the correspondence is still in progress.

The House Labor Arbitration bill has been passed by the Scurto without amendment The house bill to prevent the employment of convict or alien labor upon public buildings or on public works or in the prepara tion of material for public buildings or pub lic works was also passed.

After recess the house, after the turmoil of

the noisiest and most confusing day of the present session, proceeded to the consideration of resolutions expressive of regrat at the demise of Representative Cole, of Maryland, and honoring his memory. Eulogistic addresses were delivered, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted. The house then went into committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

The House Labor Arbitration bill passed by the Scrate to-day is the bill introduced last session by Representative O'Neil, of Missouri. It was somewhat amended by the house before its passage by that body, but was not amended by the Senate. It now only requires the rignature of the President to become law. It provides that when differences arise between railway companies engaged in interstate transportation and their employes, which differences may impede traffic, the matter shall, at the request of either party, be settled by a board of arbitration composed of impartial citizons, one of whom shall be appointed by the company, one by the employes and the other selected by these two. The decision, a majority, of the board of arbitrators is to be find. Arbitrators is to be find. the board of arbitrators is to be final. Arbitrators are to be paid \$10 a day while

A NEW THROUGH RAILWAY.

NEW YORK, March 1 .- Articles of incorpora tion will be filled to-day for a railway company to acquire a new line now building from Brock ville, Ont., to Sault St. Maric, which is to be extended from the south side of the St. Lawrence River, opposite Brockville, through New York State to a connection with the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western Railr ad, and which is to form the Massachusetts link of an extensive system which is to bring Boston 276 miles nearer Duluth. The name of the new company will be "The Northern Pacific and Atlantic Railway Co."

REBELLIOUS HALFBREEDS.

St. John, D.T., March 1.—Serious difficulty is feared with the halfbreeds. There are in this ettlement upwards of 1,000 families of half breeds, among whom are many of Ricl's ablest lieutenants, who found it expedient to emigrate during the rebellion. They took with them a considerable number of horses and cattle. They had been taxed for these animals by the local authorities, but have steadily refused to pay the Writs were issued last week, directing Sheriff Flynn to seize sufficient goods and chuttels to cover the tax. This Flynn has been doing, but the halfbreeds have been holding meetings, and threaten vengcance. They say they will make an effort to recover their property by

CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

MARIANA, Fla., March 1 .- A cabin occupied by a negro named Barlow and his family consisting of his wife and three children, aged 3, 9 and 24 years, was burned yesterday morning. The children were burned to death.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION, WRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.-The steamer Gaelic, from Hong Kong via Honolulu, reports another outbreak of lava flow from Mauna Sos. All the craters were in great activity.

A Chinese junk from Haman to Siam recently was wrecked off the Soctray coast. Out of six hundred passengers and orew on board only six were known to have escaped.

BOULANGER'S DISMISSAL DEMAND-

LONDON, March 2.-A despatch from Paris to the Exchange Telegraph Company says it is stated there that Bismarck intends to request President Grevy to dismiss General Boulanger

from the ministry.

Parliament has been asked to grant another quarter of a million pounds for expense of the navy.

BEVOLT OF A GARRISON. LONDON, March 1 .- Despatches from Sofia say the troops of the garrison of Silistria revolted yesterday evening and pronounced against the Regency. Troops are marching to Silistria from Rustchuk, Varna and Schumla to quell he mutiny.

"That's rather a chestnut," said Jones to Tompkins, as Miss Brown said she couldn't sing because of a cold. Yes. A hoarse chesnut," said Tompkins.

No man is responsible for more than he has to bestow, whether it be of time, intelligence or power; but each one is responsible for what he does possess, and must decide for