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Mar-6, 1885.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Franchise Bill-Mr. Curran's Snooch.

The following is the Hansard report of the speech of Mr. Curran, M.P., on the Franchise Bill on Monday evening, the 27th

April : Mr. Speaker,-I desire to say a few words on the subject now before this House ; first, because of its importance ; and, secondly, because I know that, as a result of the deep strategic movements on the other side of the House, we are likely to spend the whole night here, and it may be just as well that members on both sides should express their opinion on this matter. The fact is, the observations of the speakers in the course of this debate on the other side of the House lead us to believe that whilst they may have come to a perfect understanding as to the movements they are to adopt, they are not at all in accord as to the arguments they are to employ. Now, the hon. member for West Elgin (Mr. Casey), after a great num-West high (bit. Coordy), after a great num-ber of attempts to give some expression to some idea or other, stated that it was not statesmanlike for the right hon. leader of this Government to make this an open this Government to make this an open question, entirely apart from the politics that divide the House and this country. I regret very much for his sake that he should have so very violently come into col-lision with the opinions of his own leader in the opening speech that he made upon this important Electoral Franchise Bill. The very hon. leader of the opposition furnished us with a statement made by the hon. Mr. Gladstone to this effect :

"My own opinions," says Mr. Gladstone, "upon this question, if I can describe them in rude outline, are that it is a question of immense difficulty, a question upon which nothing hasty is to be done, a question which requires absolutely to be sifted to the bot-tom, a question which should be completely dimassociated from every movement of party, and every important political consideration, and upon which the House of Commons can only, by a strict adherence to these rules, ar-

rive at a satisfactory conclusion." Now, we have furnished us by the leader of the Opposition the justification of the course that has been adopted by the right hon. leader of this Government. (Cheers.) He has left this an open question. It is one of the greatest importance; it is one of great the greatest importance; it is one of great have a recognition not money of the difficulty; it is one that requires to be of capital, of property, and of great inves-alfied; it is one that must be distors, but we have labor placed upon a particle of the second terms. This bill associated from party politics ; therefore, the right hon, leader of this Government leaves is so framed that the tenant, the right hon leader of this Government leaves is not instruct that the laborer, every class of members of both sides of the House. (Hear, hear). I think that is about all the hon. ance at the polls to the views they entertain, gentleman contrived to say during the three quarters of an hour that he spoke, with the hon. leader of the Government has done well acception of arguing one point, on which I to bring this measure forward at the present agree with him. He stated that the hon. member for South Grey (Mr. Landerkin) and He stated that the hon. others who had urged in this House that it was ridiculous to offer the franchise to were, on the edifice of our Confederation, in unmarried ladies and widows and thus affording an opportunity for the Local not extend it to married ladies, was and Federal Governments to work independ. a proposition that could not be main-I do not think that it can. In fact, tained. these who argue on this question in favor of exigencies (cheers). I believe that through the married woman suffrage remind me very out the length and breadth of the much of the two American politicians who are said to have been discussing very warmly sure, which now has been before the country some theological question, whereupon one became angry with the other and said that he for two years and a half, and which has not knew nothing at all about the subject, and evoked that hostility which hon. gentlemon opposite state it does evoke in the minds of the people at large. They have said that this that he did not even know the Lord's Prayer. His adversary wagered that he could repeat it, and he proceeded as follows :---

"Now I lay me down to sleep, I pray the Lord my soul to keep."

I pray the Lord my soul to keep." (Laughter.) "Stop," cried the other, "that bill, whether it be with respect to will do. You are the first man I ever heard those ladies to whom it is now sought that could recite the Lord's Prayer off hand." to give the franchise, they knew very well (Laughter and cheers.) Now the theology how to call public meetings to denounce the

urged against the exercise of the franchise by widows and anmarried ladies who are taxed to bear the burdens of the affairs of State, and who ought, in that sense, it seems to me, to be allowed, if they so wish, to give their views at the polls. In fact, when I take my own constituency into consideration, when I consider that in that constituency there

are very many widows and unmarried ladies who depend upon real estate, in many instances composed of small tenements, for the revenues which are to support them ; and when we consider that during the reign of the er-Finance Minister (Sir Richard Cartwright), those unfortunate ladies were de-prived of their incomes, by their houses being vacant through his fiscal policy, that they suffered greatly from the effects of that policy -I think it is, perhaps, to some extent, a hardship, that those ladies should be de-prived of recording their votas, as they certainly would record them, against the hon. gentleman's return to power during the period of their natural lives, or of the lives of any of those who will remember the disastrons effects of that policy. (Lond cheers.) But there is more than that point to be conof the ladies themselves. (Hear, hear.) My idea is that it would not elevate the ladies to have them interfere in election matters. My view is, that the ladies themselves have no desire to participate in election contests or in proceedings at the poll. I am satisfied that if you look through the annals of this country, in no place will you find that ladies for whom we have very great reverence have ever urged their claims to vote. This is, therefore, one of those questions on which I think the greatest care should be taken not to thrust a responsibility upon the ladies which they do not ask and seek ; and in view of the seconsiderations, I certainly shall record my vote against this olause of the bill, which would give the franchise to the ladies. (Choers.) As for all the rest, as I do not intend to speak again on this bill, and I will simply say there is something in this measure of which the right hon. leader of the government has a right to feel proud. We have not what is commonly called manhood suffrage, but we have true manhood suffrage in this bill. Every man who proves himself in any way a useful citizen is given the right to vote. We with capital. (Loud cheers.) and in view of this fact I feel that the right aession I do not intend to urge the very many reasons which justify the Government in thus placing the crowning stone, as it ently of each other, without being obstructed by any political combinations or temporary country there is a feeling of satisfaction with the general principles and details of the mea-

[For THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.] THE CAPTURED FLAG.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC OHRONICLE.

this case is

Only the stare of the choerless walls. Only the stifted ery of pain, Only the scanty light that falls In through the hospital's narrow pane.

No one to smooth the death-dowed hair Or touch the brow with a gentle hand ; Friendless and dying—but, Oh ! so fair, The soldier lay in a sunny land.

Anon the pain-drawn lips would smile As happy scenes would come again, Or by gone triumphs rest a while Like sunlight on the clouded brain ; Now 'twas the heat of the deadly charge Where hand and courage must not lag-The Northern colors float at large-A wild hurrah !--- the captured flag.

Poor lad I 'twas bravely won, they said The Northern ensign bit the dust, And Federal steel his bosom bled

As grape-shot on our columns burst. And, as the memory swiftly passed, A sigh of pain the soldier gave.

And now by darker visions lit The failing cause—the dire defeat— Columbia's burning homesteads flit By bloody frays and quick retreat. And as the muttering fainter grows, The lengthening shadows slowly drag Athwart a soul that dimmer glows-The hero of the captured flag.

Outside " Libby Prison" walls The Summer smiled with languid grace ; Inside, straggling sunlight falls With pity on each anguished face. Peaceful the dead Confederate's brow, The star of Erin softly shines, When captured flags her sons endow Beneath the croon of Southern pines. GRACE O'BOYLE, Ottawa.



GLADSTONE'S SPEECH ON THE MOTION FOR THE VOTE OF CREDIT.

He Defines England's Postion Very Clearly-She will Maintain Her Engagements and Preserve Her Honor.

LONDON, April 28.-The House of Commons on Monday evening, at Mr. Gladstone's request, rejected, by a vote of 229 to 186, the motion made by the opposition to separate the vote of credit. This motion called for a division of the vote for expenses of the Soudan enterprise, and another for special preparations account. The object of this motion was to secure a debate on the government's Soudan policy, by questioning the outlay of that part of the credit which would by its division have been applicable to the expenses of the Khartoum expedition. The house then went into committee of supply, and the vote of credit as a whole being up, Mr. Gladstone explained the government's object in asking for it. He disposed of any probable discussion of the Soudan question by a short and powerful argument. In this he urged that it was now the paramount duty of the government "to hold the British forces in the Soudan available for service wherever the call of duty and honor may take them in the service of the British Empire." The utterance was received with cheers. Mr. Gladstone continued as follows :- " I now evoked that hostility which hon, gentlemon come to the subject of the preparations with regard to which I have heard with great satisfaction assurances of honorable gentlemeasure is unpopular. If so, why have they men opposed to the government that they are not adopted the means they know so well to establish that? Whether it be as regards disposed to forward in every way the grant of funds to us (cheers from opposition benches), which to the best of our mind and indement are required for the maintenance of what I on a former occasion described as a national and Imperial policy. (Cheers.) Certainly an of hon, gentlemen opposite is just about as measure, but they have not dared to do it. adequate sense of our obligations to our In-deep as the theology of these two American (Cheers). They are calling matting and it. dian empire has never yet been exclusively claimed by any one party in the State. In my opinion he would be guilty of a moral offence and gross political folly who should endeavor to claim on behalt of his own party any superiority in that respect over those who are habitually opposed to him. (Cries of hear, hear.) It is an imperial policy in which we are engaged. (Cheers.) In respect to this voto I have heard that there are comments upon its smallness, but it is the largest vote of credit asked for within the last seventy years except that in the time of the Crimean war, and is contemporaneous with a large increase in the annual estimates for the army and navy. It is also possible that it will receive a considerable addition from the £4,500,000 we put down as likely to be spent in the Soudan, and more important still, it must be borne in mind that this case is primarily an Indian case, a case of military preparation. Those who might want to know what is the total amount of the charge now going forward as likely to be entailed by present preparations would require to know what we ourselves do not know, namely, what will be the cost of the vigorous and effective measures which, as we hope and believe, 'are being taken in India to meet its share of the present obligations. (Cheers.) A domand for information is always a plausible domand, often a reasonable demand, never a demand to be treated with anything but respect. Let us consider what is the present position and what is the mode of conduct of the government adapted to that position? It is not a case of war. There is no war before us, actual, or, I may even perhaps say, proximate, though I am slow to deal with epithets, which are of course liable to some latitude of interpretation. I am not called upon to define, and I would find great difficulty in detining, since it does not stand upon any choice of mine or of my colleagues, the degree of danger that may be before us. We have labored, and we continue to labor, for an honorable settlement by pacific means. (Cheers). But one thing I will venture to say with regard to that sad contingency, an outbreak of war, a rupture of relations between two great powers like Russia and England, one thing I will say with great strength of conviction and great earnestness of purpose, in my endeavor to impress it upon the committee, that we will strive to conduct our-selves to the end of this diplomatic controversy in such a way as that if, unhappily, it is to end in violence or rupture, we may at least be able to challenge the verdict of civilized mankind, upon a review of the correspondence, upon a review of the demands and refasals, to say whether we have or not done all that men could do, by every just and honorable effort, to prevent the plunging of two such countries, with all the millions that own their sway, into bloodshed and strife. (Loud cheers.) In my opinion the question before the committee is a simple and very narrow one. What I present to you is

duty so to prepare, and, therefore, if I am asked for more information, my answer is this: It is impossible for us to give you full information. We could not at this moment open up the correspondence that has been going on. We could not lay before you unsifted information and rumors that have reached us. We could not enable you by any possibility to judge of a question that has not yet reached a state of maturity for judgment. The evidence is not complete. The development is simply going forward. Do not let us too sanguinely point to a favorable issue. Do not let us despair that reason and justice may on both sides prevail over narrower and more unworthy feeling. (Cheers:) We cannot give you all the information we possess. If we did give it, it would not place you in a position for a conclusive judgment. Were we to give part, we should infallibly mislead you, and therefore we stand simply upon what are patent and notorious faots with which the whole world is acquainted. There is cause, and abundant cause, for preparation. (Hear, hear.) Shall I now very few words sketch rapidly and slightly the outlines of those patent and notorions facts ? The starting point of our movement in

OUR OBLIGATION OF HONOR

to the Ameer, who stands between us and any other consideration of policy. But our obligations to him are not absolute. We are not chliged-God forbid we should ever obliged-to defend him or any body else, were he rushed into a course of tyranny against the just resentment of his of persons without conscience or character, subjects-we are not bound to sustain him in any course of evil ; but we have a contingent obligation to give him our aid and support, and I think everyone who hears me will say that that obligation should be fulfilled in no stinted manner, (hear, hear) if it really be a living objection, contingent only really be a living objection, contingent only intemperance safely and quietly in upon this one condition, that his conduct the small minority as has happened is such that we can houestly approve it. elsewhere. Moderate drinkers, we may say This is the present condition of affairs in en passant, can vote for modorate drinking connection with the Ameer of Afghanistan. have stated distincly to the house that there have been full communications between him anp the Viceroy of India, and that the lan-guage he holds and the principles he annonuces are those which absolutely entitled him to call upon us to act in con cert and in council with him, to act for him, and, as we can, with him, to protect him in the possession of his just right. (Cheers.) Well, with this view, a plan was formed for the delimitation of the frontier between Afghanistan and what was only yesterday the Turkoman country, but what has now become, by rapid process, Russian territory. We have made very rapid progress ourselves in various quarters of the world, and the idea which, beyond all. I desire to carry along with me, at every step of this painful and anxious process, is a determination to make every allowance and concession to those with whom we are dealing that we should claim for ourselves. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, I will only say that this territory has rapidly become Russian, and that Russia is now in immediate contact with Afghanistan, and that the plan

made for the delimitation of Afghan territory has, unhappily, been frustrated, to this ex-tent, that it has not yet taken effect in action. The circumstances of the delay may have to be carefully examined hereafter. I am not about to examine them now, or make the delay a matter of charge, but I must

POINT OUT A NOTOBIOUS FACT,

that it allowed for military advances upon debated grounds that were obviously and on the face of them in a high degree dangerous to peace and daugerous to the future settle-ment of the question. "However, we set our-selves to bring about an agreement with a little wine for his stomach's sake, for there might in a great degree be neutralized. That such nourishment. There is an old and a agreement was concluded on the 16th March, good saying, "Always eat when you drink," although it has passed by the date of the 17th and this double nourishment will prevent March, inasninch as I think that was the drunkeuness. date on which it was telegraphed to Sir Peter enant and a consideration. The covenant was that Russian troops should not advance or attack provided the Afghan troops did not advance or attack. That was the covenant. There followed a reservation that, unless in case of some extraordinary accident, such as a disturbance in l'endjeh, the statu quo should romain undisturb-ed. I well recollect the feeling the just as much entitled to insert reservations on our side. I only now refer to this matter in which we have endeavored to proceed, a spirit of liberal construction and interpretation, above all, by a strict inspection of intoxicawherever we thought we could apply it without sacrifice of honor or duty. Exceptions might have been taken to that reservation as covering large contingencies, had we been inclined to examine it in a spirit of cavilling and criticism. But we determined to give credit, and we thought it our duty to give credit to the parties to that agreement, and we acted upon that duty, and I did not in this house say one word to impute evil color to that reservation. We thought it our duty to give that construction to the reservation, and I do not say that con-struction is shown to have been wrong. Come what may (hear, hear), I am bound to say that although the House was somewhat startled by that reservation, I believe the agreement was accepted by the House as a binding covenant, involving great issues. There were thousands of men on one side standing for their country, and on the other what they thought their pairiotic duty placed in a position of dangerous con-tiguity. This ongagement came between the danger and the people exposed to it, and we believed it would be recognized as one of the most sacred covenants over made between two great nations and that there would be rivalry between the two powers to sift the incident that followed to the end and ascertain how it has come about and who and where

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH ON THE SCOTT ACT. HIS OBJECTIONS THERETO AND HIS REA-

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SONS. Archbishop Lynch writes to the editor of the Globe as follows :----

SIR,-I wish to give an answer through your columns to the frequent applications made to me in reference to the Scott act. I am even reproached with favoring intemper ance by not assisting the promoters of this act. I shall give a general answer to all. I have, as well as my priests, exercised all my influence to suppress intemperance, and, thank God, we have no reason to be discouraged at our efforts. Drunkenness is not the besetting sin of our good Canadian people. We have less drunkenness in Canada, I think, than in any other country of the same latitude. If we had a population of character such as is reported of that of Glusgow, Edinburgh, London, or a city in Ireland, we should then vote for any act that would suppress the terrible scandal of intemperance. We doubt very much whether this partial prohibition, by counties, will dollall the good which the promoters of the Scott act could wish. The difficulty of enforcing the act will be very great; it will require a cordon of police around the counties and a host of spice

through them to detect illicit manufacturers and vendors of poisonous stuff that they will sell for liquor that will quickly bring on delirium tremens, and finally insanity and other miseries, so that instead of one respectable vendor of safe liquors there will be a host who will traffic in this poisonous liquor, which will cause a greater evil than that which some people desire to have suppressed I am quite sure that the example of the immense part of our population by their exhortations' and societies will put down in and moderate selling, but their pretensions should not allow them to vote for total prohibition. It is difficult to enforce any more virtue on an unwilling people ; they will always claim the right of doing as they please provided they do not injure their neighbors. The Catholic Church has encouraged voluntary temperance by the means of associations, and the Pope has even granted indulgences

for these tamperance societies. One of the great causes of intemperance is weakness of constitution and poverty of blood. Give to the laboring man fair wages by which he can have a comfortable breakfast in the morning of meat instead of a little tea and bread, often without butter, and there will be little craving for strong drink, and hence less intemperance. Men working in our foundries and factories require strong nourishment, and if they had a good howl of soup for their din-ner or lunch there would be less craving for strong drink.

In the vine-growing countries there is very little drunkenness, we must except the north of France and Belgium, where the cultivation of the vine, owing to the climate, is not successful.

Let the government have conscientions inspectors of liquors, and also punish all adulterations most severely, and we should not have many cases of habitual drunkenness and delirium tremens. Let the government also punish severely a repetition of public drunkenness by confinement in gaol with hard labor even by compelling the offender to clean the streets.

It has been asserted that the use of wine is prohibited in the Bible. This is not the case. Our Divine Redeemer instituted one of his Russia by which we hoped that those dangers are persons of weak constitutions that require

A Letter of Thanks.

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Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham; Very dear Madam : My wife Arie A. Green has suffered with a displacment which caused her unknown pains till I had almost given up all hopes of finding any relief for her. But the Guiding spirit referred me to your Vegetable Compound. I went 12 miles to purchase a bottle and the first two doses gave her immediate relief, and after the use of the first bottle she declared herself a new person, two bottles entirely cured her. Your medicine is invaluable to me. It was indeed a messenger of peace in my house, it cured my wife, and God knows I am the happiest man alive today. Words cannot express our feelings towards you. GEO. W. GRREN, Campti, La.

Friend of Women.

This title is often applied to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., by happy wives and mothers who have been cared of distress-ing disorders and relieved of pain and suffering by Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Mrs. L. H_____ of Strother, S. C., says in a recent letter : "Your medicine has done me so much good that I don't think I can stop taking it until I am entirely well. I owe all my good feelings to you. The doctor can't get any credit for curing me, it is your medi-cine that has done me more good than anything I have ever taken."

Worlds of Good.

Probably no other woman in the World receives so many " letters of thanks" as Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., Mrs. B-of Enfield, N. H., says: "I will simply may that your Vegetable Compound is all you re-commend it to be. It has done me Worlds of good." Another lady writes from Ottawa as follows: "I have just to day bought the seventh bottle of your Vegetable Compound, have used two boxes of Pills and several packages of your Sanative Wash, and think it but right to tell you how much good I derived from your medicines. They are a regular God-scad. All the pains and aches have almost disappeared, my stomach is much stronger too and I feel myself improved every way.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is propared at Lynn, Mass. Price 31. Six bottles for \$6. Sold by all druggists. Sont by mail, postage paid, in form of Pills or Lozenges on receipt of price as abova. Mrs. Pinkham's " Guide to Health" will be mailed free to any Lady sending stamp. Lotters con-tidentially answered.

BREVITIES.

Several Florida hotels are already making preparation to close for the season.

A colored man named Williams, residing at Columbia, Fla., is reported to be 116 years old.

Senator Pendleton's father was Alexander Hamilton's second in the latter's duel with Aaron Burr.

Henry Bergh has three sons, all of whom are interested in their father's philanthropical projects.

Lords Dufferin, Wellesley and Mayo, each of whom has been Governor-General of India, were born in Ireland.

No man, it is said, can enlist in the regular army of China until he has shown his courage by having a tooth pulled.

The noted Arab chieftain, Abd-el-Kader; always maintained that the two great enumics of the horse were rest and fat.

Jacksonville, Fla., comes forward with a lady who has been a wife, a mother, a widow and a wife again all in the same year.

War departments are interested in a new kind of gunpowder, which is brown in color, and when fired produces but little smoke.

At Shiga Ker, Japan, there resides a dwarf, only 17 inches high and thirty-six years old, who is well oducated and a good writer.

The only animals known on the Bermudas

politicians. If either of the hon. gentlemen | one section of the Dominion, the purpose of opposite had taken up, for instance, the child's catechism in the Catholic church, he would have found that one of the first duties of the wife is the first duties of the wife is to obey. If he had taken up the prayer book of the English church at the marriage ceremonies, he would have found, after the question " Wilt thou have this man ?" etc., the promise to love, honor and obey, etc. (cheers). Therefore, we have, both in the Protestant and Catholic churches, laid down, in the elementary books, that are supposed to be in the hands of everyone in this House and in this country, the doctrine that it is the wife's place to obey; and consequently, we can hardly understand how she is going to obey when she marches to the poll and votes in an opposite direction to her husband ; but on the other hand, if she were to obey him, by voting for his candidate, we would begiving two votes to the husband instead of one. Now, the hon, member for West Ontario (Mr. Edgar) has also favored the House with an exhibition of his skill. He has repeated the arguments pro and con, and stated that he had not been able to make up his mind as yet, but he would make it up before the end of the debate. I trust that he has a mind to make up. (Hear, hear.) But his speech reminded me very forcibly of the course that has been adopted by that great organ of the Liberal party in this country, the Toronto Globe. When this bill first came before the country some two years and a-half ago, the Globe, with which some people insinuate that the hon. gentleman is connected, had an article upon the subject of this Franchise Bill. That journal opened the campaign by an attack upon the general principles of the

bill, but on the 16th April, 1883, it stated : "It will be noticed that the conferring of the franchise upon unmarried women is the only liberal feature in the Bill. As to that feature of it, we are pleased to say it is a truly liberal measure."

That was the argument of the Globe on 16th enunciated in it, there is not one iota of difference between that clause to day and what it was the first time it was introduced into this House. But last week the same Toronto Globe in another leading article, said :

"It is highly probable that the clauses which would extend the franchise to women were put in by Sir John as a cheap means of earning popularity in some quarters, and that he never had any idea of getting them passed into law. His bill. as introduced, would give votes to young, inexperienced women, and withhold the suffrage from all married women, thus branding the married state as disgraceful, or at least as a condition of inferiority."

This is the comment upon the very clause which, two years and a half ago, this very same journal sulogised as being a truly liber. al measure. (Hear, hear, and cheers). The question of female franchise has been so ably discussed, the arguments pro and con have been so fully presented, that I think it would be very inexpedient to intrude further remarks upon the House. I will mere-ly say that in so far as L am concerned I have given this subject a great deal of consideration since it was first introduced by the leader of the Government, in the first session of this Parliament. Cer-sions, are some of the effects of tainly, if we take purely abstract reasoning alone, there is nothing, I believe, that can be, worms with Dr. Low's Worm Syrup. as not not it your bounden alone, there is nothing, I believe, that can be, worms with Dr. Low's Worm Syrup.

deep as the theology of those two American (Cheers.) They are calling meetings now in which we know very well the great leaders of the party will be the first to disavow, but which I am satisfied they will be particularly careful to take the full henefit of when the proper time and the opportunity present themselves. (Loud cheers.)

COL. OUIMET'S TROUBLES.

Col. Onimet has followed up his legal procedure against the Times of this city by taking an action for damages against E. E. Sheppard, the nominal head of the News, a paper published in Toronto. This paper pub-lished an article in which such serious assertions were made concerning Col. Onimet as to justify an action for libel against the Times, which merely reprinted it. The damages are laid at \$50,000. The News is one of the Riordan ventures, and was at one time a species of evening edition of the Mail. How far Mr. Sheppard will be found responsible in the matter is doubtful, but a legal gentleman connected with the matter stated to our reporter that the action may bring out the ownership of the News and the relations it bears to the Mail proprietors in rather a strong light.

ANOTHER TRUNK MYSTERY.

PITTSBURG, May 1.—A trunk from which in unbearable stench emanated was burst open at the Union depot this evening, and ound to contain the body of a man about thirty years of age in an advanced stage of decomposition. The face was badly discolored and bloated. The trunk was a common one, and evidently had not been used before. It arrived from Chicago this morning, but no person called to claim it. The baggage master noticed a peculiar smell when he was unloading it, but no attention was paid until this ovening. The body had been bent al-most double and forced into the trunk. A hemp cord was drawn so tightly around the neck, arms and legs that it cut deeply into April, 1883. As regards this particular the flesh. There were no marks of violence clause of the bill, as regards the principle on the holy and there was nothing to faron the body, and there was nothing to farnish a clue to its identity except an international money order in favor of Filippo Larvso for \$25, drawn at Chicago February 21th. The body was that of a short, heavily built man with smooth face, and had evidently been in the trunk thirty-six hours.

A SECRET AGENT TO ROME.

ROME, April 29.-The English Government has sent a secret agent to sound the Vatican as to the Pope's willingness to give the Prince of Wales an audience. The Prince would have a double object in coming here: First, to arrive at an understanding with the Vatican in regard to the Irish bishops; second, to persuade Italy to form an alliance with England.

A theological discussion about eggs is thus told by a religious paper of Richmond, Va. : "Ought we to let our hens lay on Sunday?" a sister asked me, and I said : "Yes, but you ought to give the Sunday eggs to missions," and she did it.

A CASE FOR PREPARATION.

Is there or is there not any cause for preparations? Look at the facts before us, try them by that test and no other. Do not urge your own foregone conclusions as to the miscon-duct of Russia or any one. Do not enter in the judicial part of the case only; but look into that part of it which is prudential-upon that aspect of the case, and that alone, asking for

THE SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC.

were the persons upon whom the responsi-

bility for it rested.

WILKESDARKE, May 1.-The epidemic at Plymouth is now said to be of a much more serious nature than supposed. One hundred and thirty new cases have been reported since yesterday, making in all over six hundred persons prostrated with the disease. Although the majority of the sufferers are improving, this is attributed to the cool weather. The average death rate is about three daily. The new cases are said to be of a milder form. At Nanticoke the, disease has made its appearance to a slight extent and two deaths have occurred.

FATAL EARTHQUAKES.

VIENNA, May 1 .- Shocks of earthquake vere felt here to day and in several districts and Styriar.

NATIONAL PILLS are sugar coated, mild but thorough, and are the best Stomach and Liver

We largely depend for wine for sacramen-

Lumsden. The agreement consisted of a cov- | tal purposes upon vineyards in the southwestern part of Ontario, bordering on Lake Eric, and we hope that such an industry will not be disturbed, as we can rely fully on the integrity of those gentlemen who keep these vineyards not to adulterate the wine.

1 shall not enter into the financial difficulty that will attend the enforcement of the Scott act. Tons of thousands will be thrown ed. I well recollect the feeling the mention of that reservation created in the house. The same feeling had been reserved in public necessity for the Scott Act, all these public necessity for the Scott Act, all these our own minds. It was obvious that we were inconveniences should be overlooked. I have not heard of a single county in Optario where the people are so besotted as to require the order to describe as well as I can the spirit in Act. The few drunkards that are amongst us can be reformed by good nourishment, and,

> ting liquors. JOHN JOSKPH LINCH, Archbishop of Toronto

AMERICAN OPINIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 1.-Congressman Randall says there is no likelihood of an extra session of Congress in case of an outbreak of war between Russia and England. He, however, does not think either power wants to fight.

NEW YORK, May 1.-The World's Wash ugton despatch says Bayard proposed to send Ceiley to Russia, but the President strongly bjected. The Russian mission at present is regarded as one of the most important of the leading missions. Bayard then compromised the matter by putting up his friend for the Austrian mission; the President did not seriously object, as Bayard made such a point about it. The appointment will result in a partisan discussion in the Senate next winter.

NILE BOATMEN SICK.

LONDON, May 1.-Several Canadian boat-men, including Col. Kennedy, have been attacked by smallpox since their arrival in London.

CRITICISING THE BUDGET. LONDON, May 1.—The discussion of the budget in the lobby of commons discloses much discontent among Irish and Scotch members, whose grievance is the disproportion between the whiskey and beer duties, the whiskey tax being increased a half-penny per glass, and the lieer tax only three farth-

inga per gallon.

For an able bodied man to be caught a third time begging was considered a crime deserving death, according to an old law in Eng-land, which remained in force for sixty years. The poor man might not change his master at his will or wander. from place to place. If out of employment, preferring to be idle, he might be demanded for work by any master of the "oraft" to which he belonged, and compelled to work whether he would or no. If oaught begging once, being neither aged nor infirm, he was whipped at the cart's tail. If caught a second time his ear was slit or bored through with a hot iron. If it only to his own hurt and to that of others, he suffered death as a felon.

hurry nor to spring from stair to stair. They that about 80 per cent of the passenger traffic the should step firmly, leisurely and keep erect. both ways is on foot.

are rats and mice brought by ships and bats blown from the main land. Birds, however, are numerous.

The exhibition of musical instruments at London is to include a huge drum, anciently used for religious ccremonies at the Imperial Court in Kioto.

San Francisco has a citizen, the owner of considerable real estato, from which ho derives a large income, who peddles fruit about the streets.

What is said to be the lagest diamond in the world is about to be cut in Amsterdam. It was recently found in South Africa, and weighs 475 carats.

Figure heads for bows of ships are going out of use. Where, in 1860, there were in Boston six carvers of these heads now there is only one. Sailors are fond of poking fun at them, and often a ship comes into port with a pipe in the mouth of the winged cherub on her bow.

Chickens, two minutes after they have left the eggs, will follow with their eyes the movement of crawling insects and peck at them, judging distance and direction with al-most infallible accuracy. They will instino-tively appreciate sounds, readily running toward an invisible hen hidden in a box when they hear her "call."

Although one foot seems an insignificant advantage in a race of twenty-five miles, yet that was the exact distance by which a sprinter won such a contest in Bath, Me., several weeks ago; while more recently in Florida a wager was made that a yacht could go twenty miles in two hours, and was won by exactly seventeen seconds.

An English lockmaker has constructed a key which he claims is capable of opening 22,600 patent lever locks, all of which differ in their wards or combinations. As described the key weighs three ounces, is nickel plated, and is said to be the result of three years labor on the part of the inventor in making drawings of the different wards and combinations.

Celluloid, or a splendid imitation of it, is now made from potatoes, which are boiled in water containing 8 per cent of sulpharic scid. The resulting pasty mass is then deprived of its adherent moisture by pressure, and is afterward molded into any required form. It is said that good billiard balls can be made of this substance, and that pipe-bowls manufac-tured from it are difficult to distinguish from. meerschaum.

A correspondent who has had a quarter of a century's experience in traveling in hot countries writes to the London Globe: "A. man should always try to do as long as ever he can in the early part of the day without drinking; if he once tastes water he becomes thirsty again in half an hour. I have often, ridden hard, under a blazing sun, in clouds of dust, from daylight until 11 o'clock, but once tempted to take drink have not been able to abstain for an hour at a time."

The report on the day census of the city of London states that the number of passengers entering the city during twenty four. hours. of the Alps. Several houses were damaged, caught a third time, being thereby proved to via the four most important thoroughfares and a number of women killed at Kindberg be of no use upon this earth, but to live upon are as follows : London Bridge, 78,943; Holborn, 55,222; Whitechapel or Aldgate High street, 49,405 : Temple Bar, 45,918. It is assumed that about the same number leave An athlete advises stair climbers not to the olty in twenty four hours as enter, it, and