A CUSHLA GAL MACUREE. MICHAEL DORENY.

The following noble stanzas were written by the late Colonel Michael Doneny in the fall of 1848, while he was a fugitive from British rule, among the Comeragh mountains. Machree" or "The Harp that once through Tara's Halls":-

The long, long wished for hour had come, Yet come, Maetore, in vain, And left thee but the faded home Of serrow and of pain;
My light of life, my lonely love, Thy portion, sure, must be-Man's scorn below, God's wrath above, A Cushia Gal Machres!

Twas told of thee the world around, That hoped of thee by all, That with one gallant sunward bound Thoud'at break long ages' thrall; Thy faith was tried, alas! and those Who periled all for thee Were cursed and branded as thy foes, A Cashla Gal Machree!

What fate is thine, unhappy isle, That even the trusted few Should pay thee back with hate and guile When most they should be true! Twas not our strength or spirit failed-The men who'd strike for thee, And loved thee truly, never qualled, A Cushla Gal Machree!

I' to given thee manhood's early prime, And manhood's waning years, I've blessed thee in my sunniest time And shed for thee my tears; And, mother, the' thou'st cast away The con who'd die for thee, My fondest wishes ever pray

For Cushla Gal Machree!

I've tracked for thee the mountain sides And slept within the brake. More lonely than the swan that glides O'er Lua's fair lake; The rich have spurned me from their door Because I'd set thee free! Yet do I love thee more and more, A Cushla G d Macree!

I've run the outlaw's brief career, And borne his load of ill, His troubled rest, his waking fear. With proud sustaining will; And should his last dark chance befall, Even that will welcome be, a death I'll love thee more than all, A Cushla Gal Machree!*

* "Bright darling of my heart." Ireland allegorically addressed.

HOLY LAND.

LEO XIII. -- FOR A PERPETUAL MEMORY OF THE ACT.

Vicar on earth, although unworthy, of our Lord and Seviour Jesus Christ, Who delivered Himself up for the redemption of the | the savings on expenditure, gave a total world by becoming obedient unto death, even the death of the Cross. We, in the midst of the grave and multiplied cares of the Supreme Aposto'ate, which absorb us, still desire to apply our special vigilance and our pastoral solicitude to the preservation and safekeeping, with all possible care and ventration, of all the monuments which remain of so great and holy a mystery in the city of Jerusalem and the neighboring country, and also to watch that the orders and instructions wisely giver, on this matter by the Roman Pontiffs, our predecessors, shall be fully carried out.

Indeed, io a long time, and from the earl! eat days, the Sovereign Pontiffs, turning their eyes towards those places crimsoned with the Precious Blood of the God-Man, reged the Catholic nations to take possession of the Tomb of Christ; when these Holy I laces had again fallen under the control of the infidels, and the Friers Minor of the Order of St. Francis alone had permission to be their guardians, the Popes never ceased to look, as much as they possibly could, after their preservation, and to provide, according to circumstances, for the needs of those Religious, who could not be driven from their glorious work by persecutions, by vexations or by the most cruel tortures.

Repeatedly the Popes have urgently recommended, either by word of mouth or by Litters Apostolic, to the Patriarchs, Bishops and other Ordinaries of the entire world, to prevail on the faithful confided to their care to collect alms for the preservation of the Holy Places. On this very point they laid down special rules in several Apostolic Letters, sometimes under the form of Bulls, sometimes under the form of Briefs, and with unanimous accord they directed all the dicceases of the world, under precent of obedience, to set apart certain days every year for the collection, by the faithful, of alms for the

Holy Places.
Finally, Plus VI. of happy memory, our predecessor, in his Bull, Inter catera divin-orum judiciorum obdita arcana, of July 31, 1778, ordered all the Bishops to recommend four times a year to the charity of the faithful, the wants of the Holy Land.

In our days, our beloved son, Bernardin of Portogrunto, Minister General of the Order of Friars Minor of the Observance, has laid before us the facts that the necessities have increased of late years, and that the resources received recently from the faithful have not been sufficient to keep up the Holy Places, especially because, a hundred years having passed since the constitution of Pius I., a number of bishops let it go unheeded as if it had fallen into disuse, and no longer exhort the faithful, with the solicitude that is becoming, to contribute to the fund for the Holy Land. He has also addressed to us an humble and urgent entreaty that We, in the plenitude of Our Apostolic Authority, should make some new directions on this subject.

Therefore, desiring to grant this petition, and on account of the particular interest which We feel for the preservation of the proposal relating to the duty on wine 200 square miles.

and military expenses in Burmah.

Holy Places, in virtue of Our Apostolic Authority, We decree, by these presents and forever, that Our Venerable Brethree, the Patriarche, Archbishops, Bishops and other Ordinaries of the whole world shall be bound, under holy chedience, to see that in every parochial church in their respective diocese The balled can be sung to the air of "Gea the needs of the Holy Land be recommended to the charity of the faithful, at least once a year, that is, on the Friday of Holy Week, or on some other day every year, at the choice of each Ordinary.

By the same authority, We expressly prohibit and interdict any one from changing in any manner the destination of the alms collected for the Holy Land, to apply them to other purposes. Besides, We ordain that the proceeds of the collection, made as has been ordered, shall be sent by the Parish Priest to the Bishop, and by the Bishop to the nearest Superior of the Order of St. Francis, who is a Commissary of the Holy Land Finally, We desire that this Superior shall, according to custom, forward as soon as possible the Alms to Jorusalem to the Father Custodian of the

Given at Rome, near St. Peter's, under the ring of the Fisherman, the 26th of December, 1887, in the tenth year of our Pontificate.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

Mr. Goschen's Propositions-The Biggest Eusplus, Combined With the Greatest Reduction of the Public Debt.

LONDON, March 26 .- Mr. Goschen, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the budget in the House of Commons this evening. The House was crowded. Mr. Goschen said that the Local Government Bill gave a special interest to the present budget. Hitherto, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had had to consider chiefly the claims of tax-payers. On this occasion the claims of the rate-payer had to be considered. The total expenditure for the current year had been £87,427,000, showing a saving of 1123,000 on the budget estimate, and of £612,000 over the preceding year. The revenue also presents a satisfactory account. The total was £89,589,000, being £1,454,000 more than the estimate. (Cheere.) Coming to the details of the budget, the customs on tobacco showed a reduction in ravenue of 595,000 pounds, but the actual consumption had increased under the rearranged outy to the advantage of the ceneumer, who now consumed more to acco and less water than before. The decline in revenue from spirits and wine had stopped for the first time in many years.

THE TOTAL INCREASE IN REVENUE bad been £300,000 from spirits and £1.120,000 from stamps and succession duties over last year. This was the most promising field for BRIEF OF OUR HOLY FATHER LEO the exchequer resper. Tale showing was also proof of the general prosperity of the country, the increased revenue for stamps capecially indicating a revival of trade. Of the income tax he could not speak with satisfaction, as the yield had been less than that of any year since 1884. To sum up the excoss of revenue over the estimate, added to

> REALIZED SURPLUS OF £265,000. the greatest since 1874 (cheers). He had begun the year with a balance on hand of £5,950 000 and had ended it with & balance of £7,438,000. He had a special reason for desiring a handsome balance, his object being to provide for those etockholders who might prefer to be paid off under the Consols Conversion act thatead of taking new stock. These seven millions would meet any emergener. Coming to the national debt, they had

DECREASED THEIR LIABILITIES DURING THE YEAR

by £7,601,000, the largest sum paid off during any year since 1872. (Cheere.) Dealing next with the estimates for the coming year, he said it was calculated that the total expen diture would be £85,910,000, a decrease of £512,000 as compared with the present year. The revenue as estimated would be £89 287,000, giving a surplus of £2,377,000 over the expenditures. They proposed to devote from this amount to the local county authorities the sum of £1,125,000. This would leave a balance of £1,252,000. They desired to take a penny off the income tax, and as the balance was not sufficient they proposed to raise enough by various minor taxes, including a duty of one shilling per cent. on the transfer of certain fugitive stocks, a sixpenny stamp on contract notes, a duty of one pound upon every pleasure horse, and of five pounds upon race horses, a tax on the issue of new companies of one pound per £1,000 capital, and a duty of five shilllings per dozen on bottled wines. By these means they would obtain surplus enough to enable them

TAKE A PENNY OFF THE INCOME TAX. (Cheers.) They had still a surplus of \$212,-000, which he surrendered to the local authorities budget, which would further get £84,000 from new licenses. Here he entered upon a complicated and detailed explanation as to how the Imperial taxation and loca taxation were separated. Referring to Imperial measures to fortify ports and coaling stations, he stated that it was the intention of the Government to utilize the revenue derived from the Suez caral shares amount ing to £570,000 yearly, raising on this sum a loan of £2,300,000 to meet the expenditures for fortifications. In this way they would avoid placing the slightest burden upon the taxpayers. (Cheers.) Mr. Goschen concluded his speech which lasted four hours and abounded in intricate details by thanking the House for the close attention with which

it had listened to him. Mr. Childers, who was himself formerly chancellor of the exchequer, complimented Mr. Goschen upon the lucidity of his statement considering the involved matters with which he had to deal.

ought to be passed without delay, but not the lucome tax proposal, which involved the subequent sanction of a number of other taxos. The debate was continued. Mr. Goschen's

proposals commanded the admiration of the lobbies. It is expected they will be recisted in some miner points, but in the main will be accepted. The Chancellor's statement has greatly enhanced his reputation. Replying to Mr. Nolan, an Irish member,

Mr. Goschen suid he most sincerely desired that Ireland should have a fair share of the reductions in taxation. He was quite ready to discuss the matter with Mr. Molan with the view of readjusting the tables, if a change was found necessary. Giving further details as to minor changes in the method of taxation. he announced that he hoped in the course of the session to introduce a bill providing for the collection of the income tax by inland revenue officers.

In reply to further criticisms, he admitted that the budget did not rival the great budgets of Mr. Gladstone, but said it was impossible to further simplify taxation or reduce the duties of imports, although some duties, especially that on tobacco, were still too bigb

The resolution increasing the duties on wine was adopted.

Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, asked the house to sanction a bill to expedite business in the Irish Land Courts by the appointment of assessors to assist the Judges.

SOUGHT A TERRIBLE DEATH.

AN INSANE WOMAN SOAKS HER CLOTHES IN COAL OIL AND SETS HERSELF ON FIRE.

PARKERSBUBG, W. Va., March 24 —Information reached here to-day of the terrible suicide of Mrs. Joseph Parker near Stewartstown. She was a young woman, with a husband and three children. For some time on account of prolonged physical infirmities, she had become very much depressed in mind, and at times required close watching to prevent her from doing violence to heraelf. Yesterday she took advantage of her husband's absence to kill herself in the following terrible manner :--

Leaving her infant with a servant, she repaired to a stable and saturated her clothing with coal oil. Then she lighted a match and set herself on fire. The pain apparently restored her to her gennes, A tew minutes afterward she came from the building, on fire from head to foot. The servant, who was still helling the child, rushed up to save her, but the woman beat her off with one hand and with the other made frontic efforts to clasp her infant to her arms. The serto class her infant to her arms. The ser-upon by all great church occasions to occupy vant threw down the child and endeavored the pulpit. While he was a young seminto smother the flames, when the woman ran arian in St. Louis he gained to great a away.

Two men came to the rescue, and she was sourced with nearly all her clothing burned off and her body horribly storched. Her hair was burned off and her face presented a terrible appearance, one eye being closed. When medical aid reached her she was more contrast to the small, attenuated Cardinal aid reached her she was more contrast to the small, attenuated Cardinal aid reached her she was more contrast to the small, attenuated Cardinal aid reached her she was more contrast to the small, attenuated Cardinal aid reached her she was more contrast to the small aid reached her she was more contrast to the small attenuated Cardinal aid reached her she was more contrast to the small attenuated Cardinal aid reached her she was more contrast to the small attenuated Cardinal aid reached her she was transferred to the Section of Philadelphia he has gained golden opinions in the pulpit as in society. than ever, and resisted all efforts to case her hours. The men who pursued her were burned in their efforts to smother the flames. Her husband did not reach home. Her husband did not reach home till shortly before she died, and is overcome with grief

AN INSANE MOTHER AND HER BABES.

keeping them from her hysdand's friends NEW YORK, March 24 — The hodies of Anthony and Chas, Lebkuchner, children poisoned by their insane mother yeaterday in her desire to prevent them being taken from her, were viewed by thousands to-day, in undertaker Roth's rooms. Their faces did not bear taker Roth's rooms. Their faces did not bear taker Roth's rooms. NEW YORK, March 24 .- The bodies of Authe slighest trace of their death. In the afternoon the bodies were removed to the Lutheran cemetery, where the services were held and the interment made. The haby, Christopher, also poisened, is at the New York Hospital. It is thought he will recover. The mother is in the Tombs prison, and still

AN UNHAPPY FAMILY. THE FATHER FROZEN TO DEATH AND TWO CHIL-

service, at 10 o'clock, leaving in the house three children. children. When the people were returning from church they discovered that Bertin's house was nearly burned to the ground. The first man reaching the building found the eldest child, a girl of thirteen, burning to death, and, after several attempts, succeeded in extricating her by the hair. The legs were entirely burned. She lived only three hours in terrible pain. The remains of a younger sister were found burned to a crisp in the building. The other child of the family, a boy, had left the house early in the morning, and thus escaped. The father of these children was frozen to death in the words in January last.

THE EMPEROR'S WILL

BERLIN, March 26 .- The late Emperor's will shows that the total savings do not exceed \$12,500,000. The larger portion of the property is left to increase the Crown treasury, the general fund of the Crown established by his fether. The remainder is divided among Empress Augusta, Emperor Frederick and the Grand Duchess of Baden. The Babelsburg Castle and Coblentz Palace are bequeathed to Empress Augusta; there are numerous minor

THE FLOODS IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 26 .- Low lying districts along the banks of the river Libs and Vistula are inundated. The village of Dormitz is isolated in the midst of a great lake, a number of sol-diers from the nearest garrison after arduous efforts succeeded in reaching there with a sup-ply of food for the inhabitants, but litteen of which he had to deal.

Mr. Goschen asked the Rouse to pass resolutions at once reducing the income tax and increasing the duty on wine.

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt said he thought the pass resolutions at once reducing the duty on wine.

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt said he thought the pass resolution are solved in the floods, it is estimated, cover the fall in the rate of exchange and military expenses in Russeal.

PETER'S CHAIR AND PATRICK'S SONS.

On Tara's hill the famous marble ball Is filled with kings and priests, and chiefs and noble bards,

Who all with one accord, their fixed regards,
Direct ou Patrick blessed. Each and all, With ear attentive, hearken to his voice.

A tiny shamrock from the grassy sod
Serves him for embiem of the Triune God.

He cear'd to speak, and Erin made her choice, To be of nations Catholic, the first,
To Peters chair and Patrick's words to

cling, Though sunk in wos, in anguish sorrow To keep her faith when hell had done its worst To love the type by her St. Patrick given, And hope to love its autitype in heaven.

WHO WILL BE CARDINALS?

AMERICA SAID TO BE SURE OF TWO MORE CAR DINALS.

The Catholic clergy are eagerly discussing the probable American nominations for cardinalates which the Pope is expected to make on the oc-casion of his golden jubiles. Many names of archbishops are mentioned. It is said that the United States will get two more cardinals when

the Papal Consistory meets in March to act upon the Pope's nominations.

The general opinion of the clergy is that one of those Cardinals will be Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, the "Bosuet of the Missonri" as he was called while Coadjutor Archbishop of St. Louis. Archishop Riordan of San Francisco is also mentioned for a Cardinalate and Archbishop Feehan of Chicago, Archbishop Elder of Circinnati and Archbishop Williams of Boston are thought to have chances of securing the

prize. The United States has been so little honored by Rome so far because it is still classed among "missionary countries." It is confidently expected that this country will be removed from that classification after the jubilee, and that it will secure at least as many Princes of the Church as England, which has Cardinals Manning, Newman and Howard in the Sacred College.

The Catholic population of the United States is a great as that of Italy, which has some 25.

is as great as that of Italy, which has over 25 Cardinals. The predominance of the Italian element in the college is of course due to state reasons. Still it has long been a source of chagrin to the American Catholics that, in view of their number, they were represented by only two Cardinals—Gibbons, of Baltimere, and Tazchereau, of Quebec.

The prelates mentioned for the new Cardinal ates are exceptionally strong men. Archbishop Ryan is the greatest pulpit orator of the American Catholic Church. He preached the dedicatory sermon when the first services were held in the New York Cathedral, and is called

medical aid reached her she was more crazed | Baltimore. He is about 6 feet 2 inches in height, proportionately stout, and has a round rosy pulpit in this country.

Archbishop Ryan sailed for Europe recently

on the Servia. He may be a cardinal-elect be-fore he returns to New York.

Archbishop Riordan, of San Francisco, another probable Cardinal, is the youngest Archbishop in the American hierarchy. His ecclesiastical career has been a remarkable one. cathedral. He is considered the handsomest of the prelates and the best business man
among them, with the exception of Archbishop
Williams of Boston. Archbishop Riordan is
said to be a cousin to Father Riordan, of Castle Garden, (recently deceased.)

Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago, is neither a

great pulpit orator nor a good business man, but he has gained the reputation of being the maintains that she is sane and that it was her ablest manager of clergy in his hierarchy. When he became Bishop of Chicago band's relatives obtaining possession of them.

These he has healed, and has in consequence gained the good opinion of his episcopal associates. The situation of his archdiocese is a point in his favor in the Cardinal-ate question. It is understood that the Pope in DREN CREMATED.

BATHURST, N. B., March 26.—News of a heartreading nature was received last night from
Elousie, ten miles from hera. Yesterday moraisologie, ten miles from hera. Yesterday moraisologie, at 10 o'clock lastics in the heartservice, at 10 o'clock lastics in the heartthe Western portion of the Republic

bbs Western portion of the Republic.

Archbishop Williams, of Boston, is said to be a favorite at the Yatican. He is not much of a pulpit orator, but he is decidedly the best business man in the hierarchy. In business circles at the "Hub" he is well known. He has passed all his life in that vicinity, and he is thoroughly familiar with it, He is especially noted for his knowledge of real estate matters. It is said that he has made hundreds of thousands dollars for his diocese by investments in the suburbs of Boston. To-day his diocese is the richest in this country, although when he put b is hand to the helm it was largely in debt.
On account of the financial difficulties, of

On account of the manna timentar, or many dioceses in this country, financial a lility is regarded with great favor at Rome, and Archbishop Williams may have a better chance for a cardinalate than the prelates who shine in the pulpit.

Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati is, strong in

Archoshop ender of Cincinnati is, strong in the same way. He went from Nat chez, Miss, for the purpose of liquidating time enormous Purcell debt. He has not yet sur ceeded and he has been abused a great deal, but his success under the circumstances has been great and is fully appreciated at Rome.—A merican Call.

THE POPE DISS ATISFIED.

LONDON, March 26.-A. despatch from Rome to the Daily News says: --The Pope is displeased because of the misre presentation of his views on the Irish question. The mis-statements that have been circul ated have greatly increased the difficulty of his vork of conciliating England and Ireland.

AN UNSATISFACTORY SHOWING.

THE KAISER'S HEALTH.

Berlin, March 24 -The Emperor's decree of March 21 authorizing Crown Prince Wilham to represent him in the transaction of state business is now recognized as tantamount to the creation of a co-regence. Beside the published decree another exists which gives Crown Prince William fuller powers in the event of the Emperor suddenly growing worse. Both were obtained by Prince Bismarck during his interviews with the Emperor at Charlottenburg. An incident of one of the interviews is told by Prince Bismarck himself, and is as follows: While talking to the Emperor the pain from the swollen vein in Prince Bismarck's legs was so severs that it made him cry out. The Emperor rose and lifted Bismarck's legs on the couch and wrapped them around. Regarding the real state of the Emperor's health it is difficult to obtain authentic information. The bulletins issued are utterly unreliable. Of his private life what is known is that he is able to take a little daily exercise in the orangery and heated conservatory at Charlottenburg, and that he receives family visits and listens to the reading of official reports. He does not move out of rooms that are beyond a certain temperature, and he cannot receive a public deputation, it being feared that any disturbance might precipitate a crisis. Dr. Macketzle does not leave him more than talf an hour at a time. The feeling against Dr. Mackenzie is abating. In a letter writ-ten by him to a friend, a doctor in Stettin, he says: "It is impossible for me to rectify the numberless falsehoods concerning my course towards the Emperor." A medical consultation has been hold regarding the condition of Prince William, who is suffering from otitis media purulenta, a disorder not dangerous in itself, but a symptom of general ill health. He has been advised, if the work of the regency permits, to take a tour in the spring of Scotland or Norway. The Empress Victoria held a grand court reception to-day at which the princesses, ministers, diplomats, and all the members of the Bundesrath were

THE FISHERY TREATY. SECRETARY BAYARD'S OPINION OF THE NEW

TREATY. Boston, Mass., March 26.—Secretary Bayard was invited by many of the leading citizens of this city on March 8th to visit Boston and deliver an address on the fisheries treaty. The secretary declined in a letter, in which he says; The settlement, upon just and equitable terms, of the questions in dispute between Great Bri tain and the United States, concerning the rights of American fishermen in British North-American waters and poets, is a subject upon which I have bestowed assiduous care ever since I assumed the duties of my present office, and the result of the efforts to promote such a settle-ment is embodied in the treaty now in the ment is embodied in the treaty now in the Senate. But the treaty has been preceded by a voluminous correspondence, and the time for About thirty associations of this character are About thirty associations of this character are its printing has been ordered by the Senate. The whole matter will thus be laid before the American people, and I trust will be fully and publicly debated by the Senate. I am convinced that the welfare and true interests of a country and a just and wise treatment of the British-American population on our Northern frontier alike council the adoption of the the treaty. In its initiation, negotiation and conclusion I can truly say for my associates and myself no views but those of single minded patriotic intent have been allowed place or expression. Nor can a trace or suggestion of partisanship be justly alleged. The sole and difficult question to which the treaty relates (the fishery rights of one nation in the jurisdiction waters of another) began with the first dawn of our recognized independent existence as a nation and ever since has consequently presented itself at intervals exciting bitter controversy and never had been satisfactorily or permanently disposed of. Meanwhile, the surounding circumstances have importantly changed and advanced with the rapid, vast growth. The treaty of 1816 is unaffered and remains unaffected in its terms by seventy years of such material progress and develop-ment in this continent as we, of to-day, are the witnesses. Unless the treaty of 1818 shall be wholly abregated and rucurrence necessarily lead to the dangerous status that John Quincy Adams so ably but unavailingly discussed with the early Bathurst in 1815, and which had resisted all efforts of negotiations at Ghent in the year previous, it is manifest that a joint and equitable construction in consonance with their existing relations and mutual needs must be agreed upon between Great Britain and the United States, and this, I affirm, is done by the present treaty. There is not a recorded cause of just and rear unable complaint by an American fisherman against Canadian administration since 1886 for which this treaty does not provide a repliedy and provide a safeguard in the future. A any Canadian contentions heretofore put forth with more or less insistance are withdrawn. Imaginary lines upon the sea drawn from one distant headland to another, neither being visible from the other, can no longer cause doubt and anxiety to the fisher

men, for the demarkation of his fishing limits is made by objects plainly in view, and if he encroaches upon the waters renounced in 1818 he will do so wilfully; and from no bay where fish are found and purse seines can be profitably used are our fishermen excluded by the present used are our fishermen excluded by the present treaty; every privilege, shelter, repairs, wood, water, reserved to him under the treaty of 1818, and which in the past have been so hampered and restricted by Canadian conditions, can hereafter be freely enjoyed without cost or molestation. Hospitality and comity, as defined by civilized nations, are secured, and facilities for convenient and needful supplies for all presents and an endful supplies for some and resign treasured, and (on all occasions), and relief against casualty, and in cases of distress are all amply provided for.

Conciliation and mutual neighborly concessions have together done their honorable and honest work in this treaty and paved the way for rela tions of amity and mutual advantage. All this is accomplished by no enforced changes in our tariff, nor the payment of a penny as the price of a concession, nor for the enjoyment of a a right; neither the conscience nor self-respect, nor the pocket of an American has been invaded by any provision of the pending treaty.

That the Canadians possess jurisdictional right
no fair man would wish to deny, and among
such rights as that to decide what may be lawfully bought or sold within their own limits. This home rule or local self government is theirs

as much as we claim it for ourselves. I am anxious to have all the light possible thrown upon the treaty and its operative effects upon the well being and happiness of our country.

Complete Company of the Company of t

To this end I desire to give every information, respond to every inquiry and to remove every doubt.

A DISASTROUS TORNADO.

Kansas City, March 26 .- Word has just been received of the almost total destruction of the town of Ninnescah, Kingman County, Kansas, Saturday evening, at 7.30 by a tornade. It had been raining all day, and, as evening approached, the storm was seen approaching from the southwest. It struck the town and destroyed everything in its rath, leaving only three houses standing in the whole place. Two churches, five stores and fifteen dwellings were tern to pieces, and the flying timbers killed three persons and maimed seventeen others. The victims are:-Mrr. J. C. Williams, with her infant, killed; Geo. S. Hardisty, killed ; James Williams, both legs broken, several bruises, will probably die; Charles Gordon, fatally. The others only received minor burte.

FLOODS AND FAMINE

CAUSING TERRIBLE SUFFERING AND MORTALILY IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

Brrin, March 26.—Low-lying districts along the banks of the river Elbe and Vistula are inundated. The village of Dernitz is isolated in the midst of a great lake. A number of soldiers from the nearest garrison, after arduous efforts, succeeded in reaching there with a supply of food for the inhabitants but fifteen of them food for the inhabitants, but fifteen of were drowned in the attempt to reach their destination. Further attempts to relieve num-erous villages in a similar position are being erons villages in a similar position are being made. The floods, it is estimated, cover 200 square miles. Further particulars have been received of the damage done by floods in the Vietula River and its branches. The dyke at Hurst, on the Negat, has overflowed, and the inhabitants of the place have fled to the town of Elbing. The suburbs of the latter place, which is on the river Elbing, are it oded. The population of Marienburg, on the Nogat, have escaped from the town with difficulty. The prisoners in the jail were rescued by the fire brigade. The town is inundated. Eight villages at the mouth of the Vistula are submerged. Houses are falling and cattle are being drowned. Hurst, on the Negat, has overflowed, and the

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION. ANTICIPATIONS OF BRIGHTER TIMES WHEN WO MEN RUN TRE GLOBE.

WASHINGTON, Merch 26 .- The International WASHINGTON, MIFTON 20.—The International Council of women was formally opened to-day in Albaugh's Opera House. It was assembled by the National Woman Suffrage Association of the United States to celebrate the fortieth an inversary of the first Woman's Rights Convention. Notwithstanding a cold, drizzling rain, the Opera House was half filled with an audited the state of the council of the counc ence composed almost wholly of women At 10.30 o'clock Susan B. Authony, vice-president, called the Council to order. Upon the stage were eated a hundred or more delegates from represented in the Council, which is probably the largest gathering of notable women in the history of this country. Among the ladies seated upon the stage were Elizabeth Cody Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone, Bessie Starr Keefer, Matilda Joslyn Gage, May Wright Sewell, Carrie B. Colby, Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, Julia Ward Howe, Clara Barton, Harbert, Julia Ward Howe, Omra Datson, Frances E. Willard, and many others who were pioneers in the cause of woman suffrage. After "In the Promised Land," Lad been the hymn, "In the Promised Land," I ad been read by its author, Mrs. Harbert, and sung by a church choir, prayer was offered by Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell. Elizabeth Cody Stanton delivered the address of welcome and reviewed the history of the suffrage move-

Mrs. Stanton said: - In welcoming represents. tives from other lands here to-day, we do not feel that you are strangers and foreigners, for the women of all nations in the artificial distinctions of sex have a universal sense of juius tice that forms a common bond of union between them. It is with great satisfaction we also wel come here to-day representatives of our own country women from thirty different associa-tions of moral and philanthropic reforms. I think most of us have come to feel that a voice in the law is indispensable to achieve success. That these great moral struggles for higher education, temperance, peace, the rights of labor, religious freedom, international arbitration are all questions to be finally adjusted by the action of the Government, and without a direct voice in legislation, woman's influence will be eventually lost. this Council we anticipated many desirable results. We hoped to secure through national and international organization in all those reforms in which we are mutually interested. the conclusion of Mrs. Stanton's address, which was often interrupted by applause, Miss Anthony introduced to the audience in the order named, delegates from Norway, Finland, France, India, Ireland, England and Canada. Each one was greeted with hearty applicate of welcome, to which brief responses were made. A committee on permanent organization was appointed, which will report later in the week.

In an Arkansaw town a mob, led by a desperate man, marched to a jail, dragged a murderer from a call and hurried with him to the outskirts of the town. Esch man wore an expression of determination—features hardened by awful resolve. The prisoner attempted to speak, to beg for his life, but burly hands closed around ble throat and the prayer he would have uttered went out in an inarticulate gurgle. When the infurlated men reached a large oak, they halted. One of them threw a rope over a limb, "Gentlemen," said the prisoner, "please give me a chance to say a word." "Be quick about it," some one shouted, "Gentlemen, I admit that the ovidence is against me, but as truly as we stand here, I killed that man in self-defence. Killed what man?" was asked. "Bill Bottl ford." "Say, you sin't the man that kil'
Boottleford, are you?" "Yes unfortunat
I am the man." "Men," shouted the lyor
"we have come within one of making a trast
mistake." Then turning to the prisch by leader added . "We thought sir, tromi-were the man that stole Nat Boyd's lience, Hop down offen the box. You are the ad.

There were 99 interments in Cotks. The Cometery during the past weelt that the Mount Royal. There were Stutation of diphtheria, 2 from group, and conion was not

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