rduotory clauses referring to the duties and ir ighter of citizens, Cleveland, in his inaugural address, says he promises a cessation of sectional spirit as far as the executive can control the feelings in that direction. Cleveland goes on to say "In the discharge of my official duty I shall endeavor to be guided by a just and unstrained construction of the constitution and a careful observance of the distinction between the powers granted the Foderal Government and those reserved to the States. The genius of our institutions, the needs of our people in their home life, and their attention, which is demanded for the settlement and development of the resources of our vast territory, dictate the scrupnlous avoidance of any departure from that foreign policy commended by the history, the traditions and the prosperity of our Republic—the policy of neutrality,—rejecting any share in foreign broils and quarupon other continents, and repelling their intrusion here. It is the policy of Munro, Washington and Jefferson—peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none. The needs of future settlers require that the public domain should be protected from pur-loining schemes and unlawful occupation. The conscience of the people demands that the Indians within our boundaries shall be fairly and honestly treated as wards of the government, and their education and civilization promoted with a view to their ultimate citizenship, and that polygamy in the territories, destructive of the family relations and offensive to the moral sense of the civilized world, shall be repressed. The law should be rigidly enforced which prohibits the immigration of a servile class to compete with American labor with no intention of acquiring citizenship, and bringing with them and retaining habits and customs repugnant to our civilization. The people demand reform in the administration of the government and the application of business principles to public affairs. As a means to this end civil service reform should be in good faith enforced. Those who worthily seek public employment have the right to insist that merit, that competency shall be recognized instead of party subserviency or the surrender of honest political belief.

GAIETY AT WASHINGTON.

Whatever it is possible to do with scantling and boards and bunting and gilt to bedeck a town, Washington had performed. The stateliest of American avenues was transformed into a moving maze of colors. The pension building was probably the most claborately decorated structure in the city. The hotels were a'l tastefully decorated. A great floral ladder reaching to the roof of a business house on Pennsylvania Avenue bears upon its rungs the words "Sheriff, Mayor, Governor, Presi-The entire population of the city descreed their homes and occupied the streets on the line of march. The crowd was upprecedented. Cleveland was well received.

CLOSING SCENES AT WASHINGTON YES-TERDAY.

WASHINGTON, March 4 .-- At the conclusion ot the ceremonies at the Capitol, the procession escorted the presidential party to the White House. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested all along the route. The crowds on the sidewalks had increased so that many people were forced into the roadway, and the entertaining debates ever known here closed ment of doing so ought at least to be tried bepolice had all they could do to keep an at two o'clock this morning. It was on Mr. avenue open for the procession. When the head of the line reached Fifteenth street the Dominion coal duty and forwarding a protest carriage containing the President and ex-President left the line and proceeded to the White House. Mr. Hendricks soon joined the President at the White House, and the entire party proceeded to the reviewing stand in front of the mansion, and the order was given for the line to move. The reviewing stand was profusely decorated with flags and bunting and presented a beautiful appearance. The President and ex-President were placed on a projecting platform which was covered with a canopy of flags. The president remained standing during the entire review. Mr. Arthur sat on his left. Mr. Hendricks and members of his household occupied scats to the right, just back of the President, while the families and friends of the President and ex-President sat in the front row. The review from the presidential stand was grand. It was the genrally expressed opinion that no more brilunt pageant had ever been witnessed in the porters from the coal-producing counties, country. All organizations gave the marching salute as they passed and the President and the premier, Hou. Mr. Fielding, moved a at first raised his hat to every separate command, but the length of the line and chiliness rule inexpedient to deal with Dominion questrated in the premier, Hou. Mr. Fielding, moved a second amendment, "That while it is as a rule inexpedient to deal with Dominion questrated in the premier, Hou. Mr. Fielding, moved a second amendment, "That while it is as a rule inexpedient to deal with Dominion questrated in the premier, Hou. Mr. Fielding, moved a second amendment, "That while it is as a rule inexpedient to deal with Dominion questrated in the premier, Hou. Mr. Fielding, moved a second amendment, "That while it is as a rule inexpedient to deal with Dominion questrated in the premier, Hou. Mr. Fielding, moved a second amendment, "That while it is as a rule inexpedient to deal with Dominion questrated in the premier, Hou. Mr. Fielding, moved a second amendment, "That while it is as a rule inexpedient to deal with Dominion questrated in the premier, Hou. Mr. Fielding, moved a second amendment, "That while it is a second amendment," That while it is a second amendment in the premier, Hou. Mr. Fielding, moved a second amendment, "That while it is a second amendment," That while it is a second amendment in the premier is a second amendment in the premier in the premier in the premier is a second amendment in the mand, but the length of the line and chiliness of the breeze compelled him before the second division passed to keep his head covered and in most cases to limit his acknowledgments to a bow. The procession was three hours in passing. Vice-President Hendricks, somewhat fatigued, retired to the executive mansion for rest before all the civic organizations had passed. Many other persons also left the stand before the parade was over because of weariness. At the conclusion of the review the President and party proceeded to the dining room of the White House, where they lunched with ex-President Arthur. There were present besides the members of Arthur's cabinet, Messrs. Vilas, Manning, Lamont and others.

THE BALL

to-night was the builliant finale of the inauguration ceremonics. It was held in the unfinished new pension building, an immense structure, enclosing a rectangular court yard, more than three hundred feet long by over one hundred feet in width. The hall was lighted by sixty gigantic Siemens gas burners of five hundred candle power each, suspended from the roof, whose peak was lost to sight ninety feet above the floor in a perfect forest of streamers and flags. There was an acre of waxed floor, on which several thousand couples in brilliant toilets were moving about in the mazes of the dance, while thousands more circled around on the outskirts in cossoless promenade and other thousands looked down upon them from the surrounding balconics. Decorations covered the whole interior with the exception of the roof, and this was almost hidden from view by a network of streamers, flags and bunting. The richest part of the decorations was on the front of the balcony, along the entire length of which around the ball room was stretched a deep band of marcon velvet, two yards v le. heavily embroidered half its depth with gold thread in an elegant design. The velvet was made in Lyons, France, and was imported specially for the decoration, its deep rich coloring harmonizing with the tone of the whole mass of color. A promenade concert opened the festivities of the evening and was continued from 8 to 11 p.m., during most of which time the President held his levee in the reception room. It was half past ten when Mr. Cleveland arrived

aident's room: With him were members of society ladies and gentlemen. Vice President Hendricks arrived about the same time and. joined the party. In the president's room . large and distinguished gathering useembled, including persons of most diverse shades of political opinion. After half an hour spent in accial intercourse the President and Vice-President, accompanied by several gentlemen, made a round of the ball room, the band playing "Hail to the chief." The scene in the hall room was exceedingly brilliant. The hall was com pletely filled with a constantly moving crowd numbering several thousands, while from the balconies thousands more looked down upon the scene. The President, after making a tour of the ball room, returned to the reception room, and for a little while received all who came in to pay their respects. At half-past 11 he and his party and Vice-President Hendricks and party left the building, and at 11 o'click an orchestra numbering over a hundred, pieces opened the ball proper with a waltz. Dancing was continued until a very late hour, interspersed with in tervals for promenading, during which the Marine band supplied excellent music. The supper and attendants were brought from New York on a special train. The arrange-

ments and menu were alike satisfactory.

The public celebration of the day ended with a display of fireworks to-night which, in volume and variety, is said to have excelled any pyrotechnical exhibition ever witnessed on this continent.

THE CABINET APPOINTMENTS.

The senate adjourned immediately on its return from the platform. Therefore there will be no cabinet nominations to day. This morning a resolution was passed requesting the President to enter into negotiations with the States of the Latin union and other foreign powers with a view of securing an agreement for the free coinage of silver with full legal tender power, at such a unifom ratio to gold as shall be agreed upon.

CLEVELAND'S CABINET NOMINA. TIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 3.-President Cleve land has sent to the Senate the following nominations to be members of his calinet :-Secretary of State, Thos. F. Bayard, Dela ware; Secretary of the Treasury, Daniel Manning, New York; Secretary of War. Wm. C. Endicott, Massachusetts; Secretary of the Navy, Wm. C. Whitney, New York; Secretary of the Interior, L C. Q. Lamar, Massachusetta; Poatmaster General, Wm. F. Vilus: Attorney-General, A. H. Garland, Arkansas.

At 1245 the Senate adjourned without confirming any of the cabinet numinations. The cabinet nominations were all referred to committees, Riddleherger objecting to the customary immediate consideration of the nominations of those who were members of the Senate. Riddleherger made a few remarks, saying his objection to Bayard arose from the belief that he was an-American.

COAL, FLOUR AND SUGAR.

THE DUTIES THEREON AS THEY APPECT NOVA SCOTIA-A DISCUSSION IN THE LEGISLATURE.

HALIFAX, N.S., March 5 .- One of the most to the Dominion Government. The debate the questions now worrying England as sho soon ran into Dominion politics, and it hecame apparent that the design was to make party capital. The opposition members protested against the waste of time in discussing matters beyond the jurisdiction of the house, but finally accepted the issue, stating that treats it nonchalantly. When he proposed they could not support the resolution with to apply cloture to Mr. O'Brien the latter exout condemning the Dominion policy. After nine hours' discussion, Mr. Bell, leader of the opposition, moved an amendment making the resolution read as follows : - "Resolved, that it is the opinion of this house that an earnest protest should be recorded on behalf of the of further duty on flour except it be part of a tariff which will include an increased duty on coal and other articles, that the burden of taxation be made equal and the interests of the people of the Maritime provinces be pre-served." This approved the government sun who did not like to votenguinat the coal duty, tions in the house, in view of the obnoxious character of the duties on breadstuffs, the house must fi.mly protest against the imposition of such duties." He did not move to strike out anything and the amendment was carried by 21 to 14, Attorney-General White, Mr. Buchanan and ex-Premier Pipes, on the government side, all representing coal counties, voting against the amendment. The motion as amended was self-contradictory, and rather than have it put Mr. Fielding moved the adjournment of the house. Thus the resolution is killed by the act of the premier, and the parliament at Ottawa will be spared the privilege of hearing ît.

THE SUGAR BUTIES.

The chamber of commerce at its annua meeting to-day passed the following resolu tion :- Resolved, that this chamber has learned with the despest regret that the Dominion government do not propose any change in the mode of collecting the duty on sugar; that the present system is most injurious to the West India trade, and that the people of this province have interest therein, inasmuch as the markets of these islands are the natural outlet for our fish and lumber. which form our chief exports; that the tariff now in force tends to destroy our trade with these islands and to encourage imports of bestroot sugar from Europe and Muscovado from the East Indies and Brazil, with which places we have no other trade relations; resolved, that a memorial from this chamber to the Dominion government be at once forwarded through the members from this county, calling their attention to the promises made last session, and pointing out how important it is in our interest that a change from the present system to the polariscopic test should be at once made.

INSURRECTION IN INDIA.

LONDON, March 5 .- A Teheran despatch says insurgent native chiefs of India bave favor of Russia.

In the House of Commons this afternoon

A PRACEPUL ASSURANCE FROM THE CUS-BIANS WARLIES PREPARATIONS IN

LONDON, March 5.- De Giers, the Russian foreign minister in desputates hanged to Mr. Hisdstone to day, denies that the Russian odunpation of Akrobat, Zulfikar Pess and Sariwere the commission on the Rassand San and Afghanistan is very seriously menac-the count commission on the Rassand Afghan ed. The cabinet is fully aroused the joint commission on the Russo-Afghan frontier. He says the advance of the Russinus was only ordered after the Afghans, in zation of the commission, occupied Penjoeh, and in January last occupied Sariyuz, whence the Aighans withdrew on the advance of the Russians. De Giers does not maintain the right of Russia to hold the disputed outposts, but refuses to withdraw Russian troops until the commission presents its report on the routier question. The tone of the despatches throughout is strongly pacific. The cabinet will meet on Saturday to consider the present polition.

LONDON, March 5 .- Lord Edmund Fitzmadrice declined to say whether Sir Peter Lumsden, the British commissioner on the Alghan frontier question, had tendered his resignation.

London, March 6 - An important despatch from St. Petersburg on the Afghan frontier question is hourly expected. The Daily News says : Our relatious with Russia are perhaps not exactly arrained, but events of a single day might put upon them a strain deficult to bear. The News thinks the country is passing through a great crisis, though no serious danger is dreaded.

Sir Peter Lumsden will probably remain at Gulran a fortnight. Surveying officers are husy in all directions. Col. Ridgeway and seeme of his officers still remain at Penideh. Another report says Lumsden has withdrawn to Robut Pass, owing to the advance of the Russians to Akrobat.

Persian advices say the Ameer of Afghanistan has sent General Dunkhan several officers and 800 soldiers to reinforce the Heat garrison, which now numbers two thousand eight hundreit men.

ST PETER-BURG, March 5. - The Noune Vremya warms the English government that the maticious designs of Bismarck will cause a rapture between England and Russia.

GOYERNING IRELAND.

ENGLISHMEN WHO THINK THE SYSTEM IS WRONG-SPEAKER PEEL'S RULINGS

LONDON, March 5, 1885. -Two well-known Liberal members of Parliament, while in the lobby of the House of Commons last evening, expressed to the N.Y. Herald correspondent regret, that I rish troubles on the rulings of Mr. Speaker Prel should break out on the eve of the Prince of Wales' visit to Dublin,

Truth this morning, regretting this visit, says: "The royal party will arrive in Ireland on April 1-a somewhat unfortunate date. The attitude of the Irish people, except a handful of 'genteels,' toward monarchy, is this: They are men, boy sand women - republicans. Their republican principles come (xs. they have come here) from America. The Irish are in this unpleasant position, that unless they are downright rude to monarchy they will be assumed to be contented. They are not contented, and they refuse to be thought so."

Mr. Lubouchère adda, "Were I Lord Spencer P should announce that I intend to regard the Crimes Act as a dead letter, and attempt to govern without it. The experifore the act be renewed."

Hundreds and thousands of liberals believe has never been worried in this century-such questious as Bismarck's coolsess, the Sultan's are. Russia and Afghanistan, the Soudan and taxation—the worst is the Irish question. Its gravity is ignored by Speaker Peel. Indeed, he claimed in a moment of excitement, "Ireland will remember this!" Then followed his suspension. Last night the Speaker refused debate as to its propriety, thereby defying the rule which says, as to motions for adjournments, that forty members are a people of this province against the imposition | quorum. A bare quorum, by the way, can secure discussion on any definite matter of urgent pundi : importance. Sir Henry Brand, when Spaker, ruled that not he but the House must judge whether the matter proffered in motion for adjournment was of public importance. Speaker Feel last night reversed this, and

would not hear Mr. Sexton's motion to discuss Mr. O'Bri n's suspension. When Mr. Sexton asked Mr. Gladstone, who leaned heavily on a cane (which was not a blackthorn and looked like the spectre bridegroom in a well known farce, if a could be fixed for a discusday could the neevishness of an invalid. It was only on Monday night that Mr. Healy asked without satisfaction, if two years were not too tong for keeping the Craughwell prisoners in jail untried on indictments for murder. This question was asked because on that day a nolle prosequi was entered for Nolan and Hannon, charged with the Ballyfarmon murder, after a long imprisonment. Wherefore, it would seem that the liberal members just mentioned were quite right in regietting the occurrence of new Irish troubles at this crisis, and that Mr. Labouchère was wise in his advice to the Prince of Wales not to go and to Earl Spencer to change his

THE WAR CLOUD.

taulics.

STRAINED RELATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 5 -The Queen has taken a hand in the Anglo Russian complication, and has reminded her Cabinet Ministers that in addition to being Queen of England she is also Empress of India. This reminder was coupled with an intimation that any Minister who opposed a vigorous maintenance of her imperial rights would soon find himself without a portfolio. It is certain that a majority of the members of the Cabinet have at length realized the insult offered by Russia to England in delaying to aend her Commissioner to join Sir Peter Lumsden for the purpose of fixing the boundary between Afghanistan and Turkestan, Sir Peter strived last September in Afghanistan, where he expected to meet Gen Zelenoy, the Russian Commissioner, but the General has not yet made his appearance, and M. de Giers, the Russian Foreign Minister, has not deemed it worth while to even tell a plausible lie to explain his absence in answer to repeated protests by England. In the middle of raised the Fiery Cross, and proclaimed in January M. de Giers said that Gen. Zelency was ill. A month later M. de Giers curtly answered another inquiry from England by In the House of Commons this afternoon saying that the delay in sending in the Com-Gladatone said public policy forbade his an missioner was unavoidable. Since then it

in Turkestan to Puli Khatum and Penjden both of which towns are within the Aighan boundary. Pull Khatum (Ladies) Bridge) is on the Heri Rud River, which

flows past Herat, and Panidah on the Murg. passes which afford a practicable road to For some purposes cats have as great feed given to the Lord Mayor, who have the Herat and also to Cabul, the Afghan capital ing value per pound as any grain, but it is sponding, said; "I shall not have evid Russia is thus in an excellent atratogic posi not for laying on fat or furnishing cream and decorations at the Prince's visit when the prince's visit when the prince's visit when the prince of the prin tion, and England, protectorate over

to the gravity of the situation. day's council was almost exclusively devoted July last, during negotiations for the organi. to the Russian question, and some sharp messages are said to have been exchanged by telegraph to day between the governments at London and St. Petersburg.

Teberan advices say that Sir Peter Lums

den, the British Special Commissioner on the Afghan frontier question, has reached Galran, or Girlin. The Russians have advanced their pickets south of Puli Khatun to Zulfugar and Penjdeh.

TRANSATLANTIC GOSSIP.

MORPHINE AND PARISIAN BEAUTY-THE PRINCE OF WALES' IRISH VISIT-THE BALANCE OF POWER-LORD RANDY.

London, March' 3 .- The Archbishop of Paris is about to issue a pastoral against the excessive use of morphine. The morbid fashion has spread so widely that small and early morphine parties are now common among the most aristocratic society, and the instrument of injection has passed from the surgical maker to the jeweller and is made in Paris in daily increasing beauty. The custom is for the hostess and her guests to sit in a circle, and while listening to a concert in a distant room they apply the drug to themselves and recount their sensation to each other. Novices are described as acquiring peculiar beauty from the practice.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO IRELAND. The Conservative newspapers bring a new charge against Mr. Gladstone in connection with the proposed visit of the Prince of Wales to Ireland. They accuse the Premier of using the Prince to extricate the Government from its difficulty regarding the renewal of coercion. The argument is that if the Prince is insulted it will arouse the indignation of Englishmen and make it possible and popu. lar to renew the Crimes in Ireland Act. on the other hand, the Prince is effusively welcomed, the fact will furnish the Government with grounds for a statement that the portant for cows. Irish people have returned to their loyalty and further coercion is unnecessary.

The latest news of Lord Randolph Churchill is that he will not be here until April, and that in the meantime he is being killed with kept and hutter made the corn may be kindness in India. One of the greatest nat ve turned into pork by feeding it to the cows. potentates recently entertained him a th This will pay in milk and butter, and an electrical illuminations, a sanskrit drama and abundant supply of milk with a little meal is drawing room nautch. The young statesman just what is wanted for growing pigs. was slightly indisposed next day.

Parnell's influence.

The Irish vote exercised the controlling influence in the division of Friday night. There were no less than forty five Irish votes cast against the Government, which, if thrown the other way, would have raised the majority from the miserable 14 to the magnificent figure of 104. There was some little apprehension about the fate of Irish sests under a Redistribution bill controlled by Lord Salisbury, but the recent discouraging answers of the English Conservative chiefs to the demands of Irish Orangemen convinced the Parnellites that the peril was very small, and the thirst for vengeance against the coercion Liberals carried the day. The proposed visit of the Prince of Wales to Ireland already causes so much muttered Dominion coal duty and forwarding a procest | this with Mr. Labouchere, and agree that, of | dissatisfaction that it is generally thought it will not take place, at least not while Lord Spencer is Lord Lieutenaut.

A YOUTHFUL STABBER.

PROBABLY FATAL RESULTS OF A QUARREL BETWEEN BOYS.

HALIFAX, N.S., March 4.- A juvenile stabbing affcay is reported to have taken place at Stellarton yesterday that is likely to be at-tended by fatal results. Two boys were quarrelling; one was getting the better of the other and a third boy interfered, the bigger brother of the hoy who was getting the worst of the fight. The two small boys fighting were named Denoon and Blackwood. The were named Denoon and Blackwood. The and made a vigorous speech, pro-elder Blackwood, who interfered, was aged 14 testing against the action of the Speaker as years, and Denoon about 9. When the third boy interfered Denoon took to his heels. The elder Blackwood followed him, and when Denoon fell exhausted in the enow. Blackwood knelt upon him, deliberately took out his jack knife, opened it, and planged the blade into the small of Denoon's back. The little boy was removed to his home. Both his legs are paralyzed, and he is not expected to recover. Black wood is still at liberty, and no steps have been as yot taken to have him arrested or punished.

THE RED, WHITE AND BLUE.

PATRIOTISM IN STRASBURG.

Paris, March 5 .- German efforts towards naturalizing the French inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine are not meeting with great success. About a week ago, one night, fifty small gas balloons were sent up from a private garden in Strasburg. Each bore a small colored lamp, and as they mingled in the air, it was noticed by the enthusiastic gazers that the colors were red, white and blue, The authorities were mad, but failed to find out the exact locality from which they floated up. Yesterday comes a report from the same place of a more whinsical method of expressing French feeling. A dyer cap-tured a number of storks, for which the spires of the cathedral are famous, and dyed them in places red and blue, so that with their natural white feathers they made tricolors. He then let them loose to roost at will on roofs and steeples in the town. The German officials were again furious, and at first resolved to shoot the birds, but they abandoned this idea as giving too much point to a joke. "There be straws, my masters, but they show the course of the wind."

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN AND THE PRINCE OF WALES. DUBLIN, March 5. - The loyalists will make great demonstration on the arrival of the Prince of Wales. Lord Mayor O'Connor has written a letter stating that, "by his declaration at the meeting last Sunday, that he would haul down the flag on the Mansion House the moment the Prince of Walos landed." he meant to indicate that the strained relations between the Lord Lieutenant and the Nationalists would prevent the offering of municipal hospitality to the Prince while he was the guest of the Lord Lieutenant. The Lord Mayor says he had not the remotest intention of offering insult to the Prince. The letter is certain to cause a furious scene at the next

rear, never in front. They should be so ar ranged as to throw a light on the ye of the horse or cow obliquely.

For some purposes cats have as great feednot for laying on fat or furnishing cream and butter from milk.

several apartments should be provided in the barn basement so that the breeding ewes may be kept by themselves until their lambs are a few days old.

Much of the delay in getting butter to come in winter is caused by its being too cold. The right temperature in winter should be slight. ly above 60 degrees, a little higher than for summer churning.

peach tree or scattered in the hole where This would enable the Russians to occupy trees are set is almost a sure preventative against the yellows.

Corrosive sublimate, dissolved at the rate of one pound of the poison to five gallons of water, will keep wood from decay in nearly all situations. The wood must be well seasoned, so that the pores will be entirely filled by the liquid.

One Chicago packer says he shipped to the South during the first seventeen days of January this year 35,000,000, pounds of meat, against 19,990,000 for the same time in 1884; also about 4,000 more barrels of pork and 8,000 more tierces of lard.

The dark color of charcoal makes it valuable for cold soils, as it absorbs heat from the sun's rays. It has, however, other valuable properties. It has some potash and enough of sulphur to make it a preventive of insects in beds for growing radish, early turnips and onions,

The man who hesitates in yeaning time to get up at midnight and take a look at the sheep will have a good many dead lambs. The ewes should be fed well, and partly with green food, so that the lambs may not only come strong, but have abundance of food from the mother at first.

Cows should be turned out a little while every day for exercise, no matter how cold the weather may be. If confined in stables day and night they cannot develop heat to resist chilling winds, and will shiver at the slightest draught of air. Farmers recognize the necessity for exercising horses in winter, but a small amount of exercise is equally im-

A young pig should not be fed on much corn, and it is from young pigs that the greatest amount of growth is secured for food consu ned. But on a farm where cows are just what is wanted for growing pigs.

It is quite common with nurserymen and market gardners to grow crops worth more than the salable value of the land they occupy. Farmers can do this occasionally with all, however, require extra manurs and labor and the idea that a farmer can have his en tire acreage in any of this class of crops gen erally ends in failure, unless he is exception. ally situated for getting manure easily and in large quantities.

THE PHENIX PARK MEETING.

STIRRING SPEECHES BY THE LORD MAYOR AND WM. O'BRIEN, ESQ., M.P.

of Wales were here now to to see this assemblage," said a Nationalist in good social standing to your correspondent, as the meeting in the Phonix Park was at its height and Mr. O'Brien was in the middle of a stirring speech. The assemblage was indeed enormous numerically. Fully twenty thou-sand people then occupied the "nine acres" adjacent to the Viccregal gates, and stood their ground through a searching east wind,

This snot was reached by the vast procession, attended by twenty bands of music. Large numbers of American and French flags and green banners were scattered through the ranks.

Lord Mayor John O'Connor presided, an insult to the whole Irish people, but the most fiery speech was that of Mr. O'Brien. He said that what the Speaker needed was a dose of that fough justice sometimes meter out to rescale in America at the hands of Judge Lynch. He denounced the Speaker as a contemptible tyrant, who had stretched the power with which he had foolishly been clothed, not in the interests of peace and order, but to stifle the discussion of a subject, "the Dublin police scandal," which was of vast importance to Ireland, but would be unpleasant for Englishmen to listen

to. The Speaker had been afraid that that other and greater tyrant, Lord Spencer, would get huit, and in the true spirit of flunkeyism he had gagged the men who were seeking justice for Ireland.
Mr. O'Brien was received with vociferous

acclamations. He proceeded to deliver what, doubtless, a detective in plain clothes, placed near the platform, will report to be -as, from a Castle point of view, it was-a seditious harangue.

When Mr. O'Brien declared that a gulf which could never be bridged divided the Irish from the English members, of which latter there were only half a dozen whom the former could respect for an innate honest feeling for Ireland, the cheering was great. He added, " English civilization is only skin deep; for scratch the average Englishman and you find a bully." Mr. O'Brien continued :- "The English

members are fast turning Parliament into a hackwoods vigilance committee, with the Speaker as a midnight Judge Lynch." When the visit of the Prince of Wales was alluded to there were grooms and hisses. Mr. O'Brien hoped the Prince would be received with courtesy, but in utter disregard of any loyal feelings or expressions. No royal tomfoolery or lollypop, no beads or necklaces, no pageantry nor attitudes of respect should be witnessed by true Irishmen," he said; and here the Lord Mayor nodding assent, Mr. O'Brien turned to him and said :-"What if the Irish people should treat the representative of royalty as Irish representatives were treated by the Speaker and Parliament?" The orator expressed by face and

members as an irresponsible mob. They had cheered and hooted when Ireland's. voice was silenced, but lie service no one of them knew when his turn might I truet that you will calmly and with you was hall past ten when Mr. Cleveland arrived side of the many states and public policy forbade his an successful to the presidents room, where for a secretained that Gen. Zelency hall four before dancing commenced he hild shift reception; respecting the Afghan from the little presidents room, where for a secretained that Gen. Zelency hall four before dancing commenced he hild shift reception; respecting the Afghan from the little presidents room, where for a secretained that Gen. Zelency has never been ordered even to prepare for going to the frontier. In the mean time Russian troops have been steadily push by Miss Cleveland, and Mits and the latest advices the strips and industrious population. The letter is certain to cause a furious seene at the next the little and that the English hate the Irish and that the English hate the Irish and that the English hate the Irish and that the English hate the Irish and that the Irish and that the English hate the Irish and that the Irish and the Irish and the Irish and the Irish post the proper to the Irish and the Irish and the Irish post the proper to the Irish and the Irish post the proper to the Irish post the Irish post the Irish post the Irish post the proper to t

This statement was received with wild au long continued cheers. Mesers Mayne and Harrington follows Mr. O'Brien in strong but more politic la gunge, criticising Speaker Peel and the go ernment. At the close of the merting, which dissolved peaceably, a vote of thanks we decorations at the Prince's visit when h lands at Kingstown. I shall haul down the divic flag on the Mansion House, and advisall nationalist shopkeepers to beyoutt the idea of striking or possessing any comments ration medals for the royal visit."

THE AFGHAN EMBROGLIO

LONDON, March 5.-Euglish officers in Afghan feel considerable anxiety regarding the aspect of affairs there. The Trans Cast pian railway is now probably as near Herat It is claimed that a handful of finely pul-verised brimstone thrown close around a as the nearest British railway is to Quetta Herat before the British could arrive for India. India is ready to concentrate 26,000 native troups, under British colors, at Quetta,
It is stated that a force of 50,000 men has been preparing for six months to take the field in Peshawur, Kohat and Huzirch, met.

> that have been thrown in their way by the home government. London, March 5.—Government is about to ask the assent of parliament to an increase of 20,000 men in the army.

> withstanding the sneers and discouragment

THE LONDON "TELEGRAPH" ON THE INAUGURAL PROCESSION.

London, March 5. - The Telegraph says the inagural procession in Washington augured well, for the success of the Democratic regime in America holds such an important place to the comity of nations that it is hardly an .x. aggeration to say that when she is prosperous and happy the rest of the world sympathizes and is benefited.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

THE OPENING --- SPEECH PROM THE THRONE.

QUEBEC, March 5 .- The following was the speech delivered by Lt. Governor Massam at 3 p.m. to-day on the opening of the fourth session of the Fifth Parliament of the Province of Quebec: -Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council ;-

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: -

On this the first occasion of my meeting you in my capacity of representative of our august Sovereign, it gives me great pleasure to cordially welcome you to the sent of & v. ernment, and to thank you for the punctuality with which you have complied with my behest given in Her Majesty's name. You will be asked during the present session to highlate upon the whole body of the laws parked by the Legislature of our Province since confederation. The work of the commission entroated with the codification of our statutes will be laid before you, and the consideration of the many subjects which it embraces will require your very special attention. New measures will likewise be submitted to you upon matters of public interest; amongst others, upon the manner of disposing of property reverting to the Province by exchest or forfeiture; upon lunatic asylums, and for the improvement and development of agriculture by meansof special instructions, competitions, provincial and local exhibitions. The condition of the industrial classes has attracted the attention of my government, and s bill will be presented to you for the protection of the life and health of persons employed in manufactories Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly -

The public accounts will, as is customery be submitted to you, and you will be asked to vote the supplies required for the public service. I am confident that the efforts which have been made to restore equilibrium betwen the receipts and expenditure of the province will in a short time be completely successful, and I rely upon you to assist my government on the tark which is has undertaken of reducing the expen-diture as far as possible, without, however, impairing the proper administration of public affairs. It is the intention of my Government to request you to increase the grants for works of colonization, in order to give a new impulse to the settlement of our wild lands, and thereby enable agriculture to benefit by the slight temporary depression in manufact turing industrice and in trade. I will see that the amounts which you vote be expended with the strictest economy, and in the most profitable manner p ssible.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Coun

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :-The question of the constitutionality of the License Act passed by the Federal Patha ment having been submitted to the Supreme Court of Canada, my Government, acting in concert with the Governments of the other Provinces of the Confederation, was represented before that tribunal for the purpose of asserting the exclusive jurisdiction of he legislatures in this matter. I am happy to say that the decision of the highest court in the country has been given in favor of the provinces. A commission has been appointed under the act 33 Vio. chap. 8 to inquire into the facts connected with the construction, working and sale of the Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa & Occidental Railway, and the settlement of the accounts subsequent to each sale. My government will inform you of the result of the investigation made by this commission as soon as it shall have been communicated. The Parliament of Canada having during its last session admitted that the construction of the Railway from Quebec to Ottawa was a National and not merely a Provincial undertaking, voted to the Government of this Province an indemnity or subsidy of \$12,000 per nile for the portion of the road between Ottawa and Montreal, and \$6,000 only for the portion between Moutreal and Quebec. My Government has since memorialized the government of Canada, praying that the principle admitted by Parliament be applied in its entirety and that the subsidy of \$12,000 per mile be given for the whole length of the railway built by the Province and formerly known as the Quebec, Montreal, Or tawa and Occidental Railway. Copies of this memorial, as well as a document by by which the re-adjustment of the Federal aubaidy, based upon the population, is requested, will be laid before you without.

ment?" The orator expressed by lace and quartery gesture words of intense hatred toward the Viceroy and the Castle inmates.

Mr. O'Brien spoke of the English and Sootch mitted tor your consideration within the first few days of the session, and will show the members as an irresponsible mob. working of the different branches of the pub-

come to taste of the same medicine usual patriotism discuss the questions which He said there was no use in disguising the laffect the interests of our province said our fact that the Euglish hate the Irish and that loyal and industrious population //