# VOL. XXXII.—NO. 26.

## MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1882.

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#### ROME UNVISITED.

HY OSCAR WILDE.

The corn has turned from gray to red, Since first my spirit wandered forth From the drear cities of the north, And to Italia's mountains fled.

And here I set face towards home, For all my pilgrimage is done, Although, methinks, you blood red sun Marshals the way to Holy Rome.

A blessed Lady, who dost hold Upon the seven hills thy reign!
O Mother without blot or stain, Crowned with bright crowns of triple gold!

O Roma, Roma, at thy feet I lay this barren gift of song! For, ah! the way is steep and long That leads unto thy sacred street.

And yet what joy it were for me To turn my feet unto the south, And journeying toward the Tiber mouth To kneel again at Fiesole!

And wandering through the tangled pines, That break the gold of Arno's stream, To see the purple mist and gleam Of morning on the Appennines.

By many a vineyard-hidden home, Orchard, and olive garden gray, Till from the drear Campagna's way The seven hills bear up the dome!

A pilgrim from the northern seas-What joy for me to seek alone The wondrous Temple, and the throne

Of Him who holds the awful keys!

When, bright with purple and with gold Come priest and holy Cardinal, And borne above the heads of all The gentle Shepherd of the Fold.

O joy to see before I die The only God-anointed King, And hear the silver trumpets ring A triumph as he passes by!

Or at the altar of the shrine Holds high the mystic sacrifice, And shows a God to human eyes Beneath the veil of bread and wine.

For lo, what changes time can bring! The cycles of revolving years May free my heart from all its fears,-And teach my lips a song to sing.

Before you field of trembling gold Is garnered into dusty sheaves, Or ere the autumn's scarlet leaves Flutter as birds adown the wold,

I may have run the glorious race,

And caught the torch while yet assame, And called upon the hely name Of Him who now doth bide His face,

# A FRIGHTFUL MINING EXPLOSION.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 3 -Information has been received here of a gas explosion in the Midlothian Coal Mines, Chesterfield County, by which 32 men were caught underground. The explosion occurred in the Grove Shaft this afternoon. There is little hope that any of the thirty-two men caught in the shaft will be got out alive. Gas testers went down nearly to the bottom of the pit three times, but were forced to return on account of the smoke and gas, which was suffocating. They report the pit on fire, but will make another effort in the morning to search for the unfortunates. The news of the disaster spread rapidly, and in a short time a crowd had gathered at | the fund was for revolutionary purposes, and the shaft, and the scene was most distressing, | was being operated by a secret society which as nearly every one had a relative or friend in the mine. The cau-e of the disaster is not | grounds the British would demand the seizure positively known. By some it is attributed to gas, while others say the boiler in the pit law. exploded. There is no doubt those not killed by the explosion will be suffocated by the black safe?"

"Most certainly I do. This despatch is choked." Among the victims are Wm H Marshall, boss; James Hall, Thomas Hall, Geo Jewett, N W Jewett, Jas Brown, Joseph Cournow, John | that its publication will stop the flow of sub-Morris, James Shields, and Bichard Cogbill. The others are colored. The shatt is nearly 600 feet deep, running about three-quarters of taken. It is possible that there may have a mile in a lateral direction. The mines be- ceen a few hundred dollars; of the League long to the estate of the late H. H. Burrows, funds in the bank, but even they will be of New York. A similar disaster occurred safe, as the bank will be made solvent by its in the same shaft in 1876, by which nine stockholders. persons were killed.

COAL FIELD, Va., Feb. 4 .- It is said that 24 of the 33 men in the mine here were married. Parties who descended into the mine after the explosion reported that a large portion of bratilee in the shaft was troken out you? There is a rumor in the Associated and a considerable quantity of debris at Press to the effect that the Land League the bottom of the shaft. All was as silent [funds were invested in the Union Generale. as the grave. It was decided to make no I have \$30,000 now on hand ready for transfurther attempt to reach the bottom of the mission, and await your instructions; cable." mine until all the boiler fires below went out. It was feared that any effort to restore ventilation would only create a disastrous confisgration from the boiler fires. Wight, the pit-boss, reported yesterday morning that the pit was free of gas, but during the night however, receive a cablegram from Mr. Henry a tumble of slate knocked down a portion of the brattice, the wooden partition for convoying air to the face of the coal. This caused the accumulation of a small quantity of gas which was removed and the brattice restored. The mine Superintendent thinks that while the men were at dinner there may have been another fall of slate on the brattices stopping the ventilation. There is no doubt they went back to work and may have lit up the mine.

COALFIELD, Va., Feb. 4.—There is no hope lothian mine are now alive. Every effort | concocted in the Telegraph office. - N. Y. | confluement, and on Friday, the 30th of June, spiracy to murder certain persons existed, has been made to enter the pit, but it will ' Star.

be impossible to reach the point where the men were for days, perhaps weeks. The explosion destroyed all the apparatus, including that for ventilation. The latter must be replaced before successful operations are resumed. The majorities of the families of the victims are without means of support.

#### A CUNNING OLD DEACON.

Cuicago, Feb 2 .- Henry S. Segram, an Englishman, aged 77, was arrested yesterday, charged with embezzling from Thomas Glide, Yeoville, Somersetshire, England, \$2,900. Segram, who is a deacon in the Metnodist Church at Quincy, while in England, last Critic became summer, induced Glide to advance money for to jump town. investment in corn at Chicago. Soon after Segram's return bither, Glide received information to the effect that Segram had been killed and the money stolen. Disbelieving the story, he communicates with a detective agency here, which discovered Segram not only alive, but living at ease on Glide's money.

#### "L'UNION GENERALE."

Paris, Feb. 2 -M. M. Bontoux and Feder, respectively the President and Director of the notorious L'Union Generale have been arrested. It appears that several other members of the Board of Directors expect to share their fate. M. Bontoux and his friends affect to have no uneasiness as to their ultimate exoneration. Other information tends to show that their action in regard to the L'Union Generale has been rash. It would cause astonishment if M. Bontonx escaped without having to produce his books in the law Courts. As anticipated several minor crashes have the Court. followed or will shortly follow the grand crash of L'Union Generale. To-night it is learned that one s called bank, the name of which it would by premature to mention, in the Rue Drouot is thirteen millious francs to sentence as long as possible." Cox-" Stand the bad.

LAND LEAGUE MONEY SAFE.

A DENIAL OF ITS REPORTED LOSSES IN L'UNION GENERALE.

Considerable talk was occasioned in Land League circles last evening by a rumor which some said came over by cable from Paris, but which, according to others, was concected by enemies and defamers of the Lengue on this side of the Atlantic to the effect that the League Treasury had sustained a heavy blow in the failure of L'Union Generale. The statement appeared in the Evening Telegram as a special by cable, but bearing the marks of having been maliciously coined in Ann street, as follows:-- London, Feb. 1.-The Land League offi-

class, while denying that they lost the major but at the destruction of Jerusalem, 40 years was called the Major's people." They portion of their funds in the Union Generale, atterwards, the Almighty got even with them. formed that abominable bords known as portion of their funds in the Union Generale, afterwards, the Almighty got even with them. admit that they lost some portion, although they do not state the figures. It may be remembered that the subscribers were long ago assured that the League funds were firmly and safely invested. It now appears that the money was used in speculative investments. This is, at all events, the impression that the

Treasurer of the League wishes to create. Mr. Hugh King, Treasurer of the Irish National Land League of New York, when spoken to last night by a Star reporter, read the article carefully and said emphatically:

"It's my firm opinion that that dispatch was written by a member of the British Government in London, and that it was written for a purpose."

"What is the object of it?"

"I believe that the British Government is thoroughly alarmed at the growing strength of the Land League, and that they are desirous of finding out where the funds are so that they might capture them if possible. You see, if they only knew where the Land League fund is deposited they might ruise the question with France or Germany that was declared revolutionary, and on these

of the fund on the question of international "Then you think the fund is perfectly

evidently a canard, gotten up by Bennett and his English triends. They may imagina scriptions in this country to the Land League, but in that they will find themselves mis-

"I do not think that the funds were placed by Mr. Egan in the Union Generale," said Mr. Patrick Ford of the Irish World. "And here is a copy of a cablegram which I forwarded to him to-day in reference to the deposit of the funds: "Does the panic affect

"Up to the present hour," Mr. Ford continued, "I have not received any message from him. But as there is at present a big run on the wires, Mr. Egan's response will have to wait its turn to be forwarded. I did, George, who is in Dublin, a little while ago. He says: 'The funds are safe.' This is satiufactory, even it I did not know that common sense would not have permitted the placing

of the money in one institution." " Is there a Mr. Higgi s in Paris or any of the cities to whom you forward or who has management of your aff drs?'

"No, sir. I send direct to Mr Egan. You can say there is no danger; the funds are safe."

John F. Walsh said that be did not believe that any of the men entembed in the Mid- the report, but thought that it was a story trict whence you came, and there be kept in questionably," proceeded O'Connell, "a con-

### GUITEAU SENTENCED.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Guiteau to-day sat a the dock. Scoville stated that since the adjournment of the Court he had been isformed that Curtis who made an affidavit relative to the Critic matter was not the bailiff in charge of the room at the time the paper was found. He had been substituted for a man named Sliner, who was in charge at the time and who was withdrawn by the prosecu- I do than where that jury does and where tion. This man, said Scoville, I am told, knows about the paper and I can in ten minutes summon a party who will say Sliner was heard to remark that if that matter of the Critic became known he, Sliner, would have

Corkhill objected to the evident attempt every bit of hearsay gossip was to be dragged in there would never be any end to the question. Scoville replied that he did not ask for postponement. He simply desired to call the attention of the Court to will have a permanent job down below, the information he received, as showing how with the closest scrutiny. Judge Cox then read his decision upon the motion, quoting from various authorities. From all the papers presented to Cox he summed up, " I am unable to find any reason to grant the mo. tion, which is therefore overruled." Scoville lawyers, and all the devils in hell can't burt One moment, please. I would like to file in due form a motion which I referred to hand over the present a prisoner's most like to file hand over the prisoner's motion. The present day is heginaling as well to the present day is heginaling as well as the present day is the present day is heginaling as well as the present day is yesterday. Scoville then filed a motion in which the latter would have quickly resented its hideous crop of infamous horrors. The arrest of judgme t. Corkhill then said, it is now my duty to ask for the sentence of

Cox-(to the prisoner), "Stand up. Have you anything to say why sentence should not now be passed upon you?" Guiteau—(still Have you arything to say why sentence should not now be pronounced upon you?'
The prisoner arose pale, but with lips compressed and desperate determination stamped upon his features. In a low, deliberate tone he began, but soon his manner became wild and violent, and pounding upon a table he delivered himself of the following harangue: -"I am not guilty of the charge set forth in ers in Ireland. the indictment. It was God's act, not mine, and God will take care of it, and don't let the American people forget it. He will take care of it and every officer of this Government from the Executive down to that mar shal, taking in every man on that jury and every member of this Bench will pay for it. this effect. At the period of which the and the American nation will roll in blood if author just named wrote, "from the year my body goes into the ground and I am 1796 to 1800, a set of miscreants, steeped in bung. The Jews put the despised Galileau | crime, sunk in debauchery, prone to violence, into the grave; for a time they triumphed, and reckless of character, constituted what I am not afraid of death. I am here as God's man. Kill me to-morrow if you want to. I am God's man and I have been from the start." Cox then proceeded to pass sentence. He said-"You have been convicted of a crime so terrible in its circumstances and so far-reaching in its results that it has drawn upon you the h rror of the whole world and the execuation of your countrymen. The excitement produced by such an offence made it no easy task to procure for you a fair and impartial trial, but you have had the power of the United States Treasury and of the Government in your service to protect your person from violence and to procure evidence from all parts of the country. You have had as fair and impartial a jury as ever assembled in a court of justice. You have been defended by counsel with a zeal and devotion that merit encomium, and I sported; several committed suicide," certainly have done my best to secure a fair presentation of your defence. Notwithstanding all this you have been found guilty. It would have been a comfort to many people if the verdict of the jury had established the

fact that your act was that of an irresponsible man. It would have left the people satisfied that the crime of political assassination was something entirely foreign to the institutions | at work! of civilization and of our country, but the result denied them that comfort. The coun try will accept it as a fact that crime can be committed, and the Court will have to deal it with the highest penalty known to the Criminal Code, to serve as an example to dinary that people might well at the time out believe that when the crime was committed you thoroughly understood its nature and consequences. Guiteau-I was acting as God's man. Cox-And that you had moral sense and conscience enough to recognize the moral iniquity of such an act. Prisoner-That's a matter of opinion. Cox-Your own restimony shows you recoiled with horror from the idea. You say you prayed against it. You say you thought it might be prevented. This shows your conscience warned you against it, but by a wretched sophistry of your own mind you worked yourself up against the protest of your own conscience. What motive could have induced you to this

act must be a matter of conjecture. Probably men will think some fanatioism or morbid desire for self-exaltation was the real inspiration of the act. Your own testimony seems to controvert the theories of your counsel. They maintained, and throughout, honestly I believe, that you were driven against your will by an insane impulse to commit the act, but your testimony showed that you deliberately resolved to do it, and that a deliberate and misguided will was the sole impulse; this may seem ineanity to some persons, but the law looks upon it as wilful crime. You will have due opportunity of baving any errors I may have committed during the course of the trial passed upon by the Court in bauc, but, meanwhile, it is necessary for me to pronounce the execution at a place called John's Wood, and. sentence of the law, which is "that you be although Mr. Lowe escaped, his horse was taken honce to the common gaol of the dis. severely wounded in the shoulder." "Un-

for execution within the walls of the said by the magistracy, but those spies, instead of gaql, and there, between the hours of 12 noon and 2 p.m., you be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul."

During the reading Guiteau stood apparently unmoved and with his gaze riveted upon the Judge, but when the final words were spoken he struck the table violently and shouted "and may the Lord bave mercy on your soul. I would rather stand where your Honour does. I'm not afraid to die. 1 stand here as God's man and God Almighty will corse every man who has had a part in procuring this unrighteous verdict. Nothing but good has come from Garfield's removal and that will be the verdict of posterity on my inspiration. I don't care a snap for the to postpone the consideration of this motion. | verdict of this corrupt generation. I would rather a thousand times be in my position than that of those who have hounded me to death. I shall have a glorious flight to glory, but that miserable scoundrel Corkbill where the devil is preparing for him. I important it was to investigate the matter will go to glory whenever the Lord wants me go, but I will probably stay down here a good many years and get into the White those with whom they had no connection."

House. I know how I stand in this business We need not dwell on the unscriptions. and so does the Lord, and He will pull me through, with the help of two or three good I would like to enter an exception to the me." The prisoner for some time continued to shower his anathemas upon the Court and hand over the prisoner's month, an action hended and pointed out warningly, to offer with a blow had not the police officers grabbed his hands and clasped handcuffs upon

his wrists. Guiteau was taken back to goal without on his testimony. Whilst swearing hard incident. He will be guarded day and night | against a suspect named Brennan, whom he The gaol officers believe there is no danger sitting,) "I ask your Honor to postpone the of an attempt at suicide at least until the review of the case by the Court in banc.

#### ORDER OF INFAMY.

A black and horrible chapter, still loathsomely lengthening out, is that which relates the lives and misdeeds of Spies and Inform-

Still lengthening out, although, as Dr Madden mentioned, "it is said on high authority that the employment of spies and informers tends rather to the increase than the repression of crime." Every succeding era in our history helps to supply proofs to the "Battalion of Testimony," and were ready to swear, in platoons, against any man to whom their attention was directed. Their domicile, opposite Kumainham Prison, was known as the "Stag House," where they were kept convenient to their victims.

What became of these wretches, when their disbolical work was done? They were turned adrift on society, and this was the re sult: "A great many of them took to desperate courses, and acting under the domi nion of violent passions, they came to violent ends. The common people ascribed, and to this day continue to ascribe, their sudden and unprovided deaths to the Divine retribution. The common expression is, the judgment of God fell upon them.'... Some of the men I speak of explated their subsequent crimes on the gallows; others were tran-

Pass to another period, to that of Daniel O'Connell. What there do we find? That this great Father of Constitutional agitation and staunch friend of law and liberty was forced repeatedly to protest most earnestly most urgently, against the violence of "an armed police," and the arrant unscrupulousness of infamous spice and informers, again

Take the case of the Doneraile conspiracy. which he exposed before Parliament, May 12 1830. The district of Donersile was disturbed, like some other districts in the south some nine vents before. "After the year 1821 a certain Patrick Daly was taken into others. Your career has been so extraor | pay by certain magistrates in the neighbourbood, who thought it fair to keep him as a spy, have doubted your sanity, but one cannot and receive information by his means" The man entrapped others into conspiracies for the sake of earning the blood money. "I will now put it to the House," said O'Connell. "whether it were likely this man would continue to receive pay unless he made discoveries, and whether it were likely that he would not make discoveries sconer than lose his situation."

O'Connell moved for his depositions. adducing reasons of frightful atrength. The paid spy on the conspiracy was shown to be cognizant of intended murders-of magistrates and others-but he gave no warning, he waited till the crime should be committed -in order that he should get the blood-money. This certainly was a bad arrangement for his employers. Dr. Nor-cott, a physician, was fired at in January, 1829, and next month a conspiracy was formed to murder Mr. Bond Lowe, a magistrate, on the 2nd of March. The depositions of the magistrate's paid spy proved that he had, by his own avowal, been cognisant of the intended crime, but still he waited for the murder and the money!

"Mr. Bond Lowe, it was determined, should be murdered on the 2nd of March; and I wish the House to be made aware that Daly. the magistrate's hired spy, gave no informa tion to any living person of this affair in time to prevent the fatal consequences which it turratened. The roffins put this plan into 1882, you be taken to a place prepared and it is no less true that spies were hired Channel tunnel bill.

denouncing, fomented the conspiracy." This demonstrates the diabolical unscru-

pulousness of such villains, who did not besttate to help on the murder of the very men who paid them, in order that by so helping they might earn that pay, and blood-money in addition. Their reckless audacity may be judged from the fact that they tried to involve magistrates themselves in the conspiracies. "At length the informer," adds O'Connell, "took a higher flight in the objects of his denunciation. Amongst other respectable individuals whom he sought to implicate in these designs was Mr. Daniel Clanchy, of the town of Charleville, a magistrate, and as respectable and amiable an individual as could be found in the community. Persons named Leary, Connors, Murphy and Burke, small but respectable farmers, were also implicated. Of these, Leary was convicted, Connors was acquitted, Burke was acquitted, and Murphy was not tried, but was discharged from the prosecution altogether. I implore the attention of the House to the situation of these innocent persons (for of Leary's innocence 1 have no doubt), thus charged with these horrible offences, and involved in the guilt of

We need not dwell on the unscripulousness of some fifteen years ago, when Talbot surpassed in iniquity even his predecessors, by profaning sacrilegiously the most holy sacraments of the Catholic Church to enquare victims, whose lives he might sell to the

The present day is beginning, as we apprecase of Thomas Donohoe is again before the public. He had been a thorough-going Crown witness. Men have been imprisoned swore he had seen putting up threstening notices of death against his (Donohoe'r) master, Mr. Lvon's suspicions were aroused. Constable Kelly got some of Donohoe's writing, and it was found that Donohoe had a number of other threatening notices written out in his house, in the same writing, and some arms that were robbed from a land-

Now, Donohos, brought up before the magistrates, on Saturday last, at Killimore Petty Sessions, made the following startling statement :--

"The prisoner acknowledged to having written and posted the notices, but pleaded that he did so because his master, Mr. Lyons, asked him, in order to represent to the authorities the necessity for police protection. When Mr. Lyons first asked him he refused, but subsequently consented when promised that he would get £10. Mr. Lyons also asked him to dig a grave, but he refused, and the next morning when he came to work he found that a grave had been due opposite the hall door. Mr. Lyons after that got police protection, and two of the constanulary slep: every night in the house One of the letters threatened Mr. Lyons with death if he continued to keep Donohoe (the witness) in his employment, and another informed Donohoe that he would be killed if he worked any longer for Mr. Lyons. The prisoner further declared that he did all these things at the instigation of his master, and, furthermore, it was he who advised bim to swear against Brennan, as he had a spite against him, and if he were arrosted under the Coercion Act he would lose his pension.

The prisoner's statements were received with the greatest surprise, but his worship refused to act on them, he being inflicted for perjury.

Mr. Henderson-Why did you go on writing these letter one after another i

Prisoner-I wrote the first in obedience to my master, and when I refused to write the next he threatened to have me prosecuted. I then consunted, afraid I would be arrested. When once had my hand in the dog's mouth was afraid to refuse."

Now, the allegations made by Donohoe are not unexampled. However it be here, it has been demonstrated in other cases that land-Revenue. lords have written threatening notices to themselves and fired shots into their own windows.

The Government ough; to be warned in time, by this and similar horrors, that as soon might a man plunge his arm into pitch and expect to withdraw it undefiled as the State to have dealings with such men without suffering from the fumes of their unscrupulous villainy .- Dublin Irishman.

#### INFRINGEMENT OF THE QUARANTINE LAWS.

HALIFAR, Feb. 6 .- Mayor Fraser this morning had a consultation with Dr. Wickwire, health officer of this port, and Dr. Moren, city medical officer, regarding the action of Captain Ritchie, of the "Pernvian," in taking his steamer to the wharf in spite of the warnings of the pilot that she should be anchored in quarautine when there was disease such as smallpox on board. The Captain had also this morning allowed steerage passengers to land against Dr. Wickwire's orders, that gentleman's instructions being to permit only saloon passengers to come ashore. It was decided that Captain Ritchie had certainly been guilty of a breach of the quarantine laws, and Mayor Fraser requested Dr. Wickwire to see that the fine of \$200 provided by the Act was imposed upon him.

# THE BLAINE CONTROVERSY.

LONDON, Feb. 3.-Very little attention is paid to the Blaine outroversy, though the New York correspondents send long reports. When Mr. Blaine was supposed to represent the Government's policy, the English press and politicians were much exercised. Now that Mr. Blaine is repudiated the subject is dropped unceremoniously, as Mr. Biaine's personal opinions are considered of no account.

The Municipality of Dover will oppose the

# IRELAND

# The Land War.

Deskin, Feb. 1 .- The Court of Queen's Bench, on the ground that no offence had been charged in the summons, has granted a couditional order for the release of several lady leaguers in Mullingar gaol for not finding bail

for good behavior.
LONDON, Feb. 1.—At a conference of the Land Naturalization Society Henry George, of America, said it was imperative that the question must come to the front in Eugland as it had in America and Ireland. Private property in land was so unjust it must be altogether abolished.

CORE, Feb. 1 - Land Commissioners yesterday reduced the rent of a farm on Lord Egmont's property from £84 to £33. The rents of several others were reduced 45 per cent.

London, Jan. 31,-John Dillon writes to Forster :- " I have received your message, that if I desire to go to the Continent the gates of Kilmainham prison are open to mo. I do not know why the message was sent to me, as I have made no communication to you. If any representations have been made by my friends they are without my consent or knowledge. I must request you will not address to me any further communicutions."

LONDON, Feb. 2 .- The Parnellites in the House of Commons have resolved to vote with Sir Stafford Northcote against the admission of Bradlaugh.

Duplin, Feb. 2 - Nearly every inhabitant of one townland of Lough Mask have been arrested on suspicion of complicity in the murder of the process server, Huddy, and his nenhew, found in the lake.

Dustin, Feb. 1 .- Sullivan will accept the Chiltern Hundreds immediately upon the assembling of Parliament, It is understood that Dr. Kenny will be the Land League candidate for the seat in the House of Commons for Meath which will thus be vacated.

It is stated that in consequence of uniore-

seen difficulties attending the publication of United Ireland in Paris it will shortly be transferred to Liverpool. London, Feb. 5 .- Parnellites threaten to

raise a question of privilege at the earliest moment after the opening of Parliament on Tuesday, in regard to the imprisonment of Parnell and his colleagues. It is understood that the Speaker, following the preedent in Dillon's case, will rule that there is no privi-Dunnin, Feb. 5 - Great unessiness prevails

at Limerick, owing to ill-feeling between certain classes of citizens and the military. The Commandant has addressed a communication to the magistrates, pointing out that the soldiers are unable to walk the streets at night without being stoned, and gives warning that the military will be compelled to fire on the people in self-defence if the attacks continue. The manistrates have resolved to take extraordinary precautions to preserve the peace.

London, Feb. 6. - At a meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party to-day, Parnell was reelected Chairman. A resolution was adopted that the entire arcestion of administration in Ireland and particularly the appression of Tenants' Organization shall be raised on the address in reply to the speech from the

# DOMINION CONSOLIDATED FUND.

The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure, on account of tho Cousolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada, as by returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 31st January, 1882 :---

Customs . . . . . . . . . . . \$ 1,624,906 27 Excise ..... Post Office..... 100,272 60 Public Works, including rail-201.557 10 ways..... Bill stamps..... 23.001 53 Miscellaneous ..... 311.245 94 \$ 2,819 567 57

Revenue to 31st Dec., 1881.. 16,167,624 08

\$18,987,191 65

Amount.

Expenditure......\$ 4 387 856 38 do 31st Dec., 1881.. 11.332.073 99 \$15,719,930 37

# · THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Feb. 6 -The Times says the Queen's Speech dwells on the disappearance of many causes of anxiety in Europe, Asia and Africa. Of the Eastern questions only one point will be referred to, namely, the peaceful transfer of Thessaly. Careful attention will be paid to the affairs of Egypt. International obligations will be carried into effect and the rights of the Sultan maintained. The Speech will congravulate the country upon the restoration of peace in Afghanistan and the Transvasi and refer to the spasmodic troubles in Basutoland. The improvement in the trade of the Empire is beyond dispute. 'the condition of Ireland is regarded as improved. The reform of Parliamentary procedure will not be mentioned. Her Majesty will announce the approaching matriage of Prince Leopold.

INDISPENSABLE .- There are some simple remedies indispensable in every family: Among these, an experience of years assures us, should be recorded Davis' PAIN KILLES. For both internal and external application we have found it of great value; and we can recommend it for colds, rheumatism, and wounds and bruises.—Christian Era. 20:2-ws