h men as Sir John Thompson, and Mr. Tupper, is worthy of rt. They will be even better f this when they find that the plat- men who oppose them consists k—that of unrestricted recipro y cannot but see that opposition a most destructive one. It, if ill certainly destroy the manu- Canada that have been built up care, its connection with Great d, in fact, the Confederation it- of its inevitable consequences, on to the United States.

HE BRIGGS CASE.

ic have, evidently, not heard the Briggs heresy case. The prose- mittee, and the minority which it, are not satisfied with the de- he Presbytery of New York. The robably be heard in the Synod eneral Assembly, for the com- e appealed to both these bodies. nt has been made to the Synod, o discipline the Presbytery and that body to proceed with the Briggs for heresy. The appeal eral Assembly is on six points of y and practice, and on the gen- nds that "the decision of the y may be interpreted as an ap- the said Presbytery of the utter- e inaugural address, and because for dismissing the case are vague, and uncertain, and are in no ficient answer to the alleged er- further, because the declarations Dr. Briggs touching his loyalty to Scriptures and the Westminster and of his disclaimers of inter- put on some of his words are in retraction of the words con- the inaugural address, and that missal, the peace and the quiet urch can never be secured."

e read Dr. Briggs' disclaimer, we sure that it would not be satis- many members of the Presbytery. ingenious theologian declared he nderstood and misrepresented, but hat he said could fairly be con- o a retraction of what he had respect to the "inerrancy" of the s; and it was this that gave such many who are sincerely orthodox. d not, even for the sake of peace, tterances which, in their opinion, oubt upon the truth of the Bible. tolerance they could have for ions, when held by a lay member hurch, they believed that it was o permit them to be proclaimed by d teacher of Presbyterian theology. ust be confessed that it is difficult now a man, holding Dr. Briggs' uld honestly subscribe to the West- Confession of Faith.

EUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP.

EDITOR:—As one who has for ars taken an active interest in both n and Provincial politics, and who ys been a staunch supporter of Sir donald's government, I was very ee the tone of your leading article day in reference to the appoint- the next Lieut.-Governor of this . The News-Advertiser, in one of leading articles (an article which ery evidence of having been inspired) sad mistake when it states that has been some slight opposition to the appointment of Mr. Dewd- hopes that "those who have sug- ther arrangements will themselves g the first to signify to Mr. Abbott arty acquiescence in that intended first place I may say that I am in- on the best authority that the whole ritish Columbia M.Ps. (excluding ra) have informed Mr. Abbott more e in unmistakeable terms that the nent of Mr. Dewdney to that would be most unsatisfactory to nd also to a large majority of their tents. Also, that although the pointment rested solely with the , their wish was to see Mr. Mara ed.

Opposition of the whole B. C. con- is a "slight opposition," I fail to e you can find a strong opposition. News-Advertiser evidently does not how strongly our representatives his matter, or it certainly would ter itself with the hope that they satisfied to see their advice totally

ourse if Mr. Abbott feels strong to stand without the support of the ntingent he will do right to appoint dney against the wishes of the of this province, and their repre- es.

ever, I am strongly in hopes that the e now past when British Columbia s will allow themselves to be put in kground on almost every occasion plea of "for the party's good." sh Columbia is a country that is pidly developed, rapidly populated, t pays an enormous revenue into the on Treasury. Her representatives as good, honest, level-headed, busi- en as are to be found in the House of ns. Let them stand together and at their wishes are respected, and ill then have the hearty endorsation y true British Columbian, whether or Conservative. TRUE BLUE.

From Vernon.

M. Muller, of the Goldstream Hotel, , is in town, and reports everything ishing in that country. There are ouses being run up, and the Gold- is one of the best of them. Six ave been run up on Barnard street, them of brick, and others, chiefly uildings, are being put up on syndi- s.

Social Dance.

l Pride of the West Lodge gave a ance in the Victoria West hall, last There were about thirty couple pre- ho danced to the fine strains of supplied by Reynard's orchestra, consists of three different parts, the night refreshments were served gathering broke up at a seasonable

The Reason Why.

reason why Burdock Blood Bitters leads other medicines in the race for popu- because it is absolutely pure, cannot e most delicate invalid, and never fails biliousness, dyspepsia, bad blood, con- n, etc.

CABLE LETTER.

Lord Salisbury's Speech Contrasted With a Previous Deliverance—The Position of Roumania.

Funeral of Lord Lytton in Paris—An Imposing Tribute to the Diplomat.

GRAVITY OF THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—All Rumanian politics now hinge on a point as to whether Roumania joins Russia or the Triple Alliance. The majority is on the Russian side. The minority, headed by the King is on the side of the Triple Alliance. In spite of assertions to the contrary, the Vacaresco incident, the departure of the Queen and the visits of the King to Italy and Berlin, have all had their important political results. The ministry at present in power are p o Russian. The crisis which has for some months, been weighing heavily on the country is intensified by the fact that the day is approaching when Roumania will be forced to declare on which of the two sides into which Europe is now divided it will be found. Roumania is in one sense the most influential of the small Eastern states. A Russian advance towards the Bosphorus on the European side needs to pass through Roumania. The attention of the agents of the various governments interested in keeping a vigilant watch over Russian movement of troops has been particularly directed to a point where the Austrian-Roumanian frontiers join the Russian frontier. Near there, at a place called Noselib, which is near Cornowitz, in the Bukowina, is the point of meeting of three military railroads, which are being constructed from a point on the main lines running from Odessa and Kieff. The Russian force now in the Odessa command is composed of five infantry divisions, containing 83 battalions, Sapper battalions, two battalions of fortress artillery, a pontoon battalion and train, two cavalry divisions, two brigades of field artillery, three field telegraph parks, one mining company, the seventh and eighth Don Cossacks with their light artillery, other cossack regiments, not specified, and four reserve battalions with the usual auxiliary corps. Behind this formidable force are the seventh and eighth corps with their head-quarters at Sebastopol and Kieff. In the event of trouble, Roumania would be over-run by the Russian army. A well-known diplomatist, in speaking on this subject, said, when Lord Salisbury, in his speech at Birmingham, on Thursday, said there was not a single speck on the horizon foreboding danger to the prospects of peace, he tempted Nemesis. No such unqualified forecast has been expressed by Europe's statesmen, since the days when a prominent statesman said there was not a cloud upon the sky, just a month before the outbreak of the Franco-German war. Now, as then, there are only too many permanent causes of European war steadily at work, and it is only too evident that Europe has not yet been shaken down into its permanent shape and he would be a sanguine man who seriously believed that the question of Constantinople or the question of Alsace-Lorraine will be settled without possibly more than one war. Till the causes of war are removed the future can never be certain and never bright. No power, it is probable, will deliberately provoke a war; but at any time an unlucky incident or combination of incidents might set the armed host in motion. It is practically certain that the date of the dissolution of Parliament will be known in March, if not before. Upon the opening of the committee of supply, the leaders of the Opposition will be entitled to and will demand from the Government a clear statement of their intentions in the matter. There are many precedents for such a requirement. The Opposition will be justified in refusing to vote supply beyond the time in which the dissolution and the assembling of the new parliament ought to be accomplished. It is clear, and is the opinion of all the Liberal leaders, that the Government would not be entitled, in the circumstances to ask a supply for the usual period of twelve months, and upon this point, which will be the most pressing question at the beginning of the session, the Government will be bound to give some explanations. The best opinion is that they will ask for a nine months supply from the 31st of March and dissolve in June, unless circumstances render it desirable to postpone the dissolution to the earliest convenient time in the autumn. It be absurd to suppose that the opposition will consent to the introduction of the estimates for a twelve-month without precise information as to the dissolution and without pressing this demand upon the clear constitutional ground that to prolong this parliament (which assembled on August 5th, 1886) beyond September 15th, would be to exceed the practice of the whole century.

MR. SPURGEON AND HIS FRIENDS HOPEFUL.

Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's friends have more satisfactory news from Mentore as to the recovery of the reverend gentleman. In fact Mr. Spurgeon, who persistently believed in his ultimate recovery even at the most serious crisis in his illness, now looks forward to a complete recovery and return to his pulpit. However, if his friends at the tabernacle can persuade him, he will remain at Mentore until all doubts as to his recovery are set at rest.

The McCarthyites are very sanguine that the Parnellites will not hold more than four seats at the general election. Mr. Tim Harrington is supposed to have a good chance of retaining his seat in the Dublin harbor division, and if Mr. Richard Power, the Whip, stands again for Waterford, his personal popularity, apart from his politics, would probably serve to bring him back. Mr. Pierce Mahony has a fair chance of being retained for North Meath, though the majority intend to fight him with the best candidate they can command. It is also possible that Mr. Jordan may be defeated by a Parnellite in West Clare. It must be added, however, that six seats will probably be captured by the Unionists in consequence of the split in the Nationalist ranks. Several of the Ulster seats, including West Belfast and North and South Fermanagh, are in peril, and Mr. Justin McCarthy is undoubtedly threatened in Londonderry, though the result of the last revision of votes in that city is reported to be extremely favorable to the Nationalists.

CABLE NEWS.

Funeral of Earl Lytton.

PARIS Nov. 28.—The funeral ceremonies over the remains of the late Earl of Lytton, "Owen Meredith," the British ambassador to France, took place, to-day, in the English church, and the Rue Dangesseian, near the British embassy, on the Fauburg St. Honore. The ceremonies were of the most imposing character, though in accordance with the late earl's wishes, they were of a simple nature. Nearly all the Lytton family, many members of the diplomatic corps, crowds of literary personages and friends were present to pay their last tribute to "Owen Meredith." After the funeral ceremonies, the body was conveyed to the Gard Du Nord en route to England. The route leading to the depot was lined by troops, and the dead ambassador given all military honors due to a field-marshal of France. The remains will be interred at Knebworth, Stevenage, Hertfortshire.

The Onus on Mr. Gladstone.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, first Lord of the Treasury, addressing a gathering of Conservatives, to-day, at Edinburgh, said that Ireland would soon be all right, provided Mr. Gladstone and his friends do not attempt impossible legislation.

Theodore Parker's Grave.

FLORENCE, Italy, Nov. 28.—Yesterday afternoon there was unveiled in the old Protestant cemetery in this city, in the presence of a select body of American and English residents and United States Consul Long, a new headstone at the grave of Rev. Theodore Parker, erected with the subscriptions collected by Theodore M. Stanton and the admirers of the celebrated Boston divine. The headstone was covered with an American flag, and was unveiled by Grace Ellery Channing, the grand-daughter of Dr. Channing.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Obnoxious Cattle Quarantine Regulations to be Suspended For the Winter.

Government Inform Connolly & Co. That They Cannot Arbitrate in Criminal Cases.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Nov. 28.—The Minister of Customs has decided that the obnoxious quarantine regulations in British Columbia shall be suspended for the winter months, or until further information has been obtained relative to the beef supplies obtainable in British Columbia and the Northwest ranches. Messrs. Earle and Prior were persistent in their efforts to obtain a suspension of the regulations.

The Government gave a quick response to Connolly Bros.' offer to submit the differences with the Government to an engineering commission for settlement. Their reply is, it is not customary to decide criminal cases by arbitration. If, as the Connollys contend, they only received a fair profit for the works constructed, the opportunity will be afforded them to prove it, as a suit will be entered by the Government to recover the amounts objected to as obtained by Larkin & Connolly through undue influence.

An enquiry made at the Interior Department with reference to Blaine, Washington, being in Canadian territory, elicits the information that it is not possible to secure any rectification if an error was committed, as the boundary was afterwards ratified by treaty.

Mr. Miller, Conservative member for Prince Edward, has committed bribery by agents, and his seat has been voided.

There is no change to-day in Lt.-Governor Campbell's condition.

Lumbering here has terminated, the mills being closed for the season. It amounts to 150,000,000 feet, about half the average output; but more men have gone to the shanties this winter than usual.

It is said the Federal Government will bear the costs of appealing the Manitoba Separate School law to the Privy Council.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 1.—Sir George Baden Powell left for England to-day for the Christmas holidays. He will return to Ottawa in January to finish the report in conjunction with Dr. Dawson.

Mr. Campbell, Dominion immigrant commissioner here, says that missionary work in DAKOTA will be carried on all winter.

Sir Daniel Wilson attacks the Copyright act on the ground that the rights of authors are not adequately protected. Sir Daniel shows that he has not studied the act, as the provisions made for the collection of royalty cover authors' rights.

Two more Grit apostles of purity have been decapitated—Messrs. Brodeur, of Rouville, and Bowers, of Digby.

By the renewal of the Bank Note printing contract, the government save forty thousand dollars a year.

Baroness Macdonald has located at Lakewood, New Jersey, for the winter.

Two thoroughbred cows have been slaughtered at the Experimental Farm on Saturday, as suffering from tuberculosis.

Premier Abbott took up his residence at Ottawa to-day.

St. Andrew's Day was duly celebrated here.

There is friction between the Imperial and the Canadian authorities over the Load Line act of last session. The Home Government say the act should have followed the language of the Imperial measure. On January 1st Canadian vessels will be subject to the provisions of the British statute.

The Government has allowed liberal rewards to the officers of the German steamer Sophie for saving the lives of the crew of the N. B. bark Exile under circumstances of great danger.

Mr. Robillard, M.P., declines being cajoled into going as bondsman for boodler Talbot.

A family of Russian Jews has been dumped in Canada from Dakota because they passed through our country.

All the Canadian Boards of Trade are expected to send delegates to the Congress of Chambers of Coogress throughout the Empire to meet in London, next May.

The Hon. Mr. Foster went to New Brunswick, to-day, to be absent two weeks.

Cold Weather Trials.

DEAR SIRS—This fall and winter I suffered from neuralgia in my face and had the best medical advice without avail. I at last thought of trying B.B.B. and after using one bottle have not felt any symptoms of neuralgia since, I regard it as a fine family medicine.

J. T. DROST, Heaslip, Man.

The "Keep off the Grass" signs at Beacon Hill park mean just what they say. A young man of the town thought they didn't, and the police magistrate charged him $5 for the information, yesterday.

OLD WORLD WIRINGS.

His Holiness' Temporal Power Again Discussed—Mr. Gladstone's Next Speech and its Purport.

Terrible Barbarities in Persia—Fearful Distress in Russia—Lively Times in the Reichstag.

MINERS' STRIKE PROBABLE

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The announcement made by owners of the South Wales and Monmouthshire coal mines, after a conference to-day, that they would abolish the sliding scale next month, is looked upon by the miners as equivalent to a reduction of wages. They also announced that they would employ the miner individually hereafter. It is believed the men will oppose the proposed change. Nearly 100,000 men will be affected, and if a strike follows much suffering must ensue.

THE POPE'S TEMPORAL POWER.

During a debate in the Italian chamber of deputies, recently, a member took occasion to allude to the agitation persistently met in certain quarters in favor of restoration of the temporal power of the papacy. The member based his remarks upon the inquiry addressed in the Hungarian delegation by Herr Sollinger to Count Kalnoky, Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, as to whether the Catholic nation of Austro-Hungary should not support the claim of the pope to temporal sovereignty, since that claim was of international and not local interest. The member pointed out that although Count Kalnoky had replied that Austria did not propose to offend her important ally, Italy, by interfering with her domestic arrangements, yet the raising of the question by Herr Sollinger, taken together with occasional unofficial utterances on the same subject in other quarters, showed that a feeling existed that Italy's attitude toward the vatican was not irrevocable. Such a feeling was a sort of irritation, and full of possible danger and should be banished by some official declaration. In reply, Signor Nicotera, minister of the interior, stated that, regardless of what might be said and done inside or outside the country, Italy considers the question of the status of the papacy as having been finally settled.

THE RUSSO-FRENCH TREATY MEANS MISCHIEF.

The London Mail and Express correspondent states positively that the aspect given to De Giers' visit to Paris is altogether erroneous. De Giers' interviews with the French statesmen were mere empty words, the business in hand having been really executed before his appearance on the scene. This accounts for his objection to go to Paris at all, and his attempt to steer clear of transactions in which he had no immediate part. Before his trip to Paris, the Czar had already sent M. Chickine, under secretary of state and real acting chief of the Russian foreign office, close ally of the pan-Slavist faction in Russian politics and a nephew of the dead statesman, Gortschakoff. It was Chickine and not De Giers who concluded the terms of the alliance with France which have been so misrepresented to the newspaper correspondents by Chancellor Von Caprivi. This compact, instead of being a defective peace understanding, involves, according to advices at hand at the British embassy at Paris, and according to the information upon which the Mail and Express correspondent relies, combined offensive war operations, which both Governments may find suitable for such a movement at any moment, and is more directly a menace of war than the most aggressive articles in the triple alliance. Chickine has returned to St. Petersburg, bearing with him an elaborate and careful scheme, prepared by De Freycinet, for hostile operations, which covers the widest contingencies that can arise, and embodying definite and detailed plans for manœuvres of the French army, as well as for the conduct of French diplomats, in the event of Russia attacking Austria, in the event of a general European war and in the event of isolated movements against England, by France in Egypt and Russia in India. The last part of the agreement aims at breaking the English power in the East, by whichever initiative may at any time appear to be advisable. This is the gravest feature of the treaty, and manifestly means mischief.

GLADSTONE'S NEXT DELIVERANCE.

Mr. Gladstone endured so well the fatigue of the Liberal convention at Newcastle that it has been widely hoped that the forthcoming agriculture conference at the National Liberal Club would furnish the occasion for the veteran stateman's next appearance as an expositor of his new policy. The conference is expected to take action which will have an important bearing upon the attitude of the rural voters toward the Liberals, with a view to obtaining a definite statement as to his intention. The correspondent of the United Press addressed an inquiry to Mr. Gladstone, which has elicited a reply to the effect that the ex-Premier does not expect to prepare an address for that occasion, but will present and make such impromptu remarks as may occur to him as appropriate. Mr. Gladstone fully recognises the importance of effecting rural reforms, and considers this feature of the Liberal party's programme an essential one, so far as he knows or has considered the matter. He expects to keep within the lines of his former utterances on this subject, not deeming any departure therefrom called for by the circumstances under which the conference is to be held.

HORRIBLE BARBARITIES IN PERSIA.

Advices from Teheran state that the captured rebels in the recent insurrection are being treated with great severity. In a number of instances they have been subjected to the barbarous punishment of burial alive in brick pillars on the roadside, and European travelers are shocked by hearing the groans of the wretched victims issuing from these living tombs. The Shah, meantime, contrives to become more and more steeped in the self-indulgent life of the palace and leaves the subordinates guilty of the gravest excesses. It is charged that the Russian minister has stooped so low as to curry favor with the youth who at present engrosses the regard of the Shah, in order to carry out the Russian aim of bringing Persia under the protectorship of the Czar. From appearances at Teheran, it only needs a capable leader to organize a revolution that would prove more successful that which the Shah has so cruelly repressed.

DISTRESS IN RUSSIA.

Stories of distress by famine in Russia continue with painful monotony. Death and pestilence are caused by the character of food to which the people are compelled to resort in their efforts to prolong life. The mortality is daily increasing. The imperial family has started from the Crimea on their return journey to St. Petersburg. Crowds of ragged and starving peasants wait at the stations along the route to present petitions to the Czar, imploring help. The latest news from Saratoff and Kasan is to the effect that the famine and typhus are increasing. Five thousand horses and 8,000 cattle were slaughtered in Veroness in one month, on account of lack of fodder.

FRENCH STRIKERS.

Eight hundred strikers at Rive de Gier, after holding disorderly meetings and parades on Sunday, captured the Ague Grande mine and rebaptised it "Berthola," in memory of a former deputy of the Loire district. They intend to resist any attempt to dislodge them. The arbitration committee at Arras has adopted a series of resolutions settling wages and other questions, but leaving the eight-hour question untouched.

WORKMEN'S PENSION BILL.

Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain has forwarded the draft of the Workmen's Pension bill to Rt. Hon. Morley. The government, after consulting with landlords, has decided to introduce the bill at the coming session, recasting the whole law of evidence in their own behalf.

A LIVELY REICHSTAG.

The debate in the Reichstag on the budget, on Saturday, was unwontedly lively. After Herr Buhl, National Liberal, had spoken in defense of the policy pursued by Bismarck as Chancellor, and commented adversely upon the course adopted by Caprivi, Herr Bebel, the socialist leader, criticised the rapid increase of the Imperial debt and the army and navy appropriations. He contended that it was inevitable in the event of war that a number of German states should become bankrupt. Expressions had recently been used which conveyed to the soldiers the idea that they might be employed not only against a foreign foe, but also against an enemy within the empire. With every thousand new recruits social democracy was being more and more strongly infused into the army. As Chancellor von Caprivi had pictured the journalists as the only propagators of unrest, he felt bound to say that many orators were also engaged in the work of agitation, and related as an instance the speech recently delivered at Erfurt by the emperor. (The vice-president, Count Ballestrom, at this point interrupted the speaker, refusing to allow the emperor's speech to be subjected to criticism). Herr Bebel said he would leave his comparison in the hands of the public, who well knew that it was not journalism which spread a feeling of unrest through the country. The heavy tariffs imposed by the government, coupled with the military expenditures, created enormous economic difficulties. The slight reduction in corn duties in the treaty of commerce with Austria was not sufficient to offset the want of proper nourishment from which millions suffered, the result being an enormous increase of disease, mortality and crime. Thestructure of middle class society, was built in a swamp in which it was slowly sinking, probably to make room for another and better social organization. The country had gotten rid of one enemy of social reform when Bismarck was driven from power. Here Count Ballestrom called Herr Bebel to order, declaring that the expressions used in connection with the ex-Chancellor's name could not be permitted, being directed against an absent member of the House. Herr Bebel replied that Prince Bismarck had not yet taken his seat in the House, and proceeded with his denunciation of the Government, which, he asserted, was following as far as it dared in Bismarck's footsteps, while assuming the role of protector of the working classes. Chancellor Von Caprivi said he believed the country appreciated the efforts made by the Government for the amelioration of the lot of the working classes.

NO EXCUSE FOR INACTION.

The foreign office has received details of the massacre of foreigners and Christians in China. This latest outrage leaves the European powers no further excuse for inaction. France has taken the initiative, the others must follow. It is possible Germany may hang back owing to her relations with France, but England is moving. Lord Salisbury is sounding France as to whether or not joint action should be taken, and a formal demand made on the Chinese government for indemnity for the recent outrages, and ample sureties for the protection of Europeans. The Catholics of Belgium are highly indignant over the slaughter of their missionaries, and appeal to all Catholic Europeans for sympathy and help in securing the punishment of the murderers. Masses are being said in the Belgian church for the souls of the massacred missionaries. The Times published a dispatch from its correspondent at Shanghai, which confirms the report that the troubles in China are not alone based on the anti-foreign feeling entertained by the natives. This is but a phase of the underlying reason for the discontent which pervades many districts of China. The natives believe the time is ripe to overthrow the Manchu dynasty and to establish again the native dynasty overthrown in 1644. The correspondent says the rebels have already captured Chayoang, in the province of Lea Tong or Shing King, in Manchooria. They are rapidly gaining accessions to their ranks and have a formidable army. They are marching on to Peking, the capital. The Imperial forces are preparing to meet them, and it is believed a desperate battle will soon be fought. Intelligence that the rebels are marching to the attack of Peking causes the greatest excitement in that city.

THE TARGET PRACTICE ACCIDENT.

The verdict in the case of the fishermen victims of the target practice of H. M. S. Plucky, at Plymouth, is arousing indignation. The residents in the vicinity of the naval stations declare that the effect of such a verdict will be to prevent the carrying on of the fishing trade in those localities, since there is now no reason why officers in charge of the target practice should exercise any great degree of caution as to the range or direction of shots. The residents in and around Plymouth, Devonport and Stonehouse have numerously signed a petition to the board of trade in which the evils incident to the practice are set forth clearly, and an earnestly worded appeal is made for the adoption of regulations which will prevent their continuance. The board of trade will doubtless call the attention of government to the matter, and remedial legislation may be looked for.

WHEN WILL PARLIAMENT DISSOLVE?

It is practically certain that the date of the dissolution of Parliament will be known in March, if not before. On going into committee of supply, the leaders of the opposition will demand from the government a clear statement of their intentions in the matter. There are many precedents for such a requirement. The opposition will be justified in refusing to vote supply beyond the time in which the dissolution and the assembling of the new Parliament ought to be accomplished. It is the opinion of all the Liberal leaders, that the government would not be entitled, under the circumstances, to ask a supply for the usual period of twelve months, and upon this point the government will be bound to give explanations. The best opinion is that they will ask for a nine months' supply, from the 31st of March, and dissolve in June, unless circumstances render it desirable to postpone the dissolution to the earliest convenient time in the autumn. It would be absurd to suppose that the opposition will consent to the introduction of the estimates for twelve months, without precise information as to the dissolution, and without pressing this demand upon the clear constitutional ground that to prolong this Parliament (which assembled on August 5, 1886,) beyond September 15, would be to exceed the practice of the whole country.

U. S. CATTLE IN ENGLAND.

Since Secretary Rusk reported in favor of excluding English live stock, unless the restrictions in landing American cattle at British ports be removed, the British farming societies have actively discussed the subject. The balance of opinion of the live stock dealers distinctly supports the attitude of Chairman Chaplain of the board of agriculture on this subject. The farmers journals are giving prominence to the announcements of recent outbreaks of pleuro-pneumonia in New Jersey, with a view of enforcing their arguments. Before the United States can legally claim the admission of American cattle, it must satisfy the British Government that the pleuro-pneumonia is so extirpated that no cases have occurred in twelve months in any part of the union.

THE AMERICAN HOG.

Minister Phelps, in his speech at the Thanksgiving banquet at Berlin, appeared to anticipate the reduction in the corn tariff. He said: "The American pig has entered the Bradenburg gate, but it is still hungry. By Christmas, however, it will have all it wants—cheap and enough of it."

DEATHS OF PROMINENT MEN.

Sir James Porter Corry, baronet, member of the Commons for the middle division of Armagh, is dead.

Berg, the leader of the Radical party in Denmark, died of heart disease.

ARCHBISHOP OF AIX CHEERED.

The Archbishop of Aix, in celebrating mass in the Bassilica, at Lyons, referring to the recent trial, said he did not regret what he had done. When he left the cathedral the congregation arose en masse and called out "Vive Soulard." The archbishop paused and responded: "Not vive Soulard, but vive la Condamne." The people then cried again and again, "Vive la Condamne."

THE LEAGUE OF PATRIOTS.

A deputation of the League of Patriots of Paris wreathed a monument on the field of Champigny. In an address, M. De Roulede, leader of the deputation, predicted the time approaching for a war of revanche Lauer and Mery, Boulangists, also spoke. A hostile crowd hissed and hooted, and finally a partisan fight broke out. An indescribable scene of disorder ensued and continued until the gendarmes quelled the disturbance.

THE VATICAN LIBRARY.

The Pope has paid $50,000 for certain manuscripts in the Borghese library, which fill the gap in the Vatican archives due to the burning of the library of Boniface VIII.

GLADSTONE SPEAKS.

Ireland and Labor Must Be Accorded Justice.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Mr. Gladstone was, yesterday, a participant in the exercises attending the formal opening of a hall at Port Sunlight, near Birkenhead. He made an address of considerable length, devoting much attention to reviewing Lord Salisbury's argument in the Birmingham speech. He declared that Lord Salisbury seemed ignorant of what was going on in the British empire. Lord Salisbury had called Home Rule a capsuled medicine. Doubtless he was an authority on physic, as he had to take several nasty doses in recent years, like that at the Molton election. Lord Salisbury had talked of the coming massacres and cruelty in Ireland if the Home Rule bill was passed. The Premier was like a silly nurse maid, who, when unable to pacify a child by rational means, tried to frighten it with stories of hobgoblins. Let the people dismiss such imaginations. They must be patient till Lord Salisbury gave them an opportunity of deciding the question. Then they would see such bubbles blown into the air and the reign of good sense and justice restored in politics. The two reasons for placing Home Rule in the van of Liberal policy were justice to Ireland and the necessity of clearing the road for other legislation.

Speaking on the labor question, Mr. Gladstone said the problem could be solved only by sound civil, secular and Christian feeling and respect for mutual rights. Profit sharing was attractive, but there was the question of what to do when there was loss instead of profit. Strikes were only adapted to what he might call a rude state of industry. Much might be hoped from co-operative distribution and production toward a solution of the problem, because this would give the laborer the same position and feeling as the capitalist. In an eloquent peroration Mr. Gladstone appealed to his hearers to give the workers, besides an increase in wages and decrease in hours, a sense of common feeling with their employers; to establish the brotherhood of man and man; to look to the heart and conscience as well as the appetite and ambition for the solution of these difficulties, and above all to look to the Providence that shapes our ends and recollect the sacred words: "Behold how good and pleasant a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

CANADIAN NEWS.

Brewery Consolidation.

TORONTO, Nov. 28.—It is announced that a syndicate of English capitalists, which recently obtained control of the Dominion Brewing Co., af this city, have got hold of three other Toronto brewing companies, which are to be consolidated under one head. They are Daniel's Brewing and Malting Co., Cosgrave & Co., and the Ontario Brewing and Malting Co.

Winter at Port Arthur.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Nov. 28.—The weather for the past two nights has been intensely cold. The river and harbor are coated with ice and outside nothing can be seen, owing to the November steam rising from the water. The steamer Athabasca, cleared about dark, yesterday, and returned at ten p m. She is still lying alongside the breakwater.

Cartwright to Control the Herald.

MONTREAL, Nov. 28—It is reported here that the Montreal Herald is about to come into the control of Sir Richard Cartwright, and that it will be continued under new and vigorous management.

Maritime Union.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 28.—Replying to the Charlottetown Guardian, Attorney-General Blair says he is at present opposed to a union of the Maritime Provinces. Hon. Geo. E. Foster expresses a more favorable opinion.

CABLE NEWS.

Rt. Hon. Mr. Balfour Declares the Idea of Home Rule to be Visionary.

The Disturbances in China—Brutal Massacres of Priests, Nuns and Little Children

"No Home Rule for Ireland."

GLASGOW, Nov. 30.—Balfour, first lord of the treasury, who visited this city for the purpose of being installed as rector of the university, being the principal speaker at a Conservative meeting held here, made an address, in the course of which, referring to Ireland, he said he believed that Great Britain would never see a gigantic agrarian conspiracy fed by American funds raise its head in Ireland. Balfour added that he hoped the country would finally emerge from its greatest difficulties. All that Ireland now wanted, he declared, was a firm liberal and kindly government. If only Gladstone abstained from advocating impossible legislative remedies, Balfour was confident a permanent cure of the Irish troubles could be effected. He declared positively that Ireland would never attain her desire to have a parliament in Dublin. In the course of his remarks, Balfour said: "Whatever success the government's policy in regard to Ireland has been, it, at any rate, has been a sincere policy. The first duty of the government was to see the laws obeyed, and by wise administration and expenditure of money to endeavor to increase the happiness of the people in every part of Her Majesty's dominion." In conclusion, Balfour declared: "No matter what the future might bring forth, it would never bring Home Rule to Ireland."

The Slaughtered Belgian Missionaries.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Chronicle's correspondent at Tientsin, says: The official report of the Takoa massacre contains details almost without parallel even in the history of China. Previously the dispatches have given but a faint idea of what happened. The members of the little Belgian mission had no opportunity of escaping. The slaughter commenced with the killing of the native converts, many of whom were put to death with fiendish cruelty. Children of tender years were seized by the savages, hacked with knives and roasted at huge fires. A worse fate still befell the nuns, who were subjected to the grossest indignities, being brutally outraged by fiends, who afterwards brained them with massive clubs. The Belgian priests were cruelly tortured, but met their fate with Christian resignation. One had his heart and tongue torn from his body, and his body was burned by the savages in murderous frenzy.

The most astonishing statement is that after the miscreants had been satisfied with outrage and slaughter they were feasted and feted by the leading Chinese mandarin in the district. The foreign diplomatic body at Pekin is simply furious. The whole European colony is boiling with indignation. The news from Mongolia is serious. The rebel forces are reported growing larger, and their forward march has continued so far uninterruptedly. The imperial troops are not yet in touch with the rebels. Further detachments of troops have been ordered forward. The rebels in their southward march occupied the towns without any resistance being made by the populace. At all places through which they passed the rebels made requisitions on the inhabitants for supplies. A despatch from St. Petersburg gives the contents of a private telegram about the Chinese disturbances received by the Novoe Vremya from Vladivostock, and statements are made to confirm those of the Chronicle's Tientsin correspondent.

Advices from Shanghai are to the effect that the rebel forces in Manchuria defeated the imperial troops sent to suppress the rising in that region. The imperial forces numbered 4,000, and the defeat causes the government great anxiety. Reinforcements to the number of 5,000 have been dispatched from Tientsin to oppose the rebels, who are marching to Pekin. If the imperial troops are again defeated the position of Pekin and Tienstin will be extremely critical.

Convicted.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The sensational trial, at Batignolles, of Mme. Thomas, the abortionist, is concluded. She has been sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment at hard labor, and Floury, the male accomplice, to ten years' imprisonment. Of the fifty-three female victims tried with her, two were sentenced to two years' imprisonment each.

British Coal Miners Likely to Strike.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—It is highly probable that the action taken by the coal mine owners in South Wales and Monmouthshire, in abolishing the sliding scale, will precipitate a strike of miners in those sections. The announcement affects 70,000 men in the coal district mentioned.

Rebels Marching on Pekin.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Times this morning published a dispatch from a correspondent at Shanghai, which confirms the report that the troubles in China are not alone based on the anti-foreign feeling entertained by the natives. This is but a phase of the situation underlying the reason for the discontent which pervades many districts of China. In fact, the natives of the country believe the time is ripe to overthrow the Manchu dynasty, which was overthrown in 1644. The movement has in view the driving of the present emperor from the power and placing a native Chinese ruler upon the throne. The correspondent says rebels have already captured Chayoang, in the province of Leatong and Shingking, in Manchooria. They are rapidly gaining accessions to their ranks, and have quite a formidable army. The imperial forces are preparing to meet them, and it is believed a desperate battle will soon be fought. The intelligence that the rebels are marching to the attack of Pekin causes the greatest excitement in that city.

German and Russian Relations.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The assurances of peace given by M. De Giers, the Russian foreign minister, during his stay in the city had close connection with the negotiations of the Russian government with Berlin financiers. Despite the recent declaration of the government against German capital propping up Russian finances, several big firms here and at Frankfort sent agents to hold a secret conference with Vishnegradski, the Russian minister of finance, when he passed through Frankfort on his way to Paris. Reports of financiers coquetting with the Russian treasury becoming known has caused a revival of the attacks by the press upon Russian finance. The attacks are partly inspired by the government. It is announced that the Emperor will supervise the formation of a commission for bourse reform.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—A dispatch to the Standard from Sebastopol says that the Russian government is preparing to mobilize the troops in 1892.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 28.—The Sultan has received an autograph letter from the Czar, in which the Czar assures the Sultan that he entertains none but the most friendly sentiments towards him.

Balfour on Irish Self Government.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Right. Hon. A. J. Balfour, Conservative leader in the House of Commons, and first Lord of the Treasury, addressed a meeting, to-day, at Huddersfield, of members of the Yorkshire division of the National Union of Conservatives, an organization which is holding its annual meeting at that town. It is said that all parties agreed that it was the duty of the Government to give local self government to Ireland, "if it could be safely done." "But," Mr. Balfour added, "unless we are able to found such a bill on the broad basis adopted in Great Britain, or if such a measure should be a menace or cause for alarm to the smaller minority in Ireland, we had berter leave it alone. My own belief is that it is possible to fulfill all the necessary conditions. There is no doubt that a bill of the nature outlined would transfer the power of the landlords south and west, into other hands; but unless it was proved that it would enable the disloyal to injure the loyal, there would be no reason to reject it."

THE DAY OF JUDGMENT.

Hon. Justice Crease Pronounces Sentence Upon Those Found Guilty,

And Gives Each a Little Kind Advice—Four True Bills from the Grand Jury.

Hon. Justice Crease, in sentencing the prisoners found guilty in his court during the present assizes, Saturday morning, took advantage of the occasion to give each a few words of serious advice, which, it is to be hoped, will not be thrown away. His Lordship's manner was kindly in the extreme, and, while he pictured their crimes in none but the darkest colors, he impressed it upon all that there was hope for them, and time in which to redeem themselves and win back reputation.

Davis, who was convicted of stealing goods from the pantry of the steamer Thistle, was first dealt with, his sentence being one year's imprisonment. Sako, the Jap, also found guilty of larceny, escaped with six months at hard labor, the Court being of the opinion that he was hardly sober enough at the time of the theft to realize the full consequences of his act.

To young Morgan His Lordship devoted himself at greater length, telling the boy that he had made a bad start, and advising him to stop and think. It was lucky for him that detection and punishment had come so soon; he would have plenty of time to retrieve himself. And, when he came out of the penitentiary, of which he was to be an inmate for six months to satisfy the demands of justice, His Lordship urged him to start afresh with a determination to keep "straight" in all his dealings. For his offence, he would then have paid the penalty, and with it he could no longer be taunted in fairness. The law having been satisfied, his exertions should be devoted to the building up of a useful and honorable manhood.

During His Lordship's remarks, the youthful prisoner was very much affected, and as he left the court he remarked to his companion that he had determined to do just what the judge told him, and he felt better already.

"Never give up hope," was the motto held out to every culprit; to give up hope was to put a bar to the possibility of improvement. The kindly wisdom of the Government in providing rewards for prisoners whose good behaviour showed their intention of reforming was also commented