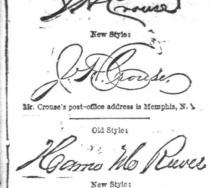
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Ladies', and Ornamental Penmanship,
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COTTON YARNS, white and coloured, single nd double and twisted.

CARPET WARPS, white and coloured. BEAM WARPS, for woollen mills, in all the

BALL KNITTING COTTON, superior in uality and colour to that imported.

These goods have been awarded FIRST PRIZES for each of the above articles at the oronto Exhibition of this year, and GOLD MEDAL

AGENTS: ALEXANDER SPENCE, 223 McGill St., Montreal. WILLIAM HEWITT, 11 Colborne St. Toronto.



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KIDNEY DISEASES

and Complaints attendant thereon.

IT NOT ONLY RELIEVES, BUT POSITIVE AND PERMANENTLY CURES LAMP ELY AND PERMANENTLY CURES LAME BACK (the only permanent cure for Lamb Back), Inflammation of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary Passages, causing pain in small of the Back, Loins, Sides, producing Urinary Disorders, such as too frequent, painful, difficult, or optious Micturation, etc., Inability of Ratenion, and suppression of, and Sedimentary Urine, etc., Gravel, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Piles, Leucorrhea, Nerveus Debility, and all diseases, disorders, and ailments the Urinary System (only) is subject to. MOTHERS, out Child's Pad cures Bed Wetting. Try it. Write for Pamphlets, TESTIMONIALS, etc., or from your Druggist obtain them.

Prices—Child's Pad, \$1.50; Regular Pad, \$2; Special Pad for Chronic Diseases, \$3.

Sold by Druggists everywhere, or sent free by ail (plain wrapper) on receipt of price, by the

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Fluid Beef.

ANLAN WRITES: I have used haston's Finid Beef



Raoka.

GREAT SUCCESS! nced by all the very best table beverage

HE WEEKLY MAIL, printed and published every Thursday morning by The Mail Printing Company, at their Printing House, corner of King and Bay streets, Toronto, C. WBUNTING, Managing Director.

Mr. Gladstone's Health Again

Occasioning Anxiety.

Lecture on Canada's Future by Sir A. T. Galt.

FATAL BIOTING IN LANCASHIRE.

THE RUSSIANS IN TURKESTAN.

An Englishman's Contribution Towards Preventing Muscovite Encroachments.

A STEAMSHIP SUNK IN THE OLYDE

Collapse in the Russian Cloth

The great snowstorm has almost placed the United Kingdom under a complete embargo. It is general throughout Europe. Communication between London, Paris, Brussels, and Amsterdam is entirely stopped. The gale has somewhat abated, but its force is still

has somewhat abated, but its force is still great. The overflow of the Thames has done immense damage. Traffic in London is almost entirely suspended.

The loss of shipping will prove immense. At Yarmouth seven vessels were driven ashore and fifty lives lost, including six of the life-boat men. At North Shields a boat containing a crew of ten men was lost. At Southend eight men were drowned while attempting to rescue the piermaster lost. At Southend eight men were drowned while attempting to rescue the piermaster and his family, the pier having been carried away. Several individuals were overtaken by the storm and frozen to death. The passenger steamer which left Swansea for Bristol on Tuesday morning is still missing. Fearful weather prevailed in the North of France. No Paris trains have arrived at Calkin daying the last fortweight house. Calais during the last forty-eight hours, though two packets have arrived at Dover to-day. A telegram from Nunethead states that a Norwegian ship from Gloucester for Baltimore, with salt, foundered off Warren

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE BY WRECK. A French vessel has sunk off Great Yarmouth with a loss of twenty lives. A brig stranded at Gorleston with a loss of eight lives. A barque is wrecked on the Suffolk coast with a loss of ten lives. The Austrian barque Vraneyczauy was wrecked off Kessingland, Suffolk. Only one of all on board

RAINSTORM IN SPAIN. A Madrid despatch states that the Guadal-quiver has risen twenty-four feet. A violent storm is raging in the Mediterranean.

SIXTEEN LIVES LOST BY A BOILER EXPLOSION A boiler exploded last night at Graham's woollen factory at Dewsbury. The building was levelledto the ground, and eleven persons were instantly killed and sixteen seri-

A LOCK-OUT IN LANCASHIRE,

RETIREMENT OF A LIBERAL M.P.

The retirement from Parliament of Mr. Duncan McLaren, Liberal member for Edinburgh city, is in order to find a seat for his son, the present Lord-Advocate of Scotland. It is stated that Edward Jenkins, advanced Liberal, will stand as an independent Liberal condidate.

LONDON, Jan. 21. It is generally rumoured in the lobby of the House of Commons this evening that Mr. Gladstone is to be created Earl of Hawarden.

A STRIKERS' RIOT. In consequence of the disturbed state of affairs in the Wigan and Preston districts, owing to the miners' strike, troops will be sent there. A riot occurred yesterday between the colliers and the police at Skilmores

dale, in which several persons were seriously injured. Arrangements have been made for the despatch of soldiers from the Fallwood garrison to any strike locality. The railways will keep special trains in readiness, with horse-boxes attached.

A letter from Major Butler published in the Globe to-day throws interesting light on the nature of the Tekke defence of Geok-Tepe and the opposition made to the Russians. The adventurous traveller and author sians. The adventurous traveller and author explored the Turcoman territory three years ago, where he was received with open arms, his nationality being known. It was understood that the Tekkes had a system of tortifications evidently designed by Europeans. We now learn that the designer was Major Butler. The Globe says:—"A single Englishman has thus proved more efficient in restraining the threatened advance of Russia in India than all the English diplomatic efforts, whether past or present." Major Butler writes:—"Only two maps have been published of the Akhol district with any pretence to accuracy. These are the Russian staff map and the English War Office map. Both are simply worthless, and entirely misleading. Travelling in various disguises in 1878, I was enabled to take a rapid survey of the district about Akhol, and to hold and correct a military survey of the neighbourhood. Further, I have before me a map of Geok-Tepe, the original one made by me for the Turcomans, giving them a plan for defence, and strengthening that post, from which the Russians had retreated under General Lomakin and before which they are now fighting. explored the Turcoman territory three years

kin and before which they are now fighting. Should the Russians penetrate further east they will find two other posts as well fortified as Geok-Tepe, which is defended by a gallant as Geok-Tepe, which is defended by a gallant band struggling for life and liberty. In order to throw dust in the eyes of sleepy John Bull, the Russians have industriously spread a re-port that the land of the Turcomans and port that the land of the Turcomans and sverything north of the Attrick river are barren wastes. This is utterly false. They are trying to conquer a magnificent country, which will supply them with 100,000 of the best fighting men in the world outside of Europe, a country with which any general can feel safe as a base of operations against Afghanistan, India, and the non-possession of which by Russian 1878 prevented that power Alghanistan, India, and the non-possession of which by Russiain 1878 prevented that power from marching into India the columns which it had organized for that purpose. The ill-timed timidity on the part of our Government in 1878 prevented my further than the market of the part of t

Government in 1878 prevented my parrying a further survey to Merv, but I can claim with pride that for two and a half years by constructing the fortifications of Geok-Tepe I have helped a brave and heroic people to retain their liberty, have kept back the Russian army from the frontier of Afghanistan and from the occupation of Merv, and my constant prayer is that my friends will act as heroically at the two spots further east which I have chalked out for them as they are acting within the peleaguered earth, work of Geok-Tepe."

missioner, delivered to-night an interesting lecture on "The Future of Canada," in the rooms of the Royal Institute at the Grosvenor Gallery, before a very distinguished audience. Among them were Mr. McCullagh Torrens, M. P., Mr. Albert Pell, M. P., Mr. George Anderson, M. P., Sir John Rose, Bart, K. C. M. G., Gen. Sir Selby Smyth, K. C. M. G., Colonel Sir John McNeil, K. C. M. G., Colonel G. Z. Gzowski, Colonel Hunter Grant, Messrs. R. Gillespie, C. Bischoff, and Frederick Young. Viscount Bury being ill Sir John Rose occupied the chair. Sir Alexander was received with cordial applause, which was frequently repeated during the course of his address.

MR. GLADSTONE'S HEALTH.

MB. GLADSTONE'S HEALTH. The condition of Mr. Gladstone's health, owing to the strain in performing his duties, in the Commons, is occasioning some anxiety.

THE CLOTH TRADE IN RUSSIA. Russian advices state that the cotton mills Russian advices state that the cotton mills are working on short time or closing because of the large accumulation of stock. The failure of last year's harvest has deprived the peasants of the means to buy cloth. Mr. Thornton, the English millionaire at St. Petersburg, owner of one of the largest cloth manufactories in the world, discharged 1,500 weavers at a stroke, and announced that the mill would be closed engineering.

The State line steamer State of Indiana, at Glasgow to-day from New York, collided with and sank a steamer trading to Spain in the river Clyde. The State of Indiana was very little damaged.

THE FORTUNE BAY AFFAIR. In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Charles Dilke said no reply to Earl Granville's despatch on the Fortune Bay dispute had been received, but he had reason to expect a reply which may show that the divergence was not irreconcilable.

FRENCH JOURNALISTS FINED. The proprietors of the Paris Marseillaise have been fined 1,000 francs in contumaciam for defending and eulogizing regicide. The manager of the same paper has been sensed to one very investors and formed to one very investors. manager of the same paper has been sen-tenced to one year's imprisonment, and fined 2,000 francs. Gen. Cluseret has been sen-tenced to two years' imprisonment and fined 3,000 francs.

A Constantinople despatch says:—The powers are considering the following conditions relating to the approaching conterence here: Secrecy of deliberations; exclusion of the Greek representative; the Porte to indicate the frontier it would concede and the means it would adopt to assure the transfer; Greece to be informed that Europe will no longer be bound toward her if she declines the decision of the conference.

AN ADVANCE ON THE TRANSVAAL A D'Urban despatch says:—General Colley's column, four miles long, advanced from Newcastle towards the Transvaal on Monday. The Zulus and Swazes refused the overtures made by the Boers to join the rising against

A private telegram says Callae has been surrendered to the Chilians as well as Lima. The fog in the river Mersey somewhat delays steamers outward bound from Liver-

Peruvians lost seventy guns in the battle at Chorillas.

The Scandinavian, from Boston, arrived at Glasgow on Monday, and landed her 240 oxen in good order. A Calcutta despatch says:—The Government press at Simla has been burned.

Damage £30,000.

A Paris despatch says a terrific storm pre-vails in the Mediterraneau, and it is reported fifty smacks have been wrecked.

The s.s. Prussian, from Boston, which arrived at Glasgow on Monday, landed her live stock, 172 oxen, all in good order. A renewal of the snowstorm is reported in the southern portions of England and Scot-land, and the weather is very cold.

It is stated that in consequence of the ex-plosion at Salford it is intended to materially strengthen the garrison at Manchester. It is stated that the powers have agreed t

request Germany to exercise her influence at Constantinople to prevent a rupture between The employing cotton spinners of Oldham have promised an immediate advance of wages to the operatives, who last month demanded an increase of five per cent.

A crowded meeting of operative cotton spinners at Bolton to-day resolved that the spinners at Bolton to-day resolved that the notice for an advance of wages be withdrawn until March. A strike is therefore averted. Twenty-four deaths have taken place in Wiltshire as the result of the late storm. The ocean is strewn with the remains of vessels broken up by the severity of the

Prince Gortschakoff, Russian Chancellor, definitely retires from public affairs. This leaves room for a doubt as to the future course of the power to which the whole Eastern difficulty has frequently been attributed.

THE BOER RISING.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF OMMONS—A MODIFIED AUTONOMY TO BE OFFERED TO THE BOERS. LONDON, Jan. 21.

In the House of Commons to-day the Right Hon. M. E. Grant-Duff, Under Colonial Secretary, said the Government had received no proposal relative to the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the claim of the Boers.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Ryland (Liberal) moved that the annexation of the Transvaal is impolitic and unjustifiable. Mr. Gladstone said it was the resolute intention of the Government to reestablish British authority in the Transvaal in the first instance.

Mr. Grant-Duff, Under Colonial Secretary, said the Government desired to give the people of the Transvaal to as great as possible an extent the management of their own affairs as soon as they acknowledged the Queen's Government.

Government.

Mr. Ryland's motion was rejected by 129

An Amsterdam despatch says :—At a meet-

An Amsterdam despatch says:—At a meeting held near this city it was resolved to circulate for signatures an address to Queen Victoria, praying that she will exercise her prerogative for the purpose of averting bloodshed in the Transvaal.

London, Jan. 24.

A despatch from D'Urban says:—Sir Hercules Robinson has arrived at Cape Town and assumed office as Governor of Cape Colony.

Conclusion of the State Trials at Dublin.

THE JURY FAIL TO AGREE.

of Dublin. THE DEBATE ON THE COERCION BILL

Excited Scenes on the Streets

MR. BIGGAR "NAMED" AND SUSPENDED.

All Night Sitting in the House of

A Threat to Blow up the Windsor Barracks

Popular Feeling Against the Shaw Secessionists. LONDON, Jan. 20.

Blennerhasset, the member for Kerry, has completely severed his connection with the Home Rulers. It is understood that one result of the conerence between the naval and military commanders in Ireland is to request that a large number of steam launches and pinnaces be sent over for the purpose of watching the coast, and for the speedy transportation of police and troops.

THE ORANGEMEN DRILLING. Rev. Mr. Condon, of Lisburn, has received several cases of rifles with ammunition for distribution among the Orangemen, who drill nightly in the Orange hall. LONDON, Jan. 21.

A Dublin despatch says:—A Land League meeting at Rockcarry, Monaghan county, Ulster, and a counter meeting of Orangemen on the 18th inst, were prohibited on the ground that the meeting might lead to a breach of the peace.

LAND LEAGUE PROSECUTIONS.

The O'Neill, secretary of the Cork Land League, has been summoned on a charge of intimidation by writing threatening letters. He was discharged for want of evidence. Forty-three members of the Land League have been summoned at Listowel on a charge

The result of the State trials is awaited with considerable interest. Mr. Parnell left London to-night, and intends to be present during the judge's charge. Preparations are being and to give him a grand reception on his arrival. All the members of the League in town will meet him with bands on Monday, and he will be escorted to the court by an im-

A telegram from Castlebar states that a op of dragoons with a large force of con-bulary will leave that town to motrow to ist in preventing the land meeting to be

The following missive was received to-day by Mr. Davitt. It bears the Hastings postmark, and is addressed to

Ticket-of-Leave Convict Davitt, League Office, Sackville street, Dublin. "MEN.-It is as well that you and all your gang of ruffians, Biggar, O'Sullivan and Company, should know that we landlords are determined to get rid of and clear all our property of Irish Land Leaguers, and only to have tenants who will adhere to their contracts. The man who repudiates his contract with his landlord is a thief and a rogue. It is quite time you were remitted to pris

The statement that Captain Boycott's farm at Lough Mask is lying vacant is not true. It is being worked by a man called Graham, a member of the relief expedition. A Land Leaguer from Ballinrobe informes me that Graham is well liked by the people, and no attempts have been made to interfere with him. A beautiful silver medal about the size of a five shilling piece has been struck to commemorate the Boycott relief expedition. One will be presented to each member who took part in the harvesting operations. The inscription sets forth the services rendered and the date of the expedition. THE BOYCOTT PROPERTY.

The emergency committee of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland has forwarded a number of men by train to-night from Dublin to Ballina, county Mayo, to relieve Miss Gardiner, who is being "Boycotted." The authorities will provide an escort of military at Ballina to protect the men to their destination.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Mr. John Barry, member of Parliament for Wexford county, vice-president of the Home Rule Confederation, has left to organize mass meetings at Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, and other large towns to protest against coercion.

THE STATE TRIALS. A Dublin despatch says:—Judge Fitzgerald in charging the jury in the case of the traversers expressed his gratification at the fairness and justness with which both sides conducted the case. He said the jury must dismiss all they had heard or read outside the court and only consider the evidence. He pointed out that the land laws of Ireland were more favourable that those of Great Britain, Belgium, or the United States.

FENIANISM AT BIRMINGHAM. A Birmingham despatch says:—It is believed Femanism is extensively organized here, and a raid upon manufactories of arms is probable. The Government has sent troops to guard the small arms manufactory. THE COERCION BILL.

In the House of Commons to-night Mr.

SMYTH (Home Rule1), on behalf of the Irish
members who follow Mr. Shaw and who are
not disposed for coercion until the Government has disclosed the features of its land
measures, questioned Mr. Gladstone in regard
to the Land Bill.

Mr. GLADSTONE regretted his inability to
inform the House of the contents of the bill,
and said when State business more developed,
the question might be more conveniently
raised.

two and a half years by constructing the fordiffications of Geok-Tepe I have helped a
brave and heroic people to retain their liberty, have kept back the Russian army from
the frontier of Afghanistan and from the occupation of Merv, and my constant prayer is
that my friends will act as heroically at the
two spots further east which I have chalked
out for them as they are acting within the
celeaguered earth, work of Geok-Tepe."

The Future of Canadan

The Future of Canadan High Com
Sir Alexander Galt, Canadian High Com
The sufficient of Geok-Tepe I have helped a
brave and heroic people to retain their libcolony.

President Brand has issued a proclamation
requiring the burghers of the Orange Free
State to abstain from interfering in the affairs
of the Transval.

The Cape Premier telegraphed on Saturday
that the chief of the Pondromese had surrendered to the British with 800 men in Tembuland. 20,000 horned cattle, 10,000 sheep,
and 1,000 horses were captured, and 150
rebels were killed.

The cape I have helped a
and assumed office as Governor of Cape
Colony.

The Government has inform
in question might be more conveniently
raised.

Mr. Forster rose in a very crowded House
to move the "Bill for the Protection of Life
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mission.

we must arrest these criminals." (Prolonged cheers.)

Mr. Forster announced the object of the second bill to be to put matters in reference to the possession of arms in much the mine position as under the Peace Freservation Act which expired last year. The other bill will be retrospective. As regards arrests for treason, it will apply to the whole of Ireland; but with regard to agrariant and other crimes it will apply to proclaim a districts only.

Mr. Lyons (Liberal) moved as an amendment that land reform ought to precede measures of coercion.

Mr. Givan (Liberal) seconded the motion.

Mr. Biggar ineffectually attempted to count out the House.

Mr. Dillon, Mr. Bradlaugh, and Mr. Mo-Carthy supported the amendment.

Sir Stafford Northdorn assured the Government that the Opposition would give them all proper support in the progress of the bills through the House.

Mr. O'Donnell (Home Ruler) charged Mr. Gladstone with keeping the nature of his remedial measures in the background, He said such conduct was traitorous.

The Speaker called Mr. O'Donnell to order. The latter was obliged to withdraw his expression.

It has become necessary to open subscriptions for the relief of the distress of the labourers in every town in County Class. The workhouses are crowded

In moving the coercion bill in the House of Commons, Mr. Forster said at the close of his speech last night that he had never been clearer about anything than the necessity of the measures he introduced, but if he had ever expected such an unpleasant duty he never would have become Secretary for Ireland. Mr. Dillon declared the retrospective clauses of the first bill were evidently aimed at the traversers. at the traversers.

The attitude of the moderate section of Irish members is attracting much attention.

Mr. Litton, Liberal member for Tyrone county, one of the most moderate, last night urged that the Government, pending remedial measures, should introduce a bill suspending evictions in cases where the rent is excessive.

There is great displeasure in Freind at the seconders from Mr. Farnell's party. Mr. Shaw was hopted when he passed through Dublin, and the constituents of various members have called upon them to resign. THE STATE TRIALS.

A Dublin despatch says: —Judge Fitzgerald concluded his charge to the jury to-day. He asked the jury to perform their duty with the courage springing from a desire to 'act conscientiously, without fear or favour. Replying to Mr. Macdonogh, of counsel for the traversers, he admitted that if his directions to the jury were wrong in point of law he could be put right by appeal to a superior court. Mr. Macdonogh began his argument, quoting authorities. Mr. Parnell entered the court and was loudly cheered by the gallary. There was great excitement in court.

JUDGE FITZGERALD'S CHARGE.

JUDGE FITZGERALD'S CHARGE. Another despatch says . Judge Fitzge summing up was specially severe on Another despatch says—suage Fingerand in summing up was specially severe on the violence of the leading members and paid agents of the Land League. If the jury, he said found all the charges not made out it would be their duty to again the travecters. If on the other and they found the charges brought home to one

the streets.

The shipwrights in two yards on the Clyde have struck for an advance of 7½ per cent. on their wages.

The shipwrights in two yards on the Clyde have struck for an advance of 7½ per cent. on the preparations.

The shipwrights in two yards on the Clyde with this point bettered by those in charge of the perspiration from his face. When you wages the promote that the saw the court to have struck for an advance of 7½ per cent. on the preparations.

The shipwrights in two yards on the Clyde with this point bettered, jury that it was for the court to have struck for an advance of 7½ per cent. on the preparations.

The shipwrights in two yards on the Clyde what the result may be. The utmost determination of Mr. I was the saw the court to have struck for an advance of 7½ per cent. on the preparations. Macdonogh contended that the judge should not have mentioned the power of appeal to the jury. Mr. Justice Barry concurred with Judge Fitzgerald, and pointed out that Mr. Macdonogh could move for a new trial, or proceed by writ of error.

THE MOUNTMORRES MURDER, A Galway despatch says the men arrested on suspicion of taking part in the murder of Lord Mountmorres have been discharged. The witnesses gave their evidence reluctantly.

THE COERCION BILLS DEBATE.

Lord Mountmorres have been discharged. The witnesses gave their evidence reluctantly.

THE COERCION BILLS DERATE.

In the House of Commons to-day, upon Mr. Gladstone moving a resolution giving precedence to Mr. Forster's bills for the protection of life and property in Ireland,

Mr. Gray (Home Euler) rose to a question of order, saying the resolution was irregular. The Speaker ruled the resolution in order. Mr. Gladstone moved it, strongly appealing to the House to aid in the passage of the bills. He said it would be in the last degree impracticable for the Government to bring forward a land bill with all its intricacies and details before they had dealt with the state of things existing in Ireland.

Mr. Finnegan (Liberal and advanced Nationalist) continued the discussion, and was called to order four times for irrelevancy.

Mr. MILLBANK (Liberal) moved that Mr. Finnegan be no more heard, as he had been called to order four times.

Mr. Finnegan was proceeding to renew his observations, when the Speaker said, "If Mr. Finnegan disregards the authority of the chair. Aft. O'Connor, Home Ruler, moved as an amendment that the order of the day be read.

Mr. BIGGAR (Home Ruler) having been several times called to order for irrelevancy and having ignored the ruling of the chair.

Mr. FORSTER moved that Mr. Biggar be suspended from serving in the House for the remainder of the day's sithing.

The motion was carried by 160 to 30.

The Speaker named him to the House for the remainder of the day's sithing.

The motion was carried by 207 to 34.

Mr. Gladstone declared that if the debate had proceeded without obstruction the strangers gallery.

Mr. Gray (Home Ruler) moved the adjournment of the House owing to the absence of Mr. Biggar, who, he said, was deeply interested in the debate.

The motion was negatived by 207 to 34.

Mr. Gray Home Ruler moved the motion for the adjournment of the debate.

The motion was negatived by 207 to 34.

Mr. Gray Home Ruler moved the debate had proceeded without obstruction the Government were

Mr. Shaw, who leads the defection from the Parnell ranks, was heoted last night at Dublin station.

The ironclad Belleisle has been sent to the northern coast of Ireland to prevent the landnorthern coast of Ireland to prevent the landing of arms.

The Government has information that there is danger of the Fenians making use of the agitation in Ireland.

It is reported that Major Nolan, the Home Rule whip, has been ordered to join his hattery going to India.

It is rumoured at Windsor to-night that the authorities have received a letter containing a threat that the infantry barracks will be blown up. Precautions will be taken.

Opening of the Trial by Com-

CHALLENGING THE JURYMEN.

the Audience.

London, Jan. 24.—Under commission issued by the Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governor, a special sitting of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery opened at the court-house here to-day. It is nearly a year since the Biddulph tragedy occurred, and since that time the alleged murderers, James Carroll, John Kennedy, Martin McLaughlin, Thomas Ryder, John Purtell, and James Ryder have been in gaol, bail having been refused. At the October sitting of the assizes, James Carroll, one of the principal prisoners, was put on trial charged with having murdered Judith Donnelly. There were six indictments against him, five charging him with murder and one with aron. Particulars of the awful butchery in Biddulph are still fresh in the public memory, and it would be useless to give them in detail now. Upon the night of the third of February, 1880, or rather the morning of the fourth of February, a gang of armed men dressed in various disguises, and with faces masked or blackened, visited the house of James Donnelly in the 7th concession of Biddulph township, Middlesex county, and murdered the old man, his wife, his son Thomas, and a servant named Bridget Donnelly. Then they proceeded to the house of William Donnelly, and shot and killed John Donnelly. Half a, dozen residents of the township were arrested for the crime, James Carroll being of the number. His trial lasted six days, a large number of witnesses being examined. The jury failed to agree, and the prisoner was sent back to gaol to await another trial. The Government, upon the representations of the authorities of this section of the country the string of the section of the country the section of the country the section of the country than the section of th gaol to await another trial. The Government, upon the representations of the authorities of this section of the country, then issued a special commission addressed to Mr. Justice Cameron and Mr. Justice Osler, commanding them to hear and judge the case against the prisoners. A special panel of 100 jurors was struck, and everything done to administer the law as expeditiously as possible. Accordingly

with Mr. Justice Cameron as presiding Judge, and Mr. Justice Osler as associate.

After their Lordships had taken their seats, The Deputy-Sheriff, Mr. McBeth, read the Royal Commission—a formidable document with great red seals—convening the court, and the grand jury was struck. In addressing the grand jury, Mr. Justice Cameron said that it was to be regretted that the circumstances were such in the country as to require a sitting of the court at this season of the year. The persons who were to be brought before the court were accused of a high crime, committed in a most atrocious manner. The Governments of the Dominion and Ontario had thought it advisable to call the court, and give the prisoners a speedy trial, so that pun-

Mr. Hugh McMahon, Q.C.—appeared for the

prisoner.

The prisoner was led into the dock handcuffed. He is thin and pale, having failed
much since he last stood in the dock. He
was dressed in a dark suit, with a coloured
shirt, and a band of red fiannel around his
threat did not add to his appearance. He sat
in a corner of the dock facing the jury box,
and watched the proceedings with nervous

The formula of the court in reference to the

The formula of the court in reference to the prisoner's right to challenge was repeated, and the clerk called the first jurer, Mr. Geo. McDowell. When the juror reached the box he took up the book to be sworn.

Mr. IBVING looked at Mr. McMahon and sked, "Any objection to the juror?"

"None," answered Mr. McMahon.

"Stand down," said the Crown prosecutor, and the juror stepped out of the box.

Mr. McMahon objected to this manner of procedure, but his Lordship said that it was in accordance with the rule.

Twelve jurors were then called, but they were challenged one by one, Mr. Irving challenging nearly all those approved of by the oppositiv counsel. The thirteenth man suited both parties, and he was sworn. The four-teenth man was challenged, but the fifteenth was accopted and sworn. Challenges followed fast until the twenty-sixth man was reached, and he being suitable to both parties, was allowed to take a seat. The twenty-ninth juror was challenged for cause, he having expressed an opinion on the case, and was accordingly requested to "stand down" by the Crown prosecutor. The thirty-second juror was sworn. After a number of challenges had been given the seventy-eighth man was agreed upon as the twelfth juror. In all sixty-six jurors were challenged, Mr. Irving shutting out all who came from the north country, where the prisoners live.

London, Ont., Jan. 25. - The trial of James

that the Donnelly boys were of bad habits, and that there existed enuity between the prisoner and them. He related a number of disagreements between the Donnellys and their neighbours, all of which culminated in the tragedy he spoke of. He sketched the formation of the vigilance committee, which met in the school-house near the cedar swamp, and how through the influence of that society Casey was appointed a magistrate and Carroll a constable. He dwelt upon the arrest of Mrs. Donnelly for the burning of Byder's barn, and pointed out the difficulties that had arisen through the stealing of Thompson's cow.

Mr. Robert Thompson, a builder, testified thaving built the Donnelly homestead, and Mr. J. R. Peel took oath as to the correctness

of the plans of the house.

Mrs. Whalen was the next witness. She Mrs. Whalen was the next witness. She was allowed a seat in the witness-box. She gave her answers in a hesitating way, but counsel exercised great patience. She lives across the road from Donnelly's farm. She said that she knew the Donnelly's well, and was personally on good terms with them, but the boys might have had occasional ruptures. She told how on the morning of the 4th of February last the boy Connors had come to their house and told them that a gang of men had chased the Donnelly's to the woods, had slain the old woman and Tom, and had then set the house on fire. He was without shoes, stockings, or hat, and had his coat over his arm. He asked her to call up the old man and boys so that they might go with him to extinguish the fire. He told her that among the men who had committed the deed was Carroll, whom he knew by his voice. She told him them all into trouble. In his former testamony Connors said that when he got to
Whalen's he found the back door open. The witness explained that by saying that the snow had got into the door jamb and she could not shut it. Two men named Feehley and two girls named McLaughlin had visited her the night before, but had not stayed late. She and her husband and her daughter Teresa Joseph and William, slept up stairs. Joe came down when he heard Connors speaking, but she did not wake William. Her husband. shortly after Connors told his story, went to her son John's, who lived on the next farm After informing John of what had taken place he went over to Donnelly's. Her husband went to Granton early in the morning, and she went over to the ruins, and saw the remains of the four bodies there. Johnny Connors went home to Lucan early in the orning. Patrick Whalen, an old, white-haired ma

Patrick Whalen, an old, white-haired man, and husband of the last witness, was called. After the oath had been administered to him, Mr. Irving asked him if he had kissed the book. Witness answered "yes."

"If there is any doubt about it," said his lordship, "he must kiss the book again."

The witness did so. He said that he remembered the boy Conners coming to his place upon the night of the murder. The lad had no shoes or stockings on, and he cried out that the Donnelly's house had been set on fire by a gang of men dressed in women's

that the Donnelly's house had been set on fire by a gang of men dressed in women's clothes, who had murdered the old man and woman. He questioned the lad, and he said that he recognized Carroll among the men, and upon witness asking him how he knew Carroll he said that he knew him by his voice. The "old woman" told Johnny not to tell anyone, as they would all be brought up in court. Witness, with a hesitating air, then related how he had gone over to his son John's and told him about the fire, and had then gone to Donnelly's. When he reached the place the house was in flames, and while he was there an explosion occurred.

burning house, but the flames were so fierce that he could not go in. He told the jury that his visit to Granton was to consult about some law business. While at Granton he spoke to a number of people about the fire, but did not tell anyone of Connors' escape. He denied flatly that he was a member of the vigilance committee which met at the school-house near the cedar swamp. He had been at one of the meetings with Sullivan and Ryan, but there was no business done. "We jist sat around," added the witness. Martin Dorset had told him that the object of the society was to "keep down badness in the country." There are two rooms in the school-house, and while he was at the meeting there were some people in the smaller room, but he was not asked to go in, and he came away. He could not remember the names of those who were in the smaller room. James Carroll had, among others, asked him to go to the meeting.

JOHN WHALEN, son of the last witness, and who occupies the farm next to his father's, was the next witness. He said that he saw the fire at Donnelly's, but did not go over because he thought it was dangerous. He remembered his father coming over to his father went away he dressed and went over to Donnelly's. He saw marks on the snow all around the house, and there was a pool of blood in front of the door. He only stayed at the fire about ten minutes and then went over to bis father's house, where he saw and had a conversation with Johnny Connors. Connors told him that he did not know any of the men who had murdered the Donnellys. He heard Connors tell his father dover to his father's house, where he saw and had a conversation with Johnny Connors. Connors told him that he did not know any of the men who had murdered the Donnellys. He heard Connors tell his father did not say anything to him.

JAMES FEEHLEY was the most unsatisfactory witness of the day. He hesitated and gave such evasive answers that a great deal of valuable time was lost. Feehley, it is asserted, was a great friend of the Donnelly, and in consequen LANDEN, Oht, Jan. 25.—The trial of James Carroll for the murder of Judith Donnelly was proceeded with this morning.

The Crown prosecutor opened the case to the propose process of the case to the process of the case to the propose process of the case to the process of the case they were about to try were laid in the township of Biddulph, of which township beth the prisener and the murdered woman were residents. The former had been employed on a railway in Michigan, and had more recently sold agricultural implements in the country. The Donnelly family, which consisted of the father, mother, two sons, and Bridget Donnelly, lived on what is known as the Church line, because it leads in the country. The Donnelly family, which consisted of the father, mother, two sons, and Bridget Donnelly, lived on what is known as the Church line, because it leads in the country. The Donnelly family, which consisted of the father, mother, two sons, and Bridget Donnelly, lived on what is known as the Church line, because it leads in the country. The Donnelly family, which consisted of the father, mother, two sons, and Bridget Donnelly, lived on what is known as the Church line, because it leads in the country. The Donnelly family, which consisted of the father, mother, two sons, and Bridget Donnelly, lived on what is known as the Church line, because it leads in the country. The Donnelly family, which consisted the father than the case of the case o

POSTSCRIPT.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

A Continuous Sitting for Two Days.

TIRING OUT THE HOME RULERS.

London, Jan. 26.—The Commons is still sitting at one o'clock to-day, having sat all night. The discussion is practically confined to the Irish members, who are repeatedly called to order, but the debate is good humoured. Mr. Playfair, the Deputy Speaker, has relieved the Speaker. Mr. Gladstone re-entered the House after ten o'clock this meaning and some loudly cheered. Mr.

has relieved the Speaker. Mr. Gladstone re-entered the House after ten o'clock this morning and was loudly cheered. Mr. Forster has been absent four hours during the night. The Conservative leaders are also working by relays. Mr. Gladstone about one o'clock this afternoon declared that he could not accept a compromise, but if the vote be now taken on the main question the adjourned debate on Mr. Forster's Bill would be resumed to morrow, to-day's sitting having virtually gone.

In the Commons repeated motions for adjournment by the Home Rulers were successfully resisted by the Government, with the assistance of the Conservatives, which early in the evening was promised by Sir Stafford Northcote; the Conservative leader, amid-loud cheers from both sides. Mr. Parnell arrived shortly after ten o'clock this morning, and was enthusiastically received by his supporters. It is impossible to tell how long the struggle will continue.

In the Commons the speeches of the Irish members are mostly rambling and uninteresting. Mr. Dawson (Liberal) said Mr. Forster was seeking to impose laws against which the country would rise en masse. Mr. Gladstone's speech, in which he declared he could not accept a compromise, was in reply to a suggestion of Mr. Parnell that a division might now be taken if the Government would agree to postpone the debate on Mr. Forster's bill till Thursday. Sir Stafford Northcote intimated the readiness of the Conservatives to continue the session, if necessary. The House divided at 2 p.m. Mr. Gladstone's motion to give precedence to Mr. Forster's Protection Bill was carried by 251 to 33. motion to give precedence to Mr. Forste Protection Bill was carried by 251 to 33. The House adjourned to Thursday.

PACIFIC RAILWAY DEBATE

Division on the Opposition Leader's Amendment.

THE GOVERNMENT'S MAJORITY 86

OTTAWA, Jan. 26.—The division on Mr. Blake's amendment to Sir Chas. Tupper's Pacific railway contract resolutions was taken at half-past five this morning and resulted in the Government being triumphantly su by a majority of 86, the vote standing,

Skinner, Suineriand, Thompess, Now. Weidon, Wheler, Wiser-St.

Nays.—Messrs. Allison, Arkell, Baker, Bannerman, Barnard, Beaty, Beaucheene, Benoit, Bergeron, Bergin, Bell, Bolduc, Boultbee, Bourbeau, Bowell, Brecken, Brooks, Bunster, Buntheau, Carling, Caron, Cimon, Cockburn (Northumberland), Colby, Connell, Costigan, Coughlin, Coupal, Coursel, Curiter, Cuthbert, Daly, Daoust, Dawson, Desaulniers, Desjardins, Domville, Doull, Drew, Dugas, Elliott, Farrow, Ferguson, Fitzsimmons, Fortin, Fulton, Gault, Gigault, Girouard (Jacquee Cartier), Girouard (Kent), Grandbois, Hackett, Haggart, Hay, Hesson, Hilliard, Hooper, Houde, Hurteau, Ives, Jackson, Jones, Kaulbach, Keeler, Kilvert, Kirkpatrick, Kranz, Landry, Lane, Langery, Macdonald (Kings), Macdonald (Picton), McDonald (Cape Breton), McDonald (Pictoris, N. S.), Macmillan, McCallum, McCarthy, McConville, McCusig, MoDougall, McGreevey, McInnes, McKay, McLennan, McLeod, McQuade, McRory, Manson, Masson, Massue, Merner, Methot, Montplaisir, Mousseau, Muttart, O'Connor, Ogden, Orton, Ouimet, Patterson (Essex), Pinsonneault, Platt, Plumb, Pope (Compton), Pope (Queen's), Poupore, Richey, Robertson (Hamilton), Rochester, Ross (Dundas), Rouleau, Routhier, Royal, Ryan Marquette), Ryan (Montreal), Hykert, Schultz, Scott, Shaw, Sproule, Stephenson, Strange, Tasse, Tellier, Tilley, Tupper, Valin, Vallee, Vanasse, Wade, Wallace (Norfolk), Wallace (York), White (Cardwell), White (Renfrew), Williams, Wright,—140,

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—A great many German agriculturists are earnestly complaining against the importation of American produ

LONDON, Eng., Jan. 26.—The Horse Armoury and White Tower, containing armouries at the Tower of London, are closed the public on account of apprenian disturbances.

Probable Crash in the Iron Trade.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 26.—A leading manufacturer states that the iron trade is in a very unsatisfactory condition and there is no profit in present prices. If trade does not brighten a crash is expected.

Surrender of Sitting Bull.

FORT BUFORD, Jan. 26.—A man from Weody Mountain reports that Sitting Bull has surrendered to the Canadian Government, and asks to be sent to Fort Buford.

Married to a Child of Eight. ATLANTA, Ga. Jan. 26.—Benjamin Schnell was married yesterday at Seneca, S.C., by Justice James to a child eight years old, with the consent of the latter's mother.

Serious Diseases in Chicage.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Feide and five children living in a squalled tenement were recently stricken with small-pox. The parents recovered, but one of the children died after two weeks suffering without medical attention. The other four are in a critical condition. The facts were first made known through neighbours yesterday. Small-pox, diptheria, and a disease which in summer would probably become asiatic cholers, are increasing.

Fires in Canada.

St. Williams, Ont., Jan. 26.—About three o'clock this morning the St. Williams' Hotel, kept by Geo. Hover, was discovered to be on fire. The flames spread so rapidly that the inmates barely escaped with their lives. Nothing of any value was saved. The fire was supposed to have originated from the pipe in the dining-room. Loss about \$1,600. Contents insured for \$500 in the Union Insurance Company. No insurance on building.

WATERDOWN, Jan. 26.—The rake and cradle factory of Messrs. Brown and Baker was hurned at one o'clock this morning. Loss about \$5,000; partially insured. Cause of fire unknown.

fire unknown.

Sparra, Ont., Jan. 26.—Mr. John Marshall's residence and contents, on the first concession of Yarmouth, were consumed by fire last night. Loss about \$1,000. \$12 PER WEEK AGENTS WANTED DINNER, 218, Young street, Taronto.