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### The Late Joseph Gillis Biggar, M.P.

A cable dispatch last Wednesday afternoon briefly announced the sudden death by heart disease of Mr. Joseph Gillis Biggar, M.P., for North Cavan. The news sent a thrill of sorrow among the Irish people of America among whom the sturdy, uncompromising but genial and loving "Joe Biggar" was held in the warmest regard. He had been in his place in Parliament as usual the night before his decease and had acted as teller at the division on Mr. Parnell's amendment. Now he is gone but among the many true hearts who remain, none are truer, none bear a more unselfish and devoted love for Ireland than he whose death we lament.

A talented Irish journalist has given a good sketch of the remarkable parliamentary career of Mr. Biggar. When Mr. Parnell entered the house of commons the young man from Meath found the so-called Irish party in a somewhat limp and lamentable condition. Numerically it was a fairly good party, but from a working point of view it was unstable as water, and certainly did not excel. Its majority was composed of veritable children of Ruben, weak-kneed, stumbling, uncertain, scarcely knowing their right hand from their left, and desperately anxious to combine patriotism with the good grace of the house of commons. But in the very heart of all this feeble, fluctuating mass there was a little knot of men who meant business. This little knot of men had a course of their own; they walked their own wild road whither it led them like Carlyle's Mirabaud and they did not care in the least whether the house of commons as a whole approved of their conduct or did not approve of it. They were a law unto themselves but they acted up to their own law with a zeal and vigor which not a little amazed the house of commons and not a little disgusted their own timid colleagues. At the head of this little handful of men was a man who had been in parliament for about a year, and who was known to the world as Joseph Gillis Biggar, and to his friends as Joe.

Few men have been more persistently denounced, and few men have cared less for denunciation than Mr. Biggar. When he first began to get famous in the House of Commons he was made the mark for all manner of attacks, fair and unfair. There are fair attacks in political life; a man who goes into the arena expects to be assailed and to hit his own stoutly. But there are unfair attacks, too, and of those Mr. Biggar received more than his due proportion. For years he was the object of all manner of coarse obloquy in the press, and of all manner of offensive personal attack in the House of Commons. To all these onslaughts Mr. Biggar paid not the slightest attention. "I don't care what they say," was his composed comment on the fiercest of his assailants, and he went his way unmoved, doing the work he was appointed to do as composedly as if he were an affable amateur gardener planting roses instead of the most conspicuous of modern politicians setting a whole senate by the ears. Tranquility and persistency have been the two key-words of Mr. Biggar's career. He made up his mind to anything he went on with to the end, and never allowed himself to get excited. During the wildest and stormiest scenes in the House of Commons, during moments when men's blood flamed at fever heat, and when all the estate passions of primitive man appeared to be waking up in the breasts of a Politician parliament, at such moments Mr. Biggar still remained as cool, as untroubled, as indifferently speculative as ever. He was always the very man for a forthright hope.

On the night of great divisions Mr. Biggar was a fascinating study. He stood hard by the sergeant-at-arms and watched like a lion, imperturbable eyes too slow marshall his forces as they passed steadily before him into the eye of the No Lobby, as the case might be. There was a glow of triumph in his heart as he noted man after man of the sacred six and eighty go by him; but the triumph was not wholly untarnished with a tinge of pensive melancholy. As he gazed over every faithful soldier of the old guard and the new, as he noted with satisfaction the goodly number who now rally beneath the banner of Mr. Parnell, as he smiled to see them troop along in cordial union with a staunch and practically unanimous Liberal party, he may well have felt the triumph that attends upon success after a well-fought fight. But, with the natural instincts of an old soldier, Mr. Biggar regretted the fiercer hours; the more turbulent struggles; the wild, adventurous days when he and but a little handful held their own against Liberal and Tory, and against man, too, who called themselves Home Rulers—and held their own well. Gone are the days of orations four hours long; gone are the days when "Joseph Gillis Biggar, with a big Blue Book," as the Lord Mayor's lyrio has it, struck affright into the soul of Mr. Speaker; gone are the days when Mr. Biggar, with perhaps only a man on either side to not with him might, if he had ever consented to quote poetry, have observed that "When three men stand together the kindones are less by three."

What may be called the leading literature of modern Ireland is a literature, the aphor-

isms, and the epigrams of Mr. Biggar. He had a quick caustic humor, and a neat turn for epigrammatic expression, which lent a peculiar charm and flavor of their own to the sayings which his friends delight to treasure up in their memory. Who that heard it was likely to forget his immortal description of a solemn old member of Parliament, of the dullest and driest of the peers, as "just the thing for a night watchman with a salary rising to thirty shillings per week." The way in which he defined another distinguished statesman, now no more, as "an industrialist, but a dishonest," had a terseness and decision about it which showed that his author made up his mind quickly. The favor with which Mr. Biggar regarded what he happily baptized as a "policy of adjournment" is well known to the world at large, and there is another great theory of political life which Mr. Biggar was always ready to inculcate into the studious mind of the would be statesman. "My dear sir, never resign a thing, was it said, the excellent advice that Mr. Biggar gave a friend who once for some reason talked of throwing up some appointment. Alas, that great man are not always found entirely faithful to their own axioms. Mr. Biggar was once guilty of an act of resignation which was warmly and justly regretted by his admirers, and we make no doubt, by Mr. Biggar himself. It was a good many years ago, when Mr. Biggar was but a young member of Parliament, and when a movement was set on foot for the establishment of a new Liberal club in London. The Reform was felt to be vaguely fossilizing, and a new venture was resolved upon. All supporters of the principles called around the new venture, and among the number was Mr. Biggar. But Mr. Biggar in common with another man of very different opinions but of equally independent thought and character, Admiral Maxse, resigned his membership of the new club when it was announced that, as an act of homage to the great Whig family of which Mr. Maxse was a member, the new club was to be called the Devonshire club. It cannot be denied that Mr. Biggar's motive in resigning was admirable, but neither can it be denied that Mr. Biggar was a bit impulsive in going against the theory which has been attributed to him. Had Mr. Biggar remained a member of the Devonshire club the history of democracy might have been sensibly altered. The presence of so vigorous a politician as Mr. Biggar in such a body must necessarily have had a bracing effect upon it. Very possible we should have had no Liberal Unionists now if so wholesome an influence as Mr. Biggar's had been at work among the somewhat inert and languid material of the Devonshire club. But Mr. Biggar, be it said, was a man of honorable impulses, and though he could have easily managed both the House of Commons and the Devonshire club it preferred to devote his energies altogether to the older and more important association.

The historian of the future will note with a curious interest that the man who for so long a term of years was the object of so much abuse, vituperation and insult from the English press and the English public, was at the same time a man of affection and the intensest admiration by his fellow countrymen. That Mr. Biggar was very dear to his personal friends need not have counted for much, but it is interesting that even to the mind of the most virid of journalists it must not sometimes have dimly flitted like the phantasm of an ideal that a man who could be so loved by the Irish people ought to have impressed him, and what will impress the future historian is that Mr. Biggar was exceedingly popular, not with his countrymen alone, but with the English democracy. The London Radical workmen and the Radical workmen of the big English manufacturing towns loved Mr. Biggar. He liked his sturdy democratic spirit, and his unflinching purpose, and his straightforward, simple speech and manner. For long enough the English press, and especially the London press, did not represent the English majority at all. Often while it pretended to speak in its name, it knew nothing whatever of what the English people thought, and so it often pronounced in the name of the democracy men whom the democracy thoroughly understood, appreciated and sympathized with. Things are better now. The voice of the English democracy is heard and well heard in some English organs, most notably and honorably in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The English conference of the late autumn, the entire cordiality of Irish English radicalism is complete, and Mr. Biggar, like the rest of his brother-in-arms, received at last due justice for the rare qualities which have made Ireland what she is.

Ireland herself can never be sufficiently grateful for the indomitable spirit, the untiring patience, and the unflinching courage with which Mr. Biggar stood her cause. No man worked harder, no man struggled against odds, no man has more persistently defied disappointment and defeat and despair. It is hard for the men of today, members of a solid Irish party, members in a sense of a giant Radical party, to realize the nature of the fight which Mr. Biggar and Mr. Parnell had to fight in the dark hours of parliamentary agitation. But the memory of that struggle is green in the minds of the Irish people, and will remain green for generations after the hope for which those men struggled has become an abiding reality. Among the names which regenerate Ireland must always delight to honor, a high place will be accorded to the name of the sincere, the devoted, the most strenuous and the most simple minded man that ever gave his time and his thought to the service of his country.

Mr. Biggar never married, but he had many affairs of the heart. He was born in Belfast, Aug. 1828, and received his education, such as it was, in the Academy in that city. In his father's office he was introduced to the office of a father who was in the provision trade, where he worked as assistant until 1861, when he succeeded to the business, and in 1880, having amassed an ample competency, he was enabled to retire. His family were staunch Ulster Presbyterians, but Mr. Biggar became a convert to the Roman Catholic Church in 1877. He was first elected to Parliament as a Home Ruler from County Cavan in 1874, and was re-elected continuously by the same constituency. Mr. Parnell was the first to hear of his death. He was greatly grieved. He said "He was my first colleague. It is terrible to say that he could not have lived for the three or four years which would have seen the triumph of the cause for which alone he appeared to live. There was no man more determined more sincere. It will be impossible to fill his place." Biggar had the control of all the business arrangements of the party. He was one of the truest of the Parliamentary Fund, which he managed with commendable care. He is believed to have left about \$50,000, which he made in the bacon trade and increased by judicious investments. His intimate personal friend was Tim Healy, who it is thought will benefit under the will.

### MR. BIGGAR'S FUNERAL.

A Great and Respectful Crowd Follow the Body in Liverpool.

LONDON, February 21.—The funeral of the late Joseph Biggar, Member of Parliament, was the occasion of a great religious ceremony at the Roman Catholic Church Chaplain, in spite of the hostility of his sisters, whose political opinions are diametrically opposed to those of the late patriot. The Irish members of Parliament gathered in great force by twelve o'clock, when the service commenced, among them being Mr. T. C. O'Brien and Mr. Michael Davitt, who acted as pall-bearers. After the ceremonies the body was escorted by the Irish members to the railway station and put on board the 4 o'clock train for Liverpool, on their way to Cavan, Ireland. On the arrival in Liverpool a painful incident occurred. The coffin in which the body was inclosed proved to be too large to go into the hearse, and men were sent hurrying here and there to get a screw driver in order to take out the coffin. This caused a delay of an hour, but at last the procession was formed, consisting of twelve carriages and thousands of sympathizing Irishmen, who, marshaled long deep, formed a column over a mile long. The streets were thronged with people, who uncovered their heads and seemed visibly affected as the coffin passed by.

### CABLE GOSSIP.

#### POOR BERTIE'S TROUBLES.

The Prince of Wales is reported to be very angry at the paragraph in the papers saying that his second daughter is going to be married. He agrees with the Queen, who said, after the Osborne House theatricals, that something should be done to muzzle the British papers. The Prince adds that English papers are worse than American, because nothing that they say is true, and everything is denied next day. Since the marriage of the Princess Victoria and the Duke of Fife the princesses are allowed more freedom, and young noblemen are permitted to call at Marlborough house, and to talk and flirt with them. Bequests and candles enough to stock a store come every day. On Valentine's day a hand card full of valentines was received by the porter. When the princesses drive in the park there is always a cavalcade surrounding them. The Prince says it is a "confounded nuisance," and the Princess of Wales does not like it. It is plain that the idea of no marriage, but merely to be seen in the princely circle on terms of intimacy. Besides, though the Prince and Princess are fond parents they both like to be looked upon as young people. The Prince is an awkward but indefatigable waltzer, and the Princess likes attention as much as ever she did, and is both sensitive to reproaching age. The Princess has forty wigs and keeps two special experts to disguise her coming wrinkles and the crow's feet. Another trouble is where to draw the line of rank. There are not more than half a dozen noblemen in England who could possibly be regarded as worthy suitors, and complications may arise with the crowned families of Europe as to the propriety of royal personages legally marrying below their rank. The courts of Germany, Italy, Prussia and Spain regard the marriage of Fife, Lorne and Battenberg as merely morganatic alliances, which causes humiliating incidents, when the Princesses visit these courts with their husbands. The marriage of Lorne has been snubbed in every court in Europe, and last year, when the Queen was visiting the Queen Regent of Spain, Prince Henry of Battenberg was forced to give precedence to several Spanish grandees. The Queen and Prince of Wales have decided that it is necessary for the safety of the crown that the halo of Royalty should be preserved intact, so next season the English court will be made to understand that the Princesses are not in the home mode, but are reserved for foreign crowned heads. This, however, is for the present carefully suppressed. The Princess Maud of Wales is in love with the handsome young son of an English Earl who was once received graciously by the Prince and Princess, but now will be advised to travel and probably be sent to India, and the Princess Maud is to go for a long visit to her cousin.

#### LITIGATION FOR A TITLE.

The Aberdeen banker will not be Earl of Cathness after all. Another cousin of the late Lord Sinclair of Brynchys asserts that he belongs to the elder branch of the family and that the title has been usurped by the younger branch since 1772. The case is now before the House of Lords, and the evidence has been discovered among some old papers in the secret drawer of a desk. A contest is likely to ensue which may last for years, before the House of Lords can decide who is the rightful heir.

#### LORD SALISBURY'S HEALTH.

Lord Salisbury's health cannot be said to be to his friends. He is ordered to the seaside and has, in consequence, gone to Bournemouth, and is forbidden to attend any but the most urgent business.

#### FRANCE SUPPORTS PORTUGAL.

President Carnot has received Minister Lincoln in private, before his return to London. Mr. Lincoln considers the Portuguese claims untenable, but in spite of Mr. Lincoln's mediation in France will support Portugal because for centuries she has exercised the right of appointing the majority of the members of the Holy See. The Catholic missionaries are twice as numerous as the American and English. Carnot is determined that the French people in Africa, whether missionaries or not, must not be insulted by English agents. Mr. Soulier, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been instructed to decline further participation in the Belgian conference on the subject of the Congo. The Belgian conference on the subject of the Congo is a failure. The French refuse to define the limits of the territory assigned to the Portuguese and other European interests.

#### CURATORS FOR AFRICA.

The English missionaries in South Africa are growing jealous of the Americans, who greatly outnumber them and are much better organized. Fifty curators of small parishes in Scotland and Wales have been ordered to sail from Southampton next week for the dark continent. The Irish Roman Catholic Church also intends to send a contingent to Nyasaland.

#### A SCARE FOR BERLIN GARRISON.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—Early this morning the Emperor suddenly ordered a general alarm of the garrison of Berlin. The infantry turned out as double quick, and the cavalry at full trot to Tempelhof. The Emperor arrived at the palace very soon, dressed in the full uniform of a general, accompanied by three Generals, a set of liveried servants, and a body of German troops, carrying the imperial purple standard. The spectacle caused great excitement and rumors of electoral disorder.

#### A SIMPLE MINDED MINISTER.

M. Fallieres, Minister of Education in France, has ordered all references to the reign of Henry IV. to be omitted in the history books, and the vacant spaces filled up by dots.

#### SHOOTING BRAZIL.

The Brazilian Charge d'Affaires wished to submit to Lord Salisbury an account of a wanton outrage committed by some English settlers at Rio, who refused to comply with the new law that strictly forbade the sale of Brazilian slaves. The Englishman charged the Brazilian officials, out of the window, injuring several, then barricaded themselves against arrest and appealed to the British minister to protect them as British subjects. Lord Salisbury, although annoyed at the occurrence, snubbed the Brazilian charge d'affaires and refused to recognize him as the representative of Brazil at the Court of St. James.

#### REPORT OF A GERMAN PLOT.

Enquiries at the American legation today yielded an important official statement that England had created a general agitation in Canada in favor of an Independent Republic had been official revealed to the authorities at Washington. Hitherto the legation had treated these rumors with contempt, but today it was considered necessary to deny them formally, because not only the action of the home rulers, but the higher spheres, intimately connected with the French Legation in London, render it indispensable that the French authorities should repudiate all complicity in such plots.

#### PRINCE OF WALES COURTS POPULARITY.

The persistent attendance of the Prince of Wales in Parliament is exciting astonished comment. People ask—"Is this another 'Princes Hall' reform?" Ever since the session began, his Royal Highness has never missed a night. When tired of the Lords he strolls into the Commons, sits by the Lord Chancellor in the first and second ranks, and even drinks at the Peer's buffet. He even nods to the Irish members, and is half followed by them every body.

#### THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

The Carlel majority is absolutely destroyed at the German elections. The entire Catholic party has sustained unexpected loss. At Munich the Liberals stand much better than was at first supposed. Lindner, Fraeger and Cettelf have lost their seats for Glogau, Greenburg and Schlesien.

#### THE KAISER'S "POPPY COCK."

The Stuttgart Gazette says that the Emperor speaking to Count Waldersee remarked, "I regard it as my holy duty to in erode on be-

half of the working classes. I know not what may become of it, but I wish to be free in future of the charge of having left anything undone in this emergency."

#### U. S. EXTRADITION TREATY.

Lord Salisbury intimated today, that he would accept the United States Senator's changes in the extradition treaty, therefore, the future pact between Mr. Lincoln and His Lordship would be short and easy.

#### THEATRE OF A RELIGIOUS WAR.

The Grand Vizier notified the American missionaries McDowell and Waters that the American consuls hold 500 Turkish pounds for each, as compensation for the plundering and ill treatment of the gentlemen last summer by Nestorians. The Sublime Porte thus reluctantly makes tardy reparation, but complains to the powers of the machinations of the American missionaries in Asia Minor, which, he says, may be prelude of another war in the east.

Signor Crispien, the Italian premier, declines to insert any reports furnished by Americans to the Italian consul in the parliamentary green book, because these reports are, he says, biased by the Russian consul.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

#### EUROPEAN.

Mr. Gladstone is reported ill with catarrh. The cholera is spreading in Mesopotamia and the mortality is very high.

Leprosy is spreading in New Caledonia. Three thousand aborigines and many convicts have been attacked.

Lord Tennyson is suffering from a severe attack of influenza at his home on the Isle of Wight. His condition is serious.

Advices from the Cypriot that the Transvaal Government has forbidden the Boer expedition to go into Mafeking.

Mr. Ackland, M.P., has moved an amendment to the address in the Imperial House of Commons regretting the absence of reference to primary education.

Lord Salisbury has intimated that he would accept the United States Senator's changes in the extradition treaty, therefore, the future pact between Mr. Lincoln and His Lordship would be short and easy.

The Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, Secretary of War, in reply to a question in the House of Commons yesterday, as to whether the recent article from the pen of General Lord Wolseley, published in *Harper's Magazine*, was not an infraction of the military regulations, expressed the opinion that it was not. He had, however, communicated with Lord Wolseley on the subject, and the latter had answered that he had not intended to infringe the army regulations, and assured him that the act questioned would not be repeated.

#### AMERICAN.

A fire at Toledo destroyed property to the extent of \$200,000.

C. H. Hemmingway, State treasurer of Missouri, has been found \$250,000 out in his accounts.

A Mrs. Marshall laughed so heartily at a joke yesterday, at Dubuque that she opened her mouth so wide that the tongue became fixed and she could not shut it. A physician had to break one of the jaw bones to close the mouth.

Public officers in Lawrence County, Illinois, have been found delinquent. Ex-Senator Edward Ryan, Republican, in 1882 \$2,638; ex-Governor Clark L. G. Pittman, Democrat, \$1,081; ex-treasurer J. W. McCleave, Democrat, \$58,500.

A fire at Helena, Mont., destroyed all the Legislative journals, books and papers. The legislators are joining over the extent of their losses and were skylarking throwing fire crackers, hence the fire. They had sat for ninety days and not passed a single bill.

The New York Post's Washington dispatch says that the American Legation in London is in a state of financial straits. The United States tariff in the nature of things, and is a badly wrecked condition. The committee of the Pan-American conference having the matter in charge has not been able to make the slightest headway, and will report recommending no action, but pointing to negotiation of separate reciprocity treaties as the only thing feasible.

#### CANADIAN.

Mr. Flah, the Ontario bank clerk, now under arrest at Toronto, has been admitted to bail by the Court of Queen's Bench in the sum of \$500.

A fire in the Grand Manufacturing Co.'s premises, Toronto, and neighboring areas destroyed property to the extent of \$60,000.

The members of the Manitoba millers' delegation, being interviewed at Winnipeg, said they were satisfied that the Government would grant what Manitoba asked in respect of flour duties.

Investigation proves that Meyerfeld, the defuncting Police Court clerk, of Toronto, now an officer in the Brazilian Republic army, has been stealing at the rate of \$1500 per annum from the funds of his office.

Samuel Byrdon, aged 77, of Cambridge, King's, N. S., was found lying beside his horse with an ugly wound in his temple. It is supposed that he fell in a fall and that the horse kicked in his temple, causing instant death.

During the terrific snow storm on Thursday night, Captain Archibald MacKachero, storekeeper and watchman at the railroad wharf at Port Hawkesbury, is supposed to have lost his way and perished. No trace of him as yet been discovered.

At the Equal Rights convention, held at Sarina, Mr. John D. Healy was selected as a candidate for West Lambton in the Provincial election. He has not yet decided to accept. Mr. Healy has hitherto been a Reformer.

The statement of the Post Office Savings Bank business for January shows deposits during the month of \$540,330, and withdrawals of \$729,331, leaving a balance at credit of deposit of \$2,115,323, as compared with \$21,007,263 in January 1885.

The body of a man with an ugly wound behind his head was found in a wood near Princeton, Ont., and adjoining a farm in the possession of a family named Herce. No weapons or trace of a struggle were visible. He was well dressed and his cuff buttons bore the name of "W. West." Pieces supposed to have been marked with his name or initials were one from several parts of his collar and underclothing. The body was removed to the undertaking establishment of J. H. Swartz, where it was identified. A coroner's inquest was held by Dr. McLeay of Woodstock, which has been postponed to allow the body to thaw out and a post mortem examination made.

#### THE CLONGARRIE EVICTIONS.

Another Attack on Balfour's Irish Hierarchy.

LONDON, February 23.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Morley gave notice that he would move an amendment to the Bill. He intimated that the House should not be misled by the charge of the graves and most obvious falsehood, based on a column, that have been made up of the House and, while expressing satisfaction at the exposure made of the evil doing, regrets the wrong inflicted and the suffering and loss endured from these acts of flagrant injustice.

Sir Charles Edward Lewis, member for Antrim, gave notice that he would move that the House deplores that Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien and seven other members have, by an official commission been declared parties to a treasonable conspiracy and that Mr. Parnell and many others have been declared traitors to the nation and that the House finds the conduct of such members deserving of severe condemnation.

#### THE EVICTIONS AT CLONGARRIE.

Mr. Sexton moved to adjourn. His purpose was to call the attention of the House to the

illegal violence used by the Irish executive during the Clongarrie evictions. In the dead of night a body of armed police, assisted by a large body of armed police, burned the houses over the heads of the tenants to be evicted, making many families homeless, while charitable neighbors who endeavored to provide shelter for the victims were roughly assailed, the police marching to the farm where huts were in course of erection and arresting the workmen in gross violation of law. Another lawless outrage by the police was their breaking into tenants' houses and arresting seven workmen. Could the police break into houses for the purpose of making arrests except upon a charge of felony? What was the charge against these men? Father Kennelly, who had tried to protect them, had been sent to prison by a complacent magistrate for opposing the illegal command of a police officer, all of which proved once again that Ireland was not governed by law, but ruled by a horde of unscrupulous instruments of a practically absolute minister.

#### MR. BALFOUR'S DENIAL.

Mr. Balfour denied that the police had destroyed the property of tenants. Mr. Sexton, he said, appeared to think that evicted persons should be allowed to violate the law with impunity. Poverty might excuse much, but it could not excuse organized and wholesale lawlessness. The man evicted at Clongarrie, were, however, rich enough to subscribe to the Plan of Campaign. They were rich enough to offer the land agent certain payments on condition that their friends were let out of prison. Certainly landlords should be helping in the use of violent methods of eviction, yet it was once admitted that the law might be defied whenever resistance was backed by a powerful conspiracy moving in a blow would be struck at the order and property of Ireland. (Cheers.)

#### MR. BALFOUR'S DESPOTISM.

Sir Charles Russell maintained that the Government procedure in Ireland constituted a system that could not stand beside that of a country governed according to constitutional principles. (Hear, hear.) The proceedings at Clongarrie presented an instance where police measures were purely arbitrary, without either legal sanction or legal jurisdiction. The despotism of Mr. Balfour directly endangered the peace of the country. The House should remember the case of Clongarrie as another instance of how Mr. Balfour always stood by the police in enforcing the law, however brutal their conduct or gross the interference with the rights and liberties of individuals. (Cheers.) The House voted against the motion to adjourn, 136 to 154.

## WILL RAISE A RUCTION.

Labouchere Proposes to Bring up the Lord Euston Affair.

Parnell Will Demand an Enquiry Into the Forgery Conspiracy and the Attempts of the "Times" to Subvert Evidence.

LONDON, February 23.—It is probable that Labouchere will find a chance this week to attack the Government for shielding the Cleveland street gang and allowing aristocratic criminals to escape. A quantity of new evidence has come into the possession of Parnell's friends about Lord Euston, and they are now talking of forcing the Government to issue a warrant for him.

Pressure is brought to bear on Labouchere not only by Tories but by Irish in his own party to abandon his intended attack, but without avail. Parnell's friends are determined to force the Government to issue a warrant for him. The House voted against the motion to adjourn, 136 to 154.

But for the moment politicians are preoccupied with the prospects of the debate on the report of the Parnell Commission next week, which will surely be exciting and important. The Opposition are endeavoring to put the Government on the spot, but will enable an exhaustive discussion to be had on all the points involved. Parnell and Harrington have been busy engaged in preparing their case for the Select Committee. They propose to demand an inquiry into the forgery conspiracy and the attempts to subvert evidence by the *Times*, particularly in America. Parnell has several letters which he has passed between the *Times* agents in America and London disclosing startling facts concerning their transactions. It is suggested that if the Government refuse an inquiry Parnell should force them to do so by disclosing his information, as he considers that this will be important, as it would enable the *Times* to make up a definite story. The inquiry will be given the same importance if it is not in this. It could be introduced far more effectively when the Liberals have the machinery of the Government in their hands.

Speaking in the *Times*, there was a meeting of responsible directors this week, when the journals' falling fortunes resulting from the disastrous Parnell episode were vigorously discussed. A proposal was broached to issue a penny paper instead of threepence. Walter, as, opposed the idea, but Walter, J., who was lately made manager strongly favored it, and was backed by an influential following. Since the Commission on the circulation of the *Times* dropped to 25,000, the expenses in connection with the Parnell Commission have been a heavy burden, and will nearly ruin the paper.

Mr. Biggar's death is felt more keenly than ever since the question of finding a successor has been considered by the party. He had the entire control of the funds of the Irish party and guarded them with rigid economy. His record for fearlessness enabled him to maintain the strictest discipline. He was an able business man and each member of his party, his sole confidence in life. There are two possible successors under consideration by the Irish leaders—Sir Robert Byrne, member for Wicklow, and Xavier O'Brien, member for Mayo. Byrne is a powerful, shrewd commercial man; O'Brien was Biggar's financial assistant.

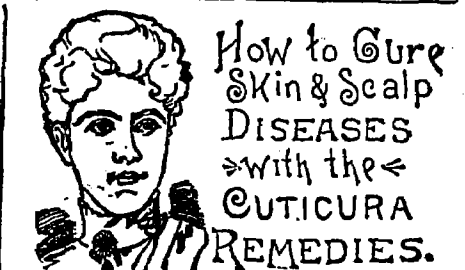
The Irish party is jubilant over the effect of the debate on Parnell's amendment. Balfour looks sick of a fight by which he is getting nothing but opprobrium. He is again struggling rapidly. His speech the other night, though clever, was a disappointment to his friends. He gave no proof that his policy is making headway. The Irish party intends to keep at the Government with persistence and is most hopeful of forcing a dissolution.

#### CHRISTIANIZE THE NEGRO.

Cardinal Gibbons's Solution to the Great Race Problem.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.—Cardinal Gibbons began today at the solemn high mass a course of Lenten sermons. The congregation was very large and profoundly attentive. The Cardinal looked sick of a fight by which he is getting nothing but opprobrium. He is again struggling rapidly. His speech the other night, though clever, was a disappointment to his friends. He gave no proof that his policy is making headway. The Irish party intends to keep at the Government with persistence and is most hopeful of forcing a dissolution.

There are now, said His Eminence, "about 7,000,000 negroes in the United States and the negro question has become a serious problem to the American people. The best solution of this problem, in my judgment, will be found in Christianizing the negroes. In some sections of the country, if reports are true, their religion



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has degenerated into a kind of fetishism, and is entirely devoid of all religious restraints and obligations. The negro race are naturally a religious people. They are kind, affectionate and grateful—submissive to authority, and their conduct towards the slave of the late war, when they had the power to do mischief, was above all praise. By proper religious and Christian instruction they are sure to become a most useful element in the community.

The congregation made a generous response to the appeal of the Cardinal Archbishop.

#### A Political Compact.

LONDON, February 24.—The Gladstonian-Parnellite compact, which is quite generally believed to have been designed to operate in the interest of the Irish Catholics, is raising an enormous howl from the Conservative-Unionist alliance, designed to oppose everything which promises to benefit Ireland or the Irish. It is true, however, that the Tories are making an immense amount of party capital out of the matter, which, though apparently harmless, is none the less a great mistake on the part of the Liberals and Nationalists in the present critical state of affairs. Every available spot in the north division of St. Pancras, where an election will be held on March 4 to fill the vacancy caused by the succession of Mr. Cochrane-Baillie to the peerage, is covered with placards in the interest of the parties, each presenting its version of the findings of the Parnell commission. In addition to these placards the Tories have caused the circulation by the show and of handbills denouncing the Liberals for having entered into an agreement with the Parnellites, plugging the Liberal party to the support of measures designed to throw the Irish schools into the hands of the Catholics.

#### Intelligence in Animals.

At the regular meeting of the Union Catholic League held last Sunday, under the presidency of Mr. Edward McManis, a resolution, headed "The S. S. S.," was given by Mr. O. C. Casanova, and subsequently a discussion took place on "Intelligence in Animals