VOL. XXXIV.—NO. 17.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. DECEMBER 5, 1883.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

BIGOTED INTOLERANCE.

Civil and Religious Liberty in Belfast.

Catholic Girls Crowded Out of a Factory at Belfast on Account of Their Religion.

The Roble Conduct of the Protestant Manufacturers.

and Connaught, Ireland, where those professing the Catholic religion form an overwhelming majority of the population, the right hand of fellowship is gladly extended to Protestants, and they are freely admitted to all the privileges that the Catholics enjoy, without a murmur of dissatisfaction on the score of religious differences, but in "loyal" Ulster, which Sir Stafford Northcote says is the seat of all the intelligence and respectability in Ireland, the Orange population loses no opportunity to harass and possecute any Catholic who ventures into a community where the Orange element predominates with a bigoted and intolerant zeal that knows neither pity for age or sex, sympathy for youth, nor respect for law. A case which occurred near Belfast, in the county Antrim, recently, aptly illustrates the cruel and narrow spirit which animates the despicable faction, now happily dying of its own venom, to whom the leader of the Tory party in England and his unscrupulous henchman, Colonel King-Harman, paid such effusive compliments only the other day in the vain hope of again reviving Tory ascendency in Ireland. The following is the story: Fourteen girls and boys from the town of Sligo obtained employment in

St. Exclen's Linen Mills,

belonging to Messrs. J. S. Brown & Sons, carly in October, but thirteen of them, who were Catholics, felt constrained to return home after a short stay, because they could not longer endure the obloquy and opposition of the Protesiant employees amongst whom they were striving to work out an honest livelihood. The tale cannot, perhaps, be better told than in the words of one of the viotims: "Live in blige Catholic. About the let of October I went to St. Helen's Linen Factory to learn weaving. About three hundred men, girls and boys were in employment there at that time, all Protestants. I was three weeks employed, nothing offensive having been said to me, when fourteen girls and a little boy were introduced. They were also from Sligo and thirteen were Catholics. The remaining two were Protestants. After we had all been a few days at work, our religion became gradually known in the factory. Some of the Protestant girls used to visit the sligo girls after work, and in that way discovered their religion. After that the Ontholics were constantly a boosed at during work time; and when going to our breakfast

We would be Groaned and the Pope would be Cursed.

In the factory the booing was so great you would think they were lions wanting to get out. One young man told Mr. Kirkland, the manager, that he would not work while there was a Papist in the factory. Mr. Brown visited the factory two or three times, but in his presence there was slience. On Sundays we were boosd slong Malone road when walking to Mass at Beliast, which about four and a half miles from the factor, this was not by the factory workers, but by others. Three bricks were thrown after me last Saturday, Nov 3. Sods of grass and sand were also thrown at me, when going to my lodgings. I lodged with a Catholic, an Englishwoman. The girls were in houses belonging to Mr. Brown, and two women from Sligo, mothers of come of the girls, kept house for them. One of these women had brought five daughters from Sligo, the secon a girl and a boy aged eight or nine years. On November 3 we gave up work. Mr. Kirkland thought it was best; he said he was getting aireid. He came to our lodgings on that morning after breakinst, at 9 30, and offered to send us home again. Accordingly, we went-myself, the other boy, the

Eleven Catholic Girls and one Pro-testant.

She had been annoyed also because it had been ascertained that her mother is a Catho-lic. We walked to Belfast. A horse and car brought our things. Mr. Kirkland accompanied us and bought our railway tickets. The day before we ceased work Mr. Allen, the foreman, was sent three miles off for police. On that night a couple of police had to patrol up and down before our lodgings until about I colook in the morning. Mr. Kirkland, the manager, was also there with a lantern. At the Glant's Ring, a short distance off, there was a crowd assembled that night with a band. We were all very much frightened. Mr. Kirkland and Mr. Allen were very good to us, and did all they could for us. Mr. Brown has also been very kind, Since our return home he has sent me 10 shillings and each of the girls 5 shillings. We were employed weaving linen, and after we had learned, we were put on piece work like all the others. The wages were very good—from 8 shillings to 17 shillings a week. I

ly 200 persons out of work. Their employment did not in any way affect the prospects of persons previously engaged. There was

No Dismissing of Unter Girls

destruction of a perric mill had thrown near

to give work to Siigo girls, which, if it had occurred, might account for the violent exhibition of animosity. Mesars Brown acted with great generosity. They provided each employe with an outfit, paid all their railway fares, met them at Belfast, and drove them to the works, installed them in two houses, which they furnished in a very comfortable style, and paid them wages while they were learning their business. The Messas Brown are Protestants, but sconer than allow such bigoted intolerance they closed their works down and punished the narrow-minded and cruel-hearted persecutors of children by throwing all hands out of employment. Before taking this action Mr J S Brown addressed his employes in the following vigorous speech: "I have little doubt that you all BELFAST, Nov. 13 —In Leinster, Munster cruel intimidation driven a few quiet, respectable and inoffensive girls from these works, and are under the impression that you have accompileded a glorious victory of which you are excessively proud. Is this not so? Your doing it has forced me to believe that you are just the right sort to tyrannise over the weak and helpless, and who would, if you dar , establish an inquisition where you would try and condemn Papiete to be burned, and, for a postime, hunt and hang Presbyterians, as the Episcopal church did the Covenanters in Sectiond in the time of King Charles II. I can picture to myself a fire, with a Papist tied to a stake in the middle of it, and you dancing around it, your eyes sparkling with fiendlsh delight, and then, when tired of this excitement amuse yourself by shooting and hanging a few Presbyterians. And you call yourselves Protestants and followers of William, Prince of Crange

You are a Disgrace to Protestautism, and had you lived in the times of this good king, who fought and won the battle of civil and religious liberty, you would have been found in the ranks of his bitterest enemies, who were Tories, and the persistent opponents of all reforms. I have a very strong belief that any man who wilfully deprives another of the means whereby he earns his daily bread places himself outside the consideration of employers. Now, as none before me has protested against the outrage perpetrated here last week, I am obliged to believe that you are all equally guilty, and participators in what has been heaven. But times have changed and with done. It follows that, as you have taken them the fortunes of the hitherto down-trodupon you to dictate to me as to whom I shall or shall not employ, I must, in self-defence, proud and absolute land owner is the supplitell you that these works will be closed on ant for sale—the insecure man in the land Thursday next. I have nothing more to any me in all that I have said to you."

works many idle Protestant families living has brought an absentee landlerd to address around Belfast may have been asking thenselves who was best friend unto them—the lous that my tenants shell have titled Protestant personages who have been the full advantage of the benefits urging them to "think on the bloody shrouds of Derry, Aughrim and the Boyne" or their co-religionists, Meesrs. Brown.

TURNED OUT OF THE METROPO-LITAN CITY COUNCIL

Ireland Becoming a Serious Difficulty.

[By Cable from Irish Special News Agency.] London, Dec. 1 .- The Dublin municipal elections have resulted in a magnificent viclory for the National party. Of the ten seats contested they won eight. Five Conservalives and three Whigs have been ousted. The Torice, Whige and Castle Catholics formed a coalition, but the people overwholmed them. By these elections the Corporation becomes almost wholly National.

THE IBIEH AND THE YORK ELECTION. The York election has been a striking leson to English parties. The Irish voters held the balance of power, and frantic efforts his speech on that occasion, what were were made by both sides to secure their support. The Executive of the National League efused to interfere on account of the soandalous encouragement given to Orange ruffianism by the Conservative party, and also this "model" Irish landlord. "They were on account of the insulting expressions about Ireland used by the Conservative candidate in some of his speeches.

THE SHAM RADICALS BEATES.

Local Irishmen of influence advised their countrymen to support the Liberal, but a large number refused. Hence Milner's triumph. The defeat of the Coercion Government, by a majority of seventy, makes the sham Radicals feel seriously unhappy.

EL MARDI IN INDIA. . The turn taken by affairs in the Soudan has caused a panic. If El Mahdi be not promptly put down a Mahometan rising in India is probable. The Khedive has no army and Gladstone is afraid to order English. troops to his assistance.

THE TRANCO-CHINESE, QUARREL. Anxiety is also felt about the quarrel be-tween France and Ohina, and apprehensions are entertained that England may be drawn into the conflict. Ireland would then become serious difficulty.

LANDLORDS SELLING OUT.

THEIR MOTIVES FOR DOING SO.

Land Depreciating in Value Day by Day.

The Karl of Devon Offers to Go.

Lord Lansdowne Describes Their Miserable Position.

THE TENANTS MASTERS OF THE SITUATION.

THE OFFER OF SETTLEMENT SHOWN TO BE A FURTHER IMPOSITION AND EXTORTION.

The Policy of Dubiln Castle—The Red Earl Surrenders to the Orange Lords and Apprentice Boys.

Special Correspondence to THE POST and THUB WITEES.

DUBLIM, Nov. 17th, 1883.

A Selling Landlord. The event of the week-so far, at least, as the Irish land question is concerned—is an offer by the Earl of Devon to sell his Irlah estate to his tenants. As this is the first practical effort that has been made by any large landowner in Ireland, since the passage of the Land Act, to clear out of the country, the circumstance is exciting considerable in terest in the press, and no little curlosity among the general public regarding the response of the tenantry to the offer of the landlord. Three years ago it would have been accepted as a boon from them the fortunes of the hitherto down-trodden land-seris have risen until the once market who is eager to rid himself of a prop except that my sons and partners agree with erty which can now only be disposed of to the but recently despised tenant, or, for him, Since Messrs. Brown have closed their to the state. It is a change indeed which his tenantry as follows: - " 1 am anxwhich are anticipated from recent legislation, and their consequent conversion lato landowners, and in order to give them the fullest opportunity of arriving at this result, I am prepared to sell to any tenant his holding at a price to be agreed upon as fair between him and my agent, and to allow any balance of the purchase money not provided by the Land Commission to remain on mortgage at 4 per cent per annum. In addition I would Whigs and Tories give to each tenant a conveyance free of expense, except Government stamp duty and the fees on registration in Dublin."

To look a gift horse in the mouth is contraty to the advice of the French proverb, but we must examine this voluntary offer of Lord Devon's a little closely so as to understand what he and his class are really "giving." In the early part of the last session of parliament the Marquis of Lansdowne (now Governor-General of Canada) moved the following resolution in the House of Lords :-" That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty praying that a Royal Commission may be appointed to report as to the most effective means of giving to a larger portion " of the people of Ireland a permanent pro-" prietary interest in the soil by the purchase " of their holdings." The introduction of such a motion by such a man, and the debate which followed in the assembly of British and Irish landlords, was widely commented upon at the time, many English newspapers congratulating the Land League upon the conversion of the House of Lords to its principles. But the Marquis of Lansdowno indicated, in the influencing motives at work in the bringing about of such a conversion. " What was "the position of owners of landed property "in Ireland at this moment?" exclaimed " owners of a commodity which only one " class of customers was likely to buy, and by the legislation of the past few years that one customer had been effectually deterred from becoming a buyer. A measure of the kind he advocated was then necessary to do something towards reestablishing the value of landed property in Ireland. Nobody would land upon Irish landlord property. "The consequence had been that a number of landowners now finding themselves deprived of 40 or 50 per cent of their annual incomes, were on the verge of ruin, unable to meet the charges upon their estates, unable to sell or to emancipate themselves from their miserable position."

The Landlords' Auxiety

for the partial creation of a peasant proprietary in Ireland, is an intelligent one. They are painfully alive to the force of certain facts, chief among which may be mentioned

now becoming the advocates of a scheme agricultural community from some of its preof reform which they denounced as "rank communism" four years ago, but which, after the acquisition of that wisdom which tenant farmers in face of all these risks, which an versity seldom falls to bring to those whom | they alone will have to run before the uncerit visits, they now discover to be a mode of taln future, is, of course, quite natural in men escape for themselves out of " their miserable like the Earl of Davon, who live by calcuposition," as well as a change which would lating what they can take from the labor of strengthen instead of endangering the consti-tution. The tenant farmers and people of ty Limerick, to whom this proposed settle-Ireland are in no special hurry to permit ment is made, are unwisely eager to close them to make good their escape—and at their | with the offer, the lord of Powderham Castle, own price—from the situation in which they exeter, may not be as fortunate as now find themselves and their system. To the vanquishers usually belongs the right of with his Irish tenantry. In the terms of fixing the terms of surrender. To permit settlement which will be insisted upon by-the beaten party in this fight to dictate the and-by, when moral considerations will deternumber of years' purchase which must be mine something in favor of an equitable scale paid for a surrender of the land, which in of compensation, two matters will have to be equity and reason belongs to the

Irish Nation. would be an absurdity. Justice they can renting. This landiord resides in the South rightly claim, but the landlords of Ireland of England, whither goes every year upwards must be given to understand, in the plainest of £25,000 from Irish land and labor, which, must be given to understand, in the plainest possible language, that the Irish people can in justice and reason, ought to be spent where not afford to be generous towards a class of it is produced, but for which no return their enemies who never learned or practised | whatever is made to ireland. The valuation the lesson of how to be just to those who are of this estate is, I believe, considerably unat last rapidly becoming their masters. The present generation of Irishmen are helfs to last twenty five years the sum of at least half the wrongs as their minds are filled with the a million over what is declared to be the ratememories of "Black '47," The events of able valuation of this property has been abthat terrible period have burned themselves stracted from the tenantry in over-renting. into the recollection of our people, whether Thus, if strict equity were enforced by the at home or abroad, searing their hearts and State in the settlement between the Earl of steeling their purposes against the system of laws w. 'ch reduced our country to a howling filderness of famine and made our kindred a holocaust of starvation. It was these recent wrongs and the still prevailing double the price of the estate at that number evils of landlordism which made the Land of years' purchase upon the rateable value. League struggle against its power so fierce on the part of our people, and we would be false alike to justice and to those to whom we are striving to bequeath an emannipated land, if | that the only action Earl Spencer would take we closed with the first cifer which our all but vanquished enemy makes us, and bur-ilton law-breakers of Ulster would be such thened Ireland with a huge compensation as would punish the Nationalists by the supdebt which would take another generation of pression of their meetings instead of pross-Irishmen to wipe out. Assuming that the cuting the above usmed rowdy aristocrate for tenants on the Devon estate will accept

The Offer of Scittement just made, and supposing the price which the of whole purchase money, leaving balance of £312 10s. still due to landlord. Upon the Godstament was the tarmer-would-have to pay 5 per cent. interest for 35 years, and this farm, the tenant would have to pay 4 per cent. perpetual interest, or another annual charge of £12 12s., making the total rent for thirty-five years to be \$59 9s. 6d., or £9 9s. 6d. increase on the old commercial point of view, this might wear the appearance of a good bargain for the tenant. At the end of 35 years he would be only required to pay the landlord one-fourth of what he bas now to find each rent day. But thirty-five years is half the allotted three score years and ten, and in that time the sum of £330 12s 5d over and above the old rent of £50 a year, would have been paid for the privilege of being part landlord of the holding. Clearly this would be looking to the interest of the next generation more than to the imme. diate benefit of the present, and under these oircumstances the tenantry on the Davon ectate may be pardoned if they borrow from the philosophy of Sir Boyle Roche and ask, what posterity has done for them that they should make sacrifices for its benefit. The whole advantage of such

A Plan of Settlement

would lie with the landlord. He would receive three-fourths of the value of his estate given very clearly by the (English) Financial at once, while a mortgage on the remainder would remain a second charge upon the tenant's holding. There would be no class in I have given of it in these letters, it collecting rents. No expenditure on the may not be unwelcome to your readers: estate, no abatements to be made for Says the F. R.: "The names of eleven famihad harvests-the Earl of Devon would lies have figured at all the Orange meetings, and the tenant. The risk to the State would, of course, be covered, to a bled at the invitation of their leaders, who great extent, by the property of the tenant in supplied them with return tickets, in order the holding; and the chances of ultimateloss | that these law-abiding citizens should i prowould be slight; yet the government would tost, with loaded revolvers, against the meet have to burden itself with cares which would ing of those who were pleasantly described no longer be a trouble or an expense to the as 'murderers, butchers and rebeis.' Those former rent-charger. The tenant, on the eleven families were the Stewarts, Leslies, other hand, would be, for thirty-five years at least, in a worse position than he is now. He Critchtons, Maxwells, Archdells, Murrays and would have to provide nearly ten pounds King-Harmans. Upon reference to the list more rent each year. He could look for no of Irish landlords, we find that these families abatement from the State for bad seasons. are in possession of 91 holdings (estates,) Stock might depreciate in value, grain and covering an area of 677,004 scree, from which cereals grow cheaper, but he would still have they enjoy an annual rental of £333 254 These to gay an increase on his former rent. Landord property might—as it certainly will fail in the market, but no allowance can then be made for those who tie themselves down now to (such a price and) such a mode of loyalists would have to yield up £83,313 a settlement as the Earl of Dsvon proposes to year out of what they are now dishonestly the tenants on his estate. These do not ex- execting from their tenants. Here was 'a

The Bisks

which a farmer will be exposed to in accepting similar terms to the foregoing. A more formidable one still has yet to be considered the one involved in the question of future taxation on land. As trade and commerce decline or duties upon articles of consumption are removed, the taxes upon land are sure to increase. At present they are twenty per cent less upon the land of Great Britain their own impotency either to give a fraudu- and Ireland then upon the land in continental lent value to their estates by raising rents, as | countries, and this fact, together with the exin the past, or to borrow money on the cessive taxation upon other kin is of property security of property which they cannot pre-The increase of Messis Brown's trade had graphy are attracting attention, was a mestant pursuit, is now agitating in value day by day.

The increase of Messis Brown's trade had graphy are attracting attention, was a mestant representation of these three countries, which is our property which the gold standard of graphy are attracting attention, was a mestant representation to 14 carats. The lowing the year 1883 more than 2808 was a mestant representation of the gold standard of gold is exceptionally high in distinct the gold standard of gold is exceptionally high in and preparity of this curb upon their power to and preparity of the gold standard of gold is exceptionally high in distinct the gold standard of gold is exceptionally high in and preparity of the gold standard of gold is exceptionally high in and preparity of the gold standard of gold is exceptionally high in and preparity of the gold standard of gold is exceptionally high in and preparity of the gold standard of gold is exceptionally high in and preparity of the gold standard of gold is exceptionally high in and preparity of the gold standard of gold is exceptionally high in and preparity of the gold standard of gold is exceptionally high in and preparity of the gold is exceptionally high in and preparity of the gold is exceptionally high in the gold standard of gold is exceptionally high in the gold standard of gold is exceptionally high in the gold standard of gold is exceptionally high in the gold standard of gold is exceptionally high in the gold standard of gold is exceptionally high in the gold standard of gold is exceptionally high in the gold standard of gold is exceptionally high in the gold standard of gold is exceptionally high in the gold standard of gold is exceptionally high in the gold standard of gold is exceptionally high in the gold standard of gold is exceptionally high in the gold standard of gold is exceptionally high in the gold standard of gold is exceptionally high in the gold standard of gold is exceptionally high in the go

considered in connection with such landlords as the Earl of Devon-absenteelsm and over-Devon and his tenants, they would be declared to have become the owners of the fee simple of their farms by having had to pay for the past five and twenty years more than

"Equal Justice,"

I asserted, contidentially, in my last letter, against the Rossmores, Critchtons and Hamhaving incited their followers to violence and bloodshed. The Castle has been both true to itself and to my prediction. It has openly surrendered to the plans of the dislandiord asks to be 25 years' purchase of the annual rental, the position of a farmer now paying the Earl of Devon £50 a year rent would be this: Salling price of farm, £1,250; loan advanced by Government to farmer for purchase of farm, £937 103, or three-fourths on the part of Earl Spencer, was, of course, to on the part of Earl Spencer, was, of course, to be looked for from his past record; but coming, as it does, in hot haste after Mr. Glad-stone's dictum in the Gulldhall speed about "equal justice between party and party in proof of how little regard Dublin Castle has for either justice or decenoy in the adminisl tration of law and government in this country. Given an emergency when reason should guide, or the first attributes rent during that period, with the perpetual of even-handed justice ought to characterise charge of 4 per cent upon one-fourth of the its actions towards the mass of our people, purchase money afterwards. From a purery and stupidity and vindictiveness may safely be asserted of the conduct which will distinguish its use of authority. The Garrison meeting was one of these occasions. The landlord Orango party had no intention of organizing a counter demonstration. There was, therefore, a double reason why the gathering should not have been proclaimed, while an opportunity presented itself for placating, to some extent, the feeling of exseperation which the previous condoning of landlord turbulence had kindled in the public mind. But Esrl Spencer had fully determined beforehand that it was the right of public meeting which should be suppressed in the North, and not that those of his own class who had incited their followers to attack the Nationalists and disturb the peace, should be punished in accordance with "the policy of equal justice."

The real explanation of this Uister business of opposition to the National League is witness to the correctness of the version which perfectly secure. Not so the but notably at the last one, that of Rosles, where some thousands of Orangemen assem-" estates are largely let on lease, and hence the application of the Land Act to them, meaning, as it does, an average reduction of 25 per cent, meant also that these virtuous motive and a one for passion.' Well, indeed, might these gentlemen hite special trains, and distribute, free of charge, return callway tickets, to those who were willing to belp them to retain their ill-gotten revenues. It is to increase this help and to back up his triends in the possession of these " ill-gotten revenues" that Earl Spencer has procisimed the privilege of public meeting and suppressed the right of free speech in Uister.

MICHABL DAVITT.

The French Senate has adopted a bill al-

ROME!

CA HOLIC ECCLESIASTICAL EDUCATION.

Naw York, Dac 2 .- The Herald's Rome correspondent sends a column and a nalf appertaining to the work and entertainment of American Bishops at Rome. The business of the congress began on the 13th ultimo and work has been continued steadily ever since. The bishops have renounced the hope of getting home by Christmas. The questions under discussion are so complex and numerous that it is impossible. They mean to leave before the end of December. The chemata or catechism drawn up by the cardinals of the congregation of the Progaganda embraces about forty points connected with

CATHOLIC ECCLESIASTICAL LEGISLATICN

in the United States. What they exactly are is a profound secret, but they refer obletly to general administration, the relations of the bishops and the bishops to the priests and people. Among the chief points dealt with are the tenure of ecclesiastical property, irremovablity of pastors, errotion of diocesan courts, education of clergy and the keeping of clarical banks, which, in consequence of the recent Cincinnati scandal, are to be strictly prohibited. The correspondent gives an authoritative contradiction to the report that

IRISH OR IBISH-AMERICAN MATTERS

figure among the subjects under discussion. There was rome intention of introducing them, but at the earnest request of the bishops, especially Archbishop Williams, who pointed out the unwisdom of touching such burning topics, it was agreed that they should be left in abeyance till a more convenient moment. Although both pontifical committee and bishops sincerely desire the good of the Catholto Church, several meetings of the congress have been stormy, the cardinals finding it hard to persuade the blahops to socept certain

MEASURES OF GENERAL ORDER,

and the bishops finding it equally hard to make the cardinals understand that the peculiar circumstances of America necessitate special rules. On some points the Americans have yielded; on others, depending upon would amount to an annuity to the State of Ireland, irrespective of persons," we have local laws and customs, Rome has bowed to #46 173 6d. Upon the #312 103 mortgage, another instance of the glaring hypocrist of the glaring live wisdom the cardinals show every defar ence. The Monitore de Rome, the semi-cfliplal ngan of the Vatican, on Friday published a long editorial on

THE FUTURE OF THE CATROLIC CRURCH

In the United States, eulogizing the liberat Christian spirit which allows such rapid is velopment of Catholicism in the American it public. The editorial continues: "In a few weeks her bishops will assemble fu national plenary council. It will be the most important assembly of the kind yet seen in the United States. The Bishops of new Rome come here to prepare subjects for discussion at their approaching National Council, and to get strength and advice from the Holy See. In solemn assembly the Catholic Church of the United States will aftirm as legal the existence and

TIGHTEN THE BONDS OF THE HIMBARCHY

agreeably to the principles laid down in the Council of Trent. A new phase is the opening of a new guarantee of prosperity and progress to be given to Oatholicism of the United States." The article concluded with a fisttering reference to the American Episcopate. Another special cablegram says Cardinal Manning will soon return to England. Ha has met with failure in his attempts to influence the Vatican on its Irish American Reformer in its last issue, and as an English policy. The American prelates refused to tolerate any interference, thus balking his

FRANCE AND CHINA

Joint agreement for protecting European interests—Offensive operations by the French imminent.

Panis, Dec. 3 .- It is semi-officially announced that England, Germany, America, Russis and France, will participate in the joint protection of their subjects and interests in China in the event of war. Their object is to protect the lives and property of Europeans and Americans in the event of a recurrence of troubles similar to those at Canton. The five powers will form a flotting of gunboats on the Canton Biver, the command of which will be given to the power having the largest naval force in Chinese waters. At present France has the greatest number of vessels there.

HAIPHONE, Dec., 3.—Ouing to an attack by Chinese upon Hain Stuong, a state of slege has been proclaimed there by Admiral Counbet. Some Aunamits mandarians who comnived at the movements of the Chinese have been arrested. Offensive operations by the French are imminent. The health of the

troops is excellent. SINGAPORE, Dec. 3.—France has re-opened negotiations with the Eastern Telegraph Ce. for a cable to Tonquin which, it is hoped, with be completed in two months.

Dara, in Darfour, has surrendered to El-Mahdi. Numerous Europeans, especially Greeks, are presenting themselves for enrellment in the corps destined for Boudan.