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IRELAND!

QUIET and DETERMINED.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THE LADIES' LAND LEAGUE.

A MANIFESTO!

[By Telegraph to Post and True Witness.]

CORK, Feb. 1.—A Priest and twenty members of the Land League have been summoned to answer charges of intimidation at Malloy.

Sheehan, Secretary of the Parnell Defence Fund, has been committed for trial on a charge of intimidation. Bail was allowed.

At yesterday's meeting it was stated that Father Lynch, of Massachusetts, had bought an estate in County Cavan which the tenants would be willing to purchase. Davitt said they should ask the branch of the League in Massachusetts to request this gentleman to end the injury.

Truth says to-day:—"A struggle ought to be made to introduce in the Coercion Bill a clause framed on the lines of the Irish Disturbance Act of last session, which would render it impossible for the landlords to evict their tenants for non-payment of unreasonable rents, or for non-payment of reasonable or even reasonable rents, where owing to temporary circumstances, this is impossible until the Land Act has become law. The Coercion Bill is termed an Act for the protection of life and property in Ireland. The Ministers admit that the property of the tenants is not sufficiently protected. They can hardly, therefore, refuse temporarily to protect it; indeed the sole reason why this has not already been done lies in the action of the House of Lords last year."

DUBLIN, Feb. 3.—At the meeting of the Land League to-day, Mr. Davitt brought forward an imposing plan for a convention of delegates from every branch of the League in Ireland. He sketched the details of the plan, which were that each branch of five hundred members should send one delegate, and branches of over that number two. This convention, he said, would be called to show Mr. Forster and England that the local leaders of the organization throughout Ireland were neither ruffians, blackguards or scoundrels, and to show Mr. "Outrage" Forster, the chief slanderer of Ireland, that the Coercion Bill would not strike terror into the ranks of Land League. To make a natural pronouncement against coercion, as well as against real and manufactured outrages, and make known in an emphatic manner the national demands in regard to the Land question, it was not necessary for the branches to wait for the passing of the Bill. They should proceed to elect delegates at once, and send them up to Dublin the moment the Bill became law. There can be little doubt that the Government will stop this convention, either before delegates come to Dublin or immediately after their arrival there.

The Land League issued a circular to the branches to-night, calling on them to elect delegates. Secretary Brennan says there are between 800 and 900 branches, which will return about 2,000 delegates to Dublin.

The manifesto of the Home Rulers denouncing the conduct of the Home Rulers has been telegraphed all over the United Kingdom and to America and Australia.

It is generally believed the police will seize the Land League offices, and that the League will be disbanded by proclamation. At a meeting of the Land League. Dillon charged the Government with conspiracy to persecute Irishmen, and thus secure the passage of the Coercion Bill.

At a meeting of the Land League to-day Dillon counselled the people to remain quiet, and Brennan also addressed the meeting. A large crowd outside cheered for Davitt. Resolutions condemning the conduct of the Government were adopted. Meetings are being held throughout the country, and a memorial has been prepared, and has been extensively signed by English Radicals. Davitt is treated while in prison as a first-class misdemeanant, on account of the state of his health. The Parnellites abstain from signing it.

The address of the Irish members to the Irish people was received in Dublin to-night. It advises the maintenance of peace during the present crisis, and says: "Reject every temptation of conflict, disorder or crime; be not terrorized by the brief reign of despotism. If you are true to yourselves, your triumph is certain."

DUBLIN, Feb. 4.—Among the great mass of the Irish people the arrest of Mr. Davitt is condemned as cowardly and arbitrary. Even his worst enemies think that the Government has made a mistake and should at least have brought him to trial, as a Conservative Government did. It is generally supposed that his extraordinary speech at Borris, Tipperary, last Sunday, exhausted the patience of the Government. In this speech the following remarkable passage occurred:—"Do you believe for a single moment, that if this contest lay in another field than that of peaceful agitation, or if the weapons in our hands were other than those of ideas, we should strike our colors at the first look of danger and fly from the enemy. Should we not rather swear, face to face with our enemies, that every sword beneath our feet should be a soldier's, and every ulster rather than that victory should be

snatched from our grasp. We have every encouragement now. We have the support of the public opinion of the civilized world sustaining us in this just and moral struggle, and far over the rolling waves of the Atlantic we have a new Ireland of our banished kindred, those who were driven from Ireland by Irish Landlordism, and stretching its generous hands across the ocean to help us to drive from Ireland, once and forever, that code of infamous laws which drove them from Ireland in the past."

In view of the League being forcibly dissolved great vigor is thrown into the work of organization in the Ladies Irish National Land League. An address to "Our countrywomen" was to-day issued by the Misses Parnell, Clara Stretch, Nannie Lynch and Harriet Byrne, the four Honorary Secretaries. The address declares that the time has come when all law will be suspended in Ireland and when, in all probability, the trusted leaders and organizers of the League will be imprisoned, and calls upon the women of Ireland to do their duty while their countrymen do theirs. It says: "They do not shrink from danger, and one of the noblest of them, Michael Davitt, has already been reconsigned to a convict's cell." The address thus concludes: "Form yourselves into branches of the Ladies' National Land League; be ready to give information of evictions in your districts, to collect funds and apply those which have been entrusted to you as emergencies may arise. You will probably have to administer the money collected in Europe and America, where millions of our race have been exiled by the inhuman land laws."

LONDON, Feb. 6.—A large demonstration was made in Trafalgar square on Sunday, under the auspices of the London Radical Club, to protest against coercion.

DUBLIN, Feb. 4.—The authorities have just issued instructions to the Royal Irish Constabulary to adopt unusual precautionary measures in view of the disturbed state of the country. Upward of forty fresh mounts have been provided for the horse police. It is intended to materially increase the strength of this branch of the force. An arrangement will shortly be carried out by which bodies of police will be stationed at distances of from ten to twelve miles asunder, so that, in the event of the telegraph wires being interfered with, communication may be kept up between various parts of the country. Light vehicles, well horsed, are, it is understood, to be provided for outlying stations connected with the railway system, in order that small parties of four to six men may rapidly be conveyed from one point to another in the event of urgent reinforcements being required.

Mrs. A. Sullivan, wife of the member for Meath, visited Tullamore to-day and formed a Ladies' Land League for the purpose of carrying out the League work in case of the arrest of the local leaders. Several ladies joined, and an Executive Committee and other officers were appointed. Branches were also formed in other towns and villages of Ireland.

Three policemen have been shot, one seriously, while arresting two men who were lurking round the Custom House in Edinburgh. One of the men committed suicide. It is supposed they are Irish Americans, and are suspected of several attempted robberies and of having attacked and wounded persons during the night.

One of the most experienced detectives on the Irish staff is at present in England making enquiries in Midland and Northern towns respecting the ramifications of the Fenian society.

Davitt will be exempt from hard convict labor and from associating with the lower grades of criminals. The state of his health will also be taken into consideration. This intelligence was allowed to leak out with a view, it is supposed, of allaying the anxiety of his friends regarding his physical ailments.

DUBLIN, Feb. 7.—It is understood that several other Land Leaguers will join Egan at Paris. Egan has gone to Paris for a few days to see Egan and complete arrangements respecting the Land League fund. The cost of the defence in the State trials is reported to be £1,500.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—Mr. Parnell has arrived here for the purpose of looking after the Land League Fund in Mr. Davitt's name.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 6.—At an indignation meeting of Irish citizens this evening speeches were made by the clergy and representative Irishmen. Resolutions were adopted condemning the action of Parliament suspending Parnell and locking up Davitt. Hundreds were unable to gain admittance.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—At the various meetings of the Land League to-day the arrest of Davitt was vigorously denounced.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The World's cable says it is reported that on Tuesday night a combined attack will be made by the Home Rulers on the Government, and an endeavor made to secure the postponement of the debate on the reading of the Coercion Bill to Thursday.

It is stated that £50,000 of the Land League Fund are invested in foreign securities.

Parnell went to Paris for the purpose of withdrawing the funds of the Land League invested in the names Parnell, Egan and Dillon, and re-investing them under the signatures of persons not actively connected with the League. It is stated that Parnell will support a motion for an adjournment of the debate on the Coercion Bill to-morrow night. Some Home Rulers are in favour of not voting at all, alleging that legally the Bill has not yet been read a first time.

It is believed that the American branches of the Land League have been instructed to send contributions to Paris.

Parnell will return from Paris in time to vote in the House to-morrow. The Home Rulers have decided to carry the agitation against coercion into the great towns of England and Scotland.

Sixty members of Parliament have signed a memorial asking that Davitt be treated while in prison only as a misdemeanant.

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PARNELL'S MANIFESTO.
EXHORTATION TO THE IRISH PEOPLE TO BE MODE-
RATE IN SPEECH AND ACTION.

As soon as the Irish members had been summoned to a meeting of the party, held after the discussion, decided to issue a manifesto to the Irish people asking them to remain quiet and not allow themselves to be forced into a conflict with the armed forces of the Empire. The address of the Irish members to the Irish people is as follows:—"Fellow-countrymen, at a moment when too many acts of the Irish executive abrogate the law and tend to drive you from positions of constitutional action, the reign of force has been inaugurated against us as your re-

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O'Shaughnessy, Richard Power, J O'Connor Power, J O'Redmond, Thomas Sexton, J F Smithwick, A M Sullivan, T D Sullivan."

PARNELL TO AMERICA.
The Boston Globe on Saturday morning printed the following special cable despatch from Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell:—"The Government expected that the blow struck at the Land League by Michael Davitt's arrest would be a crushing one; but, heavy as it is to us personally, we have already indications that it will recoil upon the forces of landlordism. The Irish people, instead of being intimidated thereby, are bracing themselves firmly for the coming struggle, and assurances reach me from all sides that there will be no flinching among Irishmen in the arduous times that they are destined to face. Poor Davitt sleeps to-night in Millbank Convict Prison after his first day of penal toil. He arrived in London early this morning. Several Irish members of Parliament waited up all night in order to salute him on his arrival, but he was conveyed away secretly from an outlying station, privately brought before a magistrate for recommittal and ordered straight to Millbank. Yesterday the howls, the cheering and the signs of uproarious joy with which the British House-

of Commons, the first assembly of gentlemen in the world, greeted the news of Davitt's arrest made up the most brutal and painful scene ever witnessed in that Chamber. We are doing our utmost to mitigate the horrors of Davitt's confinement, as he is in very delicate health, but we greatly dread the result for him. To-day a strong reaction set in. After the great excitement attending the expulsions, the Radicals of England will yet discover the mistake they made in condoning the authority of the Speaker of the House of Commons and allowing liberty to be trampled on in her own temple. Sooner or later a coalition of the Whig and Tory territorialists must be formed to make head against the English democracy, and they will then find how fatal for their own freedom was the precedent of yesterday."

FURTHER TROUBLE FOR ENGLAND.
KING KOFFEE'S DECLARATION OF WAR.
LONDON, Feb. 8.—A Cape Town despatch says the Boers are preparing for a desperate defence, and threaten to invade Natal. Great loss of life is expected.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—An official despatch, dated Pretoria, January 10, says the troops captured a Jaager on the 6th. The loss of the Boers was very heavy. The British loss was also heavy in consequence of the treachery of the Boers, who, after hoisting a white flag, fired on the British. The Boers are attempting to get the natives to rise, but without success. A number of loyalists have been forced to join the Boers, and some natives have been murdered.

NEWCASTLE, Natal, Feb. 7.—The Boers are throwing up entrenchments on Lang's neck, scarping the face of the hill and setting fire to entangle men and horses.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Dutch Red Cross Society of the Hague announces that it is arranging to render medical aid to the combatants in the Transvaal and solicits contributions.

The Daily Telegraph this morning says:—"As there are three men-of-war and two gunboats off the west coast of Africa, no immediate fear for the safety of the British residents is entertained in consequence of threatened hostilities by the King of Ashantee."

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Duff read a telegram confirming the statement that the Ashantees intend to force hostilities upon the Gold Coast.

Gilbert Laird, St. Margaret's Hope, Orkney, Scotland, writes:—"I am requested by several friends to order another parcel of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. The last lot I got from you having been tested in several cases of Rheumatism, have given relief when doctors' medicines have failed to have any effect. The excellent qualities of this medicine should be made known, that the millions of sufferers throughout the world may benefit by its providential discovery."

DAVITT!

His Arrest

GOVERNMENT SHOWS A CLOVEN FOOT

INTENSE INDIGNATION

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The first scene in the extraordinary events that took place to-day is thus telegraphed by the Herald's Dublin correspondent: Michael Davitt was arrested here this afternoon by two English detectives on Carlisle Bridge. He was charged with violating the terms of his ticket of leave. I have just learned the details of the arrest. It was very quietly effected. Davitt had been working at the League offices all the morning with the ladies relief committee, who are busy getting out their addresses to the Irish people. Between two and three o'clock he left the office to dine. With him were Mr. Brennan, the Secretary of the League, Matthew Harris, of Ballinacree, both of them defendants in the recent State trials. They walked down Sackville street, and were crossing Carlisle bridge, when a detective officer named Sheridan approached Michael Davitt, and said: "Mr. Davitt you are wanted at the Castle." Mr. Davitt said good afternoon to his friends, and walked to the Castle with the officer. There he was taken in charge by two Scotland Yard detectives, who told him that they had orders for his arrest on the grounds of breach of the conditions of his ticket-of-leave. He at once recognized their authority and handed over his revolver, and requested the chief detective to give it to Mr. Brennan. He also asked them to send to the League offices for his overcoat, which was done. They then entered a cab and proceeded to Kingstown, whence the prisoner will leave Ireland in the mail steamer at a quarter-past seven. About half an hour afterward Mr. Brennan went to the detectives' office at the Castle, and asked Superintendent Mallins, Chief of the Detective Force, what had become of Davitt. Mr. Mallins refused to give the information, and simply stated that the English detectives had taken him away in a cab a few minutes previously. Mr. Davitt's ticket-of-leave having been suspended he is liable to serve seven years more penal servitude, his original sentence having been one of fifteen years. I called at the League offices immediately after the arrest and saw Mr. Brennan, who informed me that he had not been able to see his friend, nor did he know where they had taken him. "What has caused the Government to arrest him so suddenly?" I asked. "I suspect," he replied, "that they have been spurred into action by the proposed convention which is sure to be held."

Mr. Kettle, who was standing by said: "They want to kill poor Davitt now. They nearly starved him and illused him to death before, but they will certainly finish him this time." "Did you expect this sudden arrest?" I asked. "Oh, yes," said Mr. Kettle, "the Government are desperate now; they are a lot of shop-boys and have lost their temper." No communication has been received from Mr. Davitt by any of his friends. The arrest caused great excitement in the city, but at the League offices everything was quiet. The clerks are busy sending out the convention circulars to the local members. Miss Parnell and eight or nine lady associates are occupied in a large room of the offices making their circulars ready for the post, and quietly discussing the arrest of the founder and recognized leader of the land agitation. The arrest created consternation in Dublin. In the evening I was able to gather the facts about it. Davitt's pardon was revoked by the Queen, and a notice to that effect was signed by Sir William Harcourt, Home Secretary. Chief Superintendent Williamson and Detective officer Swanton at once left London, reaching Dublin this morning, with an order of arrest to take Mr. Davitt back. At the Castle the English officers were introduced to Mr. Davitt under assumed names. A telegram, I should say, had been sent from London last night to Superintendent Mallins, asking him if Mr. Davitt was in Dublin. After leaving the Castle the cab drove down to Kingstown, where a first-class sleeping berth was engaged on board the mail steamer Cornegant, the same steamer on which Mr. Davitt and other released Fenians, Messrs. Chambers, McCarthy and O'Brien, came to Ireland in January, 1878. The Herald correspondent travelled to Kingstown by the mail train with Messrs. Brennan, Egan, Harris and Dr. Kennedy, members of the League.

Rain was falling fast when the party went on board the steamer and asked to be allowed to see Mr. Davitt. The officer in charge promptly refused to admit any one. Dr. Kennedy said that he was Mr. Davitt's medical attendant, and had been treating him for the last six months for a pulmonary disease. He demanded, therefore, to see Mr. Davitt, and Mr. Williamson at once consented on condition that the other gentlemen present would withdraw. Mr. Egan then went on deck and introduced for an interview. This Mr. Mallins obligingly did, and Messrs. Brennan and Egan were also admitted. Mr. Davitt was in good spirits, and declared that his arrest would not influence the land movement in any way. He said that the Government had done a cowardly act and committed a gross blunder. He sent a message to Mr. Walsh, of Balla, advising him to get out of the country at once as he would suffer severely in prison, owing to the weakness of his health. He added that he expected to be taken before a Bow street magistrate in the morning and sent back to Dartmoor. He is in weak health, and during the last three

nights has slept little from a severe cough. Farewells were exchanged and the gentlemen withdrew. Six Dublin detectives went over in the steamer to Holyhead, and will accompany Mr. Davitt to London. Travelling in the same steamer is Attorney-General Lew. I have ascertained that after Mr. Davitt's arrest Mr. V. R. Dillon, Solicitor for the Traversers, accompanied by Messrs. Egan and Brennan, went to the Castle and asked the Crown prosecutor what had been done with the prisoner and if they could see him. He replied that he knew nothing about it. They then went to Under Secretary Burke, who could do nothing. They asked if the Lord Lieutenant could obtain an interview for them, but he replied that no one in Ireland could assist them in the slightest degree. They then desisted. The arrest is generally condemned as a great blunder. It is universally considered here that the Government intend to abandon the retrospective clause of the Coercion Bill and have therefore arrested Mr. Davitt on the ground of a breach of the conditions of his ticket-of-leave. Mr. Davitt reported himself regularly according to the conditions of his release until July, 1878, when all the Fenian prisoners having been liberated he thought he had further need to do so. This action has not been complained of. Mr. Davitt arrived at Holyhead at eleven o'clock and a pilot engine travelled ten minutes ahead of his train.

The news of the arrest of Davitt spread through the Provinces with amazing rapidity. New York, Feb. 4.—Thomas Brennan, Secretary of the Land League, Dublin, sends the following cablegram to the Irish World:—"Davitt was arrested. The Castle authorities declare his ticket-of-leave forfeited. Intense excitement all over Ireland at the news. The Government, by this act, has thrown off the disguise and gives all whom it may concern to know that it will make no open war on the Land League or on any other organization through which the Irish people may declare its will. Great crowds are gathered around the newspaper offices, and knots of men are discussing the act and speculating as to the next step the Government will probably take. The people are bold and defiant, but cool and disciplined. Hold all the money for the Land League until I advise by cable." Davitt, it will be remembered, while the British Government was punishing Allan, Larkin and O'Brien, was engaged arming the people, and was arrested in London and sentenced to 15 years, but afterwards pardoned on "ticket-of-leave."

3 p.m.—Davitt was taken from the train at Willesden station, so as to avoid a demonstration at Boston station, where a number of persons had collected. The proceedings before the magistrate at Bow street merely consisted in the production of the warrant for the prisoner's arrest and identification. Davitt wished to ask the reason for the revocation of his ticket-of-leave. Sir James Luskham said that his duty was simply to see that Davitt was a convict whose license had been revoked. The warrant was then signed by the magistrate for the committal of Davitt to Millbank prison.

Michael Davitt arrived in London by Irish mail at 6:45 o'clock this morning. He was accompanied by a number of police and detective officials in plain clothes. A pilot engine ran in front of the train from Holyhead to London. The Chester, Holyhead, Crewe, Stafford, Rugby and Willesden stations were strongly guarded by police. Later in the morning a considerable crowd assembled in Bow street to see Davitt brought up, and there was an exhibition of much angry feeling when it was known that he had already been committed to prison. The Dublin correspondent of the Times says:—"There is no surprise at Michael Davitt's arrest after his inflammatory and scurrilous language in recent speeches in reference to the action of the Government and to Mr. Forster's character."

New York, Feb. 4.—A Herald special reports Parnell as saying the Speaker of the House of Commons allowed Gladstone to do last year what he suspended him (Parnell) for trying to do yesterday. With respect to Davitt's arrest, Parnell said the late Government prosecuted Davitt for his speeches and the present Government withdrew the prosecution, thereby tacitly admitting that Davitt had committed no offence. Another speech reports Mr. Shaw as saying he is afraid Davitt will never come out of prison alive. Home Ruler O'Reilly says the scenes witnessed in the House of Commons when the whole body of the Irish representatives was suspended from their functions as members of Parliament, will always be quoted as proof of the tyranny quite as possible under so-called free institutions as under the despotism of a Cromwell or a Napoleon.

Extraordinary precautions were taken at Chester and Crewe to prevent the rescue of Davitt by the Irish population. Nolan and Labouchere are interesting themselves in regard to a memorial concerning Davitt.

It is understood that a careful examination of Davitt will be made in consequence of statements in regard to his health.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Michael Davitt, who was arrested on Thursday, and yesterday imprisoned at Millbank prison in this city, was to-day transferred to Portland prison, in Dorsetshire. On the arrival of the prisoner and escort at Portland, he was driven in a carriage to the prison. To avoid recognition Davitt was dressed in citizen's clothes instead of the convict garb.

A great indignation meeting was held at Loughrea, County Galway, to-day. Ten Catholic Priests were present. The meeting protested against the arrest of Davitt, and condemned the action of the Government. Indignation meetings were also held at Maryborough, Ballinacree and other places.

The Irish element is getting to be very strong in the Senate. There is Jones of Florida, a native Irishman; Fair of Nevada, a native Irishman; Sewell of New Jersey, the same; and Oliver, of Pennsylvania, if he is elected, will be a native Irishman, too.



MICHAEL DAVITT.

THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW

FATHER RYAN.

How swift they go,
Life's many years,
With their wings of woe
And their storms of tears...

THE POPE AND THE AGITATION.

The following letter has been published in the week:
OFFICE OF HIS HOLINESS POPE LEO XIII. TO HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

later, in the month of November, we testified to some Irish bishops who had come to visit the tombs of the Apostles, that we ardently desired every good gift for the people of Ireland; but we also added that order should not be disturbed.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

THE INFLUX OF FOREIGN-BORN PERSONS GREATER IN 1880 THAN IN 1879 BY 186,611.
The report of the Commissioners of Emigration for the year ending Dec. 31, 1880, shows that 372,880 persons arrived in this port in the course of the year; of whom 327,371 were aliens.

HE LAND LEAGUE ENDORSED.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF BOSTON ENDORSES THE LAND LEAGUE—HE APPROVES OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION AND DENOUNCES SECRET EMISARIES.
The Boston correspondent of the New York Herald says:—The publication in the Archbishop's paper here to-day of an address to the Irish hierarchy adopted at a diocesan meeting held on January 25, has created a profound impression and greatly encouraged the Land League leaders.

IRISH-AMERICAN PROCLAMATION.

BOSTON, February 4.—The following proclamation has been issued by the Irish National Land League of Boston, U.S.:—To the members of the Land League and American people: The crisis has been reached in Ireland. It is not unexpected what has happened.

TESTING HER INNOCENCE.

A BADE OF ELEVEN MONTHS CAUSES THE ACQUITTAL OF HIS MOTHER.
A poor pale seamstress was arraigned for theft. She appeared at the bar with her baby of 11 months on her arm. She went to get some work one day, and stole three gold coins of 10 francs each.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE RIFLE.
LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Sportsman announces that it holds the whole of the stakes, £300, in the Carver-Scott match, to be shot on the 6th instant.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

YEARS FOR THE SAFETY OF SIR GEO. COLLEY—ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS.
LONDON, Feb. 4.—A despatch from Cape Town says:—Telegraphic communication with Gen. Colley has been cut off. The accepted explanation of this is that the Boers have sent an detachment to cut the wires at some point between this point and Newcastle.

The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE Post Printing and Publishing Company, AT THEIR OFFICES, 761 CRAIG STREET, - - MONTREAL.

By Mail, \$1.50 per annum in advance... Single copies, 5 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES; 1 Year, \$1.50 per line... CONTRACT RATES.

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CATHOLIC CALENDAR

THURSDAY, 10.—St. Scholastica, Virgin. FRIDAY, 11.—Feria. SATURDAY, 12.—Feria.

PUBLISHERS NOTICE.

We are under the disagreeable necessity of once more calling upon those of our readers and others who are indebted to the Post and True Witness to pay up the amount of their indebtedness.

If the bold Briton cannot beat the Boers in South Africa he can console himself with the reflection that he can beat the Irish in Parliament.

That bitter enemy of Canada and Canadians, the London Times, has dealt another stroke at this country. It stated that it was the intention of the committee of the Privy Council to order the slaughtering of Canadian cattle on the point of landing.

The Pall Mall Gazette says, in regard to Archbishop Lynch's letter, that it is "a tremendous diatribe against English rule in Ireland."

The American House of Representatives are discussing resolutions submitted by Messrs. Robeson and Gillet, respectively, the one requesting that the Transvaal be granted its rights as an independent republic.

is something to have the friendship of fifty millions of the most progressive people in the world, and it will be still better when, at the close of the century, they will have increased to eighty or ninety millions.

One would think, to read the English papers, that obstruction was altogether an invention of the Irish party in the English House of Commons; but it is not so.

From the tone of the cable despatches, which are merely a condensation of the opinions of the London Times and other land-lord journals, we judge that they are jubilant over the action of the Government against the Land League.

We regret to see that of late several of the Quebec papers have thought fit to attack the Honorable Mr. Flynn, Commissioner of Crown Lands, without showing adequate cause.

The death of Thomas Carlyle is announced by this morning's cable. He had been in feeble health during the past few years and was over eighty years of age.

professed hater of shams, and it need hardly be said an out and out Tory in politics like his amiable nephew James Anthony Froude.

If we are to believe the majority of the English House of Commons—Tories, Whigs and Radicals—the Queen's writ does not rule in Ireland, and the Land League is supreme.

From the tone of the cable despatches, which are merely a condensation of the opinions of the London Times and other land-lord journals, we judge that they are jubilant over the action of the Government against the Land League.

"Like dead sea fruit that tempts the eye, But turns to ashes on the lips." We may be prepared at any moment to hear of wholesale arrests and perhaps of bloodshed.

THE EXODUS FROM CANADA.

Since the National Policy has been in force the Opposition have charged that one of its results is a large exodus of our people to the United States.

dition the United States would grow and flourish apart from the political complexion of the party in power. A man does not take up his stakes and move into the neighbouring Republic because Sir John beats Mackenzie at the polls.

There is no getting over the fact that the emigration has been going on, that it is now going on, and that it will continue to go on so long as we remain a Crown colony.

In compliance with an order of the Ottawa House of Commons, Mr. Lowe, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, has furnished a report to the House of the number of immigrants who have passed into the States via Windsor and Sarnia, from the 1st January, 1880, to the 1st of December of the same year.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

It is singular, but it is none the less true, that the report of the arrest of Michael Davitt has caused more profound indignation among the Irish people all over the world.

The gentle grace that to commonest words Gives a rare and tender beauty. With the zeal that would face a thousand swords.

Fenian movement, in the hope that a successful blow might be struck for the freedom of Ireland. He was thrown into prison, and released, on ticket-of-leave, after seven years.

Davitt is a native of County Mayo, Ireland where he was born in the terrible famine year of 1846. He is the son of a tenant farmer, who occupied a small holding near what was once the village of Staride.

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

Twenty years ago the franchise in the British Islands was more limited than it is now, and Ireland sent members to represent her in the Imperial Parliament who sadly misrepresented her.

The duty of Irishmen in this crisis is simple, and when we say Irishmen we make no distinction of creed or class. The Protestant of the North will feel the vengeance of the landlords as keenly as the Catholic of the South.

majestic sides with fury; they exposed the constitution to full view, and showed that a hoary fraud it was, and also how a semi-Radical English Ministry can be as tyrannical and as anti-Irish as the Tories of the time before the Gladstone-Brights announced their Irish idea programme.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

The British Government have now completely thrown off the mask. They have thrown the constitution away and are governing Ireland on Oliver Cromwell's principles, a little modified.

But a brief period of time will have elapsed when the landlords will be in a position to work their sweet will upon the Irish people. They have during the last year been kept at bay by the league; they are now like tigers who are hungry from fasting.

The duty of Irishmen in this crisis is simple, and when we say Irishmen we make no distinction of creed or class. The Protestant of the North will feel the vengeance of the landlords as keenly as the Catholic of the South.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. THE "LIBERAL" GOVERNMENT. THE NEW COERCION BILL. THE CLOTURE.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—In his remarks in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Parnell said, with considerably greater heat than he had hitherto shown during the debate, that he was ready to stigmatize the Government itself as the greatest obstructionist in all matters relating to Ireland, and added that for the words he had uttered he was prepared to answer with his head or go to the gallows, as might be most satisfactory to the Government and its supporters.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Parnell, in supporting a motion for adjournment, was several times called to order for irrelevancy. The Marquis of Hartington opposed the motion for adjournment, and said the time for compromise was almost past. At eleven o'clock this morning the House of Commons was still in session. A motion for adjournment was rejected by a vote of 121 to 27. Mr. M. Healy (Home Ruler) member for Wexford, then resumed the debate on the main question, and spoke for considerably more than an hour.

The Times in a leading editorial article this morning says:—"We shall be greatly surprised if the responsible leaders of the Conservative party will refuse their assent to a well-considered scheme for putting an end to this disgraceful and mischievous perversion of parliamentary procedure." The Times also says:—"The Government is fully aware that the necessity for the closing of the debate can no longer be evaded, and proposals for its adoption are ready to be laid before the House of Commons when the time is deemed ripe."

10 p. m.—The House of Commons is still in session. A motion to adjourn was again negatived at 3 o'clock this afternoon by a vote of 225 to 21. The speeches, with the exception of one from Mr. Thompson (Liberal), member for Durham City, in opposition to the bill, were entirely confined to Irish matters. There have been frequent wrangles and calls to order both for wandering from the subject of the debate and for unusual language. Messrs. Finigan and Healy being the greatest offenders in this respect. All the Irish members, however, are careful not to allow breaches of order to be charged which would incur suspicion. Various Irish members have raised dilatory points of order, the most notable being that of Mr. Parnell, who fruitlessly disputed the Speaker's right to remove the chair from which he had been relieved during the night by Right Hon. Lyon Playfair, Deputy Speaker.

5 p. m.—The debate in the House of Commons continues. Mr. A. M. Sullivan read a dispatch from Mr. Mitchell Henry's agent denying that he had been fired at.

6 p. m.—The House of Commons is still in session. Michael Davitt, the agitator, is present in the House. Mr. Parnell, in debate, denied the urgency of Mr. Forster's measures, and said he would stake his head that there would be no increase of crime in Ireland should they fail.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Forster's bill still continues amid countless scenes that defy description. The Tories repeatedly urged the Speaker to enforce the rule against obstruction and expel Mr. Parnell, but the Speaker refused to do so. Finally, the Tories, led by Sir Stafford Northcote, marched out of the House amid much noise and jeers and laughter of the Home Rulers. During the confusion Mr. Biggar called Mr. Millbank "a fool," and threatened to fight him. In reply Mr. Millbank called Mr. Biggar an "impudent scoundrel." A conference is being held between Earl Beaconsfield and Lord Hartington to consider the deadlock that now exists in the House.

LONDON, Feb. 2, 6 a. m.—The House of Commons is still in session and the abuse of members is increasing. The speaker was most powerless in preserving order. The Irishmen are sleeping on the benches, while others are eating and drinking. It is now only a question of physical strength, and the sitting is liable to last for a number of days. At 3 o'clock this morning Mr. Bright arose in his seat and announced that Mr. Gladstone would propose a cloture. There is great excitement in this city and throughout the country over the proceeding in the House.

LONDON, Feb. 2, 1.30 a. m.—All former obstrusive sessions gauged by the time they occupied, sink into comparative insignificance before the struggle inaugurated by Mr. Forster's endeavour to bring in a Coercion Bill. At midnight the debate had lasted for thirty-two hours. On neither side has there been the slightest flinching, and though hints and suggestions of compromise have been occasionally thrown out they were not seriously intended. The real question which the Irish party have to solve is how to waste the time of the House, and to keep up a decent appearance of debate and as they receive very little assistance from the English members, even in shape of opposition, their task is a heavy one. The contest is not even enlivened by any particular brilliant passage of arms; the general condition of the Parliamentary mind is morose and it would be difficult to imagine anything more dull or uninteresting than the sullen debate carried on with pertinacity, but without enthusiasm by the Irish members. This however, does not appear to be the opinion of the general public who crowd the halls and corridors or eagerly seek admission to the galleries. Among the Peers who were present as spectators to-night were the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Kenmare, Lord Cork, Earl Spencer and Lord Beaconsfield, who watched the progress of the contest with evident interest. The power of obstruction developed by the Irish party during the present Session has taken the Government somewhat by surprise. It was hoped that by keeping the English members from intervening in the debate the Parnellites would soon exhaust their right of speaking. In order to meet this danger, the obstructionists have adopted a system of tactics which will enable them, should they resolve on pushing matters to extremities, to prolong the present session until Sunday next, if not beyond. Each member has the right to speak on the main question and to move and second an adjournment of the debate and an adjournment of the House. Owing to a strict ruling of the Speaker, the Irish members find it difficult to speak at length on the motions to adjourn. In order to prevent too frequent divisions a member is selected every five or six hours who speaks at length on the main

question as does the seconder of the motion, and then others speak in support of it. In the first twenty-four hours only four Irish members exhausted their right to move an adjournment. At this rate the debate might be maintained for another week if the physical strain were not too great. In view of the indefinite prospect the Government has finally mustered up courage to grapple with the obstructives, and as soon as the present stage of the bill has been disposed of a proposition will, it is said on good authority, be made for the adoption of the cloture. This radical change in Parliamentary procedure cannot, however, be adopted without great assistance. The measure is not looked upon with favor by the Conservatives, who are sure to play the game of obstruction as soon as the Land Bill is introduced. No matter what means the Government may adopt, weeks will probably elapse before Parliament can pass the Coercion bill into a law, and in the meantime the Land League will be adopting vigorous measures to extend its perfect organization over Ireland, and so to meet the bill. It is asserted on good authority that the Government has resolved to suspend the Habeas Corpus by act of state.

New York, Feb. 2.—The Herald's London correspondent says:—"It is feared no measure, which will leave Parliament in possession of free discussion, can effectually put an end to the organized system of obstruction carried out by the Irish members following Parnell's leadership. It is not easy to understand why the Government has refused to agree to an adjournment of the debate. Parnell would have allowed the measure to be read a first time last night and the House would then have had the bill before it. Nothing has been gained by the all night sitting.

The House adjourned after sitting 42 hours. LONDON, Feb. 2.—It is understood the appeal to the authority of the chair, which was eventually successful in stopping obstruction in the House, was agreed upon by the leaders of both the Liberal and Conservative parties. The final speech, before the intervention of the Speaker was made by Biggar, who concluded by expressing his wish for the success of Fenianism. During Biggar's speech Gladstone entered the House and was loudly cheered. At this point the Speaker resumed the chair at 9 a.m. He immediately said: During 42 hours the House has been occupied by repeated motions for adjournment, supported by small minorities, in opposition to the general sense of the House, on Irish matters, which demands the prompt interposition of the Chair and House. The measure recommended as urgent, in Her Majesty's speech a month ago, being arrested by an inconsiderable minority, it is necessary to vindicate the authority of the House. I am satisfied I shall best carry out its will, and may rely on its support, if I decline to call upon any more members to speak, and I immediately propose to put the several questions to vote. It will be necessary for the House to assume more efficient control over its debates or entrust greater authority to the Chair. The Speaker was repeatedly enthusiastically cheered. The vote, 164 to 19, on division, was that by which the motion to adjourn the debate was rejected. The Speaker then put the motion, "that leave be given to bring in a Protection Bill." The Home Rulers here, for two minutes, shouted: "Privilege, privilege," and then, as the Speaker still remained standing, they all left the House in a body, bowing to the Speaker as they did so, the other members cheering their departure. The motion that leave be given to bring in a bill was unanimously agreed to. Gladstone announced he would move on Thursday, "that if on notice being given that the business of the House is urgent; and if on a call by the Speaker, forty members shall support the demand for urgency, the Speaker shall forthwith put the question without debate or amendment, or adjournment, and if the question of urgency be decided in the affirmative by 3 to 1, then the powers of the House for regulation of its business shall be vested in and remain with the Speaker until he shall declare the state public business no longer urgent."

LONDON, Feb. 2.—At 9 o'clock this morning the Speaker, Right Hon. R. B. W. Brand, relieved the deputy speaker, Right Hon. Dr. Lyon Playfair, who had occupied the chair during the night. On assuming the chair, the Speaker positively refused to allow the debate to proceed, and said that the persistent, wilful and purposeless obstruction practised by Home Rule members justified him in putting into effect the standing order. An amendment to continue the debate was then lost by a division of 19 for to 164 against. This practically ended the debate, and the Speaker then put the question that the leave be now given to bring in the bill. Before a vote could be had an extraordinary scene occurred. The Home Rulers, headed by their leader, arose in a body and left the House, excitedly shouting "Privilege!" and the House, excitedly shouting "Privilege!" The House no longer any opposition, leave to introduce the Coercion bill was carried without a division. Mr. Gladstone then moved the second reading of the bill for 12 o'clock to-day, and also gave notice that he should move a resolution calculated to prevent the recurrence in future of the obstruction tactics which had now wasted the time and patience of the House in the present debate. This announcement was received with great cheering.

1.30 p. m.—The Speaker's interference which closed the obstructive debate in the House of Commons this morning and forced the first reading of the Protection bill, was evidently pre-arranged, as he read from a manuscript the statement in which he announced that a crisis had arisen demanding the interposition of the chair and the House. On the re-assembling of the House the Speaker, replying to Mr. Labouchere (Liberal) said he had acted solely on his own responsibility. Mr. Parnell said he also wished to call attention to the Speaker's ruling. The Speaker informed Mr. Parnell that it was not a question of privilege; he must therefore give notice. Mr. A. M. Sullivan (Home Ruler) moved the adjournment of the House to enable the Speaker to search for precedents for his ruling. A lively discussion is in progress. The House is crowded, every available seat being occupied. Although the Pall Mall Gazette's leading article this afternoon is headed "The Speaker's coup d'etat," that journal justifies the course pursued by the Speaker and says:—"The step is an exceedingly strong one, but nothing less than a strong step could have met the emergency. It is revolutionary, but Mr. Parnell's party is revolutionary. They must take the consequences of waging in Parliament that war which they are not strong enough to wage in the field. As they have broken the traditions of the parliamentary game, they have no right to complain if the same conditions are broken by their adversaries." Of Mr. Gladstone's proposal the Pall Mall Gazette says:—"The power entrusted to the Speaker is unlimited. The proposal is of the gravest, and will demand the most careful and anxious consideration. The public is hardly prepared for a method of turning the difficulty in which all the responsibility is thrown entirely upon a single man."

On the return to the House of the Home Rulers, who had left in a body when the Speaker applied the standing order this morning to stop obstruction, the disorderly scenes were renewed. The Home Rulers, who had evidently organized further obstructive measures, began the fight by setting up the claim that the Speaker had acted arbitrarily, and committed a clear breach of privilege. Mr. Parnell led his side making the principal speech, and insisting on the point with unyielding pertinacity. The Speaker informed Mr. Parnell that the matter must be put in the form of a motion, in order to be properly before the House. Upon this Mr. A. M. Sullivan, Home Rule member for Louth, moved to adjourn. Mr. Gladstone vigorously opposed both motions. He said that the House, with the sole exception of the little knot of obstructionists, was unanimous in endorsing the action of the Speaker, and as to the motion to adjourn, the public had, through the press and otherwise, stigmatized such motions during the pendency of this bill as nuisances. Up to the time of sending this dispatch the wrangle is still going on, no vote having been taken.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—A six nights' debate on Mr. Gladstone's cloture resolution is expected in the House of Commons. Gladstone gave notice that he proposes to follow the motion he intends to make on Thursday by a resolution declaring that the state of public business is urgent. The debate on Sullivan's resolution continues. Sullivan made a roiling speech. Gray seconded the motion for adjournment. The Speaker, interposing at the commencement of the speech, said he did not intend to use menace, but he would caution the members. Gladstone deprecated the adjournment. Cowen (Liberal) and Lord Churchill (Conservative) supported the motion to adjourn. Northcote (Conservative) supported the Government in their desire to proceed with the second reading of the Protection Bill. Shaw, Labouchere and most of the Irish members and Independents supported the motion for adjournment. Givand (Advanced Liberal) said he thought Ireland would regard the action of the House as an attempt to crush the liberty of speech of Irish members. In all probability another day will be wasted.

6 p. m.—The debate continues. The Irish members at 5.30 continued their obstructive motions. As the House rises at 6 on Wednesday they will doubtless be successful in preventing Forster from moving the second reading of his Bill. The Irish members show much heat and indignation. O'Donnell maintained the House should adjourn as otherwise Forster would have the opportunity to make an inflammatory statement, which would go forth without contradiction. After the motion to adjourn had been negatived the Irish members, to prevent Forster making his statement, objected to every Bill upon the Order of the Day, thus occupying time until the House was obliged to adjourn, just previous to which Redmond, the new member for New Ross, took his seat. The motion for adjournment was rejected by 278 to 44.

In the Commons to-day Parnell moved the impeachment of the Speaker. The motion was ruled out of order from want of notice. Sullivan asked if there were not precedents for Parnell's motion. The Speaker declared himself unable to answer.

S. Northcote has given notice of the following amendments to Gladstone's resolution:—"That the Minister shall declare any motion urgent." That, after the words, "three to one," the words, "which majority shall consist of not less than half of the whole House," be added. That the words, "until the House shall declare the state of business no longer urgent," be substituted for the words, "until he shall declare the state of public business is no longer urgent."

Sullivan intends to move an amendment to the Speaker's resolution, that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the mode of conducting public business. It is understood that Parnell intends to proceed with the vote of censure on the action of the Speaker. The Irish members who accepted invitations to dine with the Speaker on Wednesday have withdrawn their acceptances. Lord Beaconsfield advised the Opposition to refrain from pledges to support the Government. There was some diversity of opinion at the meeting. Parnell will move on Wednesday for a Committee to enquire into the precedents for the Speaker's action. Cowen will ask for a day to discuss the Speaker's conduct. It is understood the Government favours the proposal, thinking that the House should share the Speaker's responsibility. It was arranged, at the instance of Sullivan, that if the Speaker closed the second discussion this afternoon, that the Irish members should remain in their seats, instead of going into the division lobbies, as such a proceeding would lead to their committal.

Boston, Feb. 2.—The Archbishop and clergy of this Archdiocese have issued an address assuring the Irish people of their moral and material support in the present struggle. It was Mr. Davitt's arrest that led to the disorderly scene that ensued in the House, to suspension of the Irish members and to the arrest of Mr. Parnell and thirty-four members of Parliament, who were removed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, the police standing in readiness to clear the House, amid intense excitement.

In reply to Mr. Parnell, Sir Wm. Harcourt replied that Mr. Davitt had been arrested in consequence of having violated one of the conditions of his ticket-of-leave. Mr. Parnell—What conditions? No reply being made, angry cries of "answer, answer, answer" came from the Irish benches. Mr. Gladstone then arose, and Mr. Dillon also stood up simultaneously amid the most terrible din and cries of "shame."

Mr. Gladstone said—"I rise, sir, in conformity with the notice I gave yesterday." Mr. Dillon—"Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker." The Speaker—"The right hon. gentleman is in possession of the House." Mr. Dillon continued to stand with his arms folded.

The Speaker—"I call upon the hon. member to resume his seat." (Cries of "shame, shame.") Mr. Dillon continued to stand, the Irish members crying "point of order," "point of order." Mr. Gladstone then moved that the hon. gentleman be suspended during the remainder of the day's sitting. The Speaker then put the motion from the chair amid cries of "privilege," "order."

Mr. Dillon—"I rise to a point of order: I object to the division." The House then divided; for the suspension there were 395 against 33, majority, 362.

The Speaker—"Mr. Dillon will withdraw." Mr. Dillon—"I beg." The Speaker—"The hon. member must withdraw." Mr. Dillon—"I decline to withdraw."

The Speaker then directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove Mr. Dillon. Mr. A. M. Sullivan rose to a point of order amid the greatest confusion; during which the Sergeant-at-Arms approached Mr. Dillon, accompanied by five officers. The Sergeant said—"Mr. Dillon, you are not going to use force, I hope." The hon. member then rose, and amid cries of "shame," left the House.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan then proceeded to quote the case of the member for Northampton, and said that the Speaker then declared that without a specific motion of the House he could not compel the hon. member to withdraw. He therefore contended that the course taken was one of extreme illegality. He then proceeded to justify the conduct of Mr. Dillon. Mr. Dillon had, he said, been punished by the illegal exercise of usurped authority. Mr. Gladstone then rose to address the House.

Mr. Parnell moved that the Right Hon. gentleman be no longer heard, and continuing to speak, he was "named" by the Speaker for disregarding the authority of the Chair. Mr. Gladstone then moved that the hon. member be suspended during the remainder of the sitting. The majority of hon. members proceeded to divide.

The Irish members, however, continued to remain in their places and maintained an angry discussion. They were in vain addressed by Mr. Power who appeared to be counselling them to withdraw. Lord Kensington—I have to report Mr. Speaker that I am unable to clear the House because the hon. gentlemen refuse to leave. The Speaker—The hon. members are continuing in a cause which is not becoming. Mr. A. M. Sullivan—We contest the legality of the proceedings.

The doors were then opened, and the honorable members returned to their seats. The House then divided as follows:—For the suspension: Yeas, 405; nays, 7; majority, 398. The Speaker—Some hon. members did not move from their places, consequently their votes were not recorded, but Mr. Parnell, in consequence of this resolution, must withdraw. The Sergeant-at-Arms then touched Mr. Parnell.

Mr. Parnell—I respectfully decline to withdraw except by superior force. The five officers again entered the House and Mr. Parnell withdrew in their company. Mr. Gladstone rose, and after referring to the conduct of hon. members in refusing to take part in the division was proceeding with his statement upon the motion of which he had given notice when, Mr. Finnigan moved that the Prime Minister be no longer heard. He was "named" by the speaker for disregarding the ruling of the chair and informed that his conduct was that of wilful obstruction.

Mr. Gladstone then moved that the offending members be suspended from the service of the House. The motion being put from the chair, the House again divided, the Irish members remaining in their position. This fact was reported to the speaker by Lord Kensington. The speaker called upon the hon. members to leave, as they were disregarding the authority of the chair. The names of members were then taken by the Clerk at the table, the Irish members meanwhile sitting in perfect silence.

During the division a strong body of police were in readiness to remove, if necessary, the recalcitrant members. The members in favor of suspension were 405; against, 2; majority, 403. The Speaker then said he had to report the following gentlemen as having refused to leave the House: Messrs. Barry, Biggar, Gray, W. G. Corbet, Daly, Dawson, Gill, E. Gray, H. V. Lalor, Lealy, Leamy, McCarthy, Moran, Murray, Metzger, Nelson, A. O'Connor, T. P. O'Connor, W. H. O'Sullivan, The O'Donoghues, Gorman Mahon, O'Connor Power, Redmond, Sexton, A. M. Sullivan, T. D. Sullivan and Smithwick.

Another disorderly scene then ensued. The motion was put from the chair for their suspension from the House. They left the House one after another amid laughter and cheers. The House divided for the motion, 410 against 6; majority, 404. The members were then ordered to withdraw and declined to do so unless forced. Upon being spoken to by the Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Barry, the first on the list, refused to leave the House and was ejected by Capt. Gossett. The same process was repeated in the case of the other members. The Rev. Isaac Nelson created some laughter by holding firmly to the bench on which he was sitting. Mr. O'Sullivan said that this was not the first time he had been illegally arrested by Parliament. Mr. Molloy was subsequently "named" and was called upon to retire. It was discovered, however, that he had withdrawn.

Mr. Gladstone then rose to propose his resolution on Obstruction, when Mr. O'Donnell moved that the Premier be not heard. Mr. O'Donnell was "named" and his suspension moved by Mr. Gladstone. The House proceeded to divide but it was reported that Mr. O'Shaughnessy and Mr. R. Power had refused to leave the House during the division. The division was then taken. For the motion, 311; against, 1. Majority, 310.

Lord Grosvenor then reported that two honorable members had declined to withdraw. The Speaker then ordered Mr. O'Donnell to withdraw as a protest against liberty. He then withdrew in company with the Sergeant-at-Arms. The other two hon. members were then "named" and ordered to withdraw. No challenge of the ruling being made, they were removed. Mr. Gladstone then proceeded to bring forward his motion, and made a statement with regard to the course taken in putting down obstruction.

Henry moved the adjournment of the debate as a protest against injustice. Sir Joseph McKenna (Home Ruler) seconded the motion. Hartington said he could not admit there was any validity in the argument founded on the absence of certain members through their own misconduct. The motion was defeated by 371 to 28. The first amendment of Northcote to be added to the original resolution was agreed to. Northcote's second amendment, that the majority to decide the question of urgency must consist of not less than 300 members, was rejected by 234 to 150. The Government subsequently adopted a slight amendment, affected by Northcote and Gladstone's resolution as amended was agreed to. Gladstone then moved the Bill for the Protection of Life and Property in Ireland was urgent. Motion carried. The House then adjourned.

The only English members of the House of Commons who voted against Mr. Dillon's suspension were Mr. Cowen (Radical and Home Ruler) and Mr. Labouchere (Advanced Liberal); they also voted against Mr. Parnell's suspension, but not against Mr. Finnigan's. The six members who voted against the suspension of the 28 Home Rulers, refusing to go out on a division of the House, were Messrs. Callan (Liberal), Cowen, Labouchere, Macdonald (Liberal), Macfarlane (Home Ruler) and Sir Joseph McKenna (Home Ruler).

The Parnellites decided, after division upon the second reading of the Coercion Bill, to announce their intention of abandoning further protest against the Government's measure, as opposition is hopeless. Mr. Bryce (Liberal) will ask on Monday whether the Government will inquire into the condition of Davitt's health, and that privileges may be granted him. It is believed that the question is in accordance with the sentiments of a large number of the members. (CONCLUDED ON EIGHTH PAGE.)

A SECRET CHAMBER.

THE TERRIBLE SECRET OF AN ARCHITECT'S MEASUREMENTS DISCLOSED. The London correspondent of the New York Times contributes the following medicinal romance:—"The owner of the place, a jovial old country gentleman, with a large family, began to find his house somewhat too small for the requirements of the countless guests with whom he required to fill it. He sent for an eminent architect, and consulted him as to the possibility of adding a room or two without injury to the appearance of the building. The architect went to work at once, inspected the house within and without, made sundry measurements, and returned to his host with the complacent air of a man who has found out something worth knowing.

"I'm fortunate enough," said he, with a smile, "to have come just in time to save you from a very useless labour. Do you know that while you are talking of adding new rooms to your house you have a room in it at this moment which you have never used yet?" "What on earth do you mean?" asked the bewildered squire. "I mean," answered the professional, with scientific superiority, "that the measurements which I have just been taking leave several square yards of the house's area unaccounted for; in other words, there is somewhere within its walls a secret chamber of which you know nothing." The squire laughed the idea to scorn, but his wife, captivated by the romantic suggestion of a possible "Bluebeard's chamber" in her house, at once ranged herself on the side of the architect, and insisted that the mysterious room should be searched for and found. "It exists," retorted the architect, somewhat nettled by the implied doubt of his judgment, "but I am positive that I can point out the very spot where it is to be found. Pick a hole in the wall that closes the east end of the great corridor on the third floor, and if you do not find the secret chamber lying behind I will gladly pay all the expenses of the search. The proprietor, beginning to feel interested in spite of himself, at once agreed to the proposal, and the workmen were promptly called in.

A few sturdy blows sufficed to bring down the wall, already old and crumbling. Behind it, to the great excitement of the architect and the amazement of the still incredulous squire, appeared a mouldering oaken door, which was speedily driven in, revealing a dark recess, from which exhaled a strange, sickening odor. The architect, taking a lighted candle from one of the bystanders—for by this time the whole household had assembled to watch the progress of the excavation—squeezed himself through the aperture, but instantly sprang back with a cry of horror. The squire more courageous or less impressionable, entered in his turn, and this is what he saw:

Hidden in the thickness of the wall lay a small oval chamber, once lighted by a narrow diamond-paned window, which had been completely bricked up from the outside. The furniture was of rich antique casts the carved oak table spread with costly dishes and silver flagons, but dust and cobwebs covered all, and the very hangings were rotting upon the mouldering walls. Rats were heard scraping and knawing behind a wainscot, and huge slimy beetles were crawling about the damp floor. The crowing horror of this living tomb lay elsewhere. On the mildewed couch beside the table a human skeleton was shrunk together in a position of hideous distortion, while another sat crouching in a corner, with its bony fingers thrust between its yellow rattling jaws, as if the wretch had knawed the flesh of his bones in the desperation of the last agony. The news of the ghastly revelation flew abroad like wildfire, stimulating the otoc authorities to solve, if possible, the mystery of the horrible secret. Their zeal at length ferreted out the legend of a death bed confession made by the last hereditary owner of the place in the days of James I. In vengeance for his wife's infidelity, he had decoyed her parlour into the fatal chamber, where he buried them up alive with his own hands. As a further refinement of cruelty, he had previously spread the table with a splendid banquet, every morsel of which was poisoned, thus giving the poor wretches only the chance of starvation or suicide. What horrors that lonely chamber witnessed before the end came none but God can tell; but the distorted attitudes of the two victims sufficiently showed in what fearful agonies they must have died.

PARISH OF TRES SAINT REDEMPTEUR. At a meeting of the electors of the Parish of Tres Saint Redempteur, lately detached from the Parish of Rigaud, the following gentlemen were elected Councillors: John McCabe, J. Magloire Quesson, F. D. Tessier, Joseph Sequin, Trefle Bravau, Joseph Laframboise, Jr., Napoleon Lalonde. The polls were kept open for two days. Notwithstanding the division that reigned in the two camps the above persons were elected with a good majority. On January 31 at a meeting of the new Councillors John McCabe, Esq., was unanimously elected Mayor of the New Municipality. Joseph Laframboise, Jr., was chosen as Secretary-Treasurer.

WIT AND HUMOR. A man knows what "The Charge of the Light Brigade" is when he gets his gas bill. Augustus Darble (artist): "Don't you think it is about time I exhibited something?" Severus critic (examining Darble's latest production): "Yes, a little talent, for instance."

"The little girl who was disappinted because her name could not be found in the bible says: 'Never mind! I shall be such a good girl that if ever another Bible is written my name shall go into it.'"

The most amusing man in the world is a Frenchman trying to evont his rug in English: "By gar, you call my vife a woman three several times once more, and I will call the vatch-house and blow off your brain like a candle."

Science enumerates five hundred and eighty-eight species of organic forms in the air we breathe. Just think of it! Every time you draw in a breath a whole zoological garden slips down your windpipe, and no free ticket.

A distinguished foreigner, visiting the country, remarked that the United States was the best country he ever saw for well dressed beggars. He refers to the young men who hang round the entrance to churches. Only paupers do so abroad.

BREVITIES.

Prairie-settlers in Minnesota are suffering terribly from the fuel famine. Shocks of an earthquake have been distinctly heard along the Hudson. The new Credit Foncier have opened out their offices in Quebec, and begun business. Of the 42 candidates for diplomas of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, 26 were successful. An Irishman in Quebec has just returned from a pilgrimage to the Church at Knock, Ireland. A company is being formed in Paris for the importation of American cattle on a large scale. A fisherman of Kingston found a \$20 gold piece in a pike which he caught in the Bay of Quinte. Lumbermen are experiencing much difficulty in getting men for the shanties up the Ottawa. The colonial members of the Spanish Cortes will protest against the higher duties on sugar. It is said the Commissioner of Fisheries is preparing a report on the charges made by Professor Hind. John Clair, recovered \$5,000 from the Brooklyn City Railroad Company for the loss of a leg. The late Hon. Mr. Letellier's life was not insured, and he died leaving scarcely any provision for his family. Hon. J. A. Chapleau and Hon. Mr. Paquet, of the Quebec Government, have had an interview with Sir John Macdonald. The Chicago & Alton Railroad to day declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 per cent upon both common and preferred stock. There appears to be some probability that the boy in care of the German farmer living near London, Ont., is the veritable Charles Ross. The arrest and imprisonment of the chiefs and subordinates of the Department of Public Administration, Havana, accused of frauds, continues. The Mutual Union Telegraph Company, capital of \$50,000 to do business in Pennsylvania and adjoining States was chartered yesterday. Mr. Fairfax William Cartwright, Conservative member of Parliament for Northamptonshire, South, is dead, at the age of 58 years. The death is announced of the Rev. Mother St. Ignace, nee Marie Virginia Audette, for the last 35 years a nun of the Hotel Dieu, Quebec. There is a water famine in parts of the city of Belleville, many of the mills having run dry owing to the continued severe cold weather. The mad Doreau, of Kingston, who was shot on Simcoe Island last fall, has almost entirely recovered; the ball still remains in his body. While some plumbers were attending to repairs to the boiler in the Royal Insurance Company's building, Toronto, the other day, the boiler burst, doing \$250 damage. The men escaped. The entries at the Custom Houses of the Island of Cuba in December show an increase of \$22,000 revenue over the same month in previous year. W. W. Waddell, an employe of Messrs. J. Calder & Co., wholesale clothiers, Hamilton, died suddenly yesterday from a combination of pulmonary affections. A meeting of the Toronto Branch of the Land League was held last night. Trouble was expected with the Orange Young Britons, but nothing occurred. A farm-house about five miles from Acton, Ont., occupied by James Dunn and family, was burned to the ground yesterday morning. The inmates barely escaped with their lives. At a meeting of the Senate of Toronto University, held last night, Mr. Alfred Baker, B.A., was elected Registrar, in the room of Mr. W. G. Falconbridge, M.A., resigned. In all the Catholic Churches of New York, Thursday, were gathered persons seeking the intercession of St. Blasius, supposed to be especially powerful against the scourge of diphtheria. Chas. Britton and J. J. Woodruff, the confidence men who swindled farmer John Armstrong, of Toronto, out of a \$50 hat that he could not open a jack-knife, were sent to gaol for thirty days yesterday morning. At a soiree given by Bismarck, the other night, he said a serious beginning must be made with the fulfillment of his promise to combat social democracy by a remedial measure and not by repressive decrees. The Earl of Kimberley, Colonial Secretary, speaking at a dinner in London last night, said that the negotiations which are now proceeding relative to the Basutos will end in a speedy settlement of disturbances in Basutoland. A man named Fairbanks was shot in a Detroit Hotel on Tuesday night. He had been playing cards with two women, and it is not known whether he committed suicide, or was shot by one of his companions. The women were arrested. The Toronto whiskey detective, who has been in Ottawa for some time past, has left without having an opportunity of making a case. The Lower Town saloon-keepers promised to make it hot for him. The annual session of the Provincial Farmers' Association was opened at Sackville, N. B., yesterday afternoon. A letter was received from Sir S. L. Tilley saying a steamboat company proposed to put on a line from Montreal in the summer and St. John in the winter. Mm. Hickey, of the firm of Hickey & Bell, Ottawa, recently broke through the ice on Lake Temiscamie, and had a narrow escape from drowning. He had his feet badly frozen in walking from the lake to the nearest farmhouse, 7 miles, and it is feared they will have to be amputated. The Inland Navigation outlook is better than last year. Charters have already been made to carry 14 cargoes of Oak timber from Canadian ports on Lake Erie to Kingston at \$87.50 per 1,000 cubic feet, and one charter at \$90 per 1,000; also from Bay City to Kingston at \$1.30 per 1,000, and it is reported that another charter has been made at \$135. The Superintendent of the Toronto Observatory has received from York Factory in the Hayes river the dates of the opening and closing of navigation for the past 52 years. The information is valuable, in view of the propositions to establish a steamship line via Hudson Bay to Europe. The average date of the opening of navigation has been May 20th, the extremes being May 7th and June 1st. The average date of closing has been November 22nd, the extremes being November 3rd and December 9th. Six months of the year are thus open on the average.

THE SPIRIT OF A NATION NEVER DIETH.

The whirlwind's blast they reap at last, Who saw the wind unduly...

For she alone more wind has sown Than all the combined nations...

For countless years, in orphan's tears Poor Erin's vale she watered...

Even Nature's laws, whose sacred cause The rude and polished cherish...

This "Code" that bell could scarce excel For feud hate and malice...

Here her intent was to foment Religious strife so dreaded...

Thus, children might, if Catholics, blight Their parents' peace forever...

Like some wild beast the holy priest Was track'd thro' brake and brier...

Then, where's the Celt who has not felt That vengeance is a duty...

Such rule the soil of Erin's vale— Their sires blew Cromwell's trumpets...

And yet the Whig and Tory brig (For Ireland's hopes ill omen'd)

Resolved to shield, on flood and field, By every despot measure...

O for the steel to make them feel, Those Northcote legislators...

That her spirit and fraud have never awed Her spirit's patriot craving...

Resolved to shield, on flood and field, By every despot measure...

W. O. FARMER.

MRS. PARTINGTON SAYS

don't take any of the quack nostrums, as they are regimental to the human system...

Agicultural.

WATER FOR HORSES.—Hogs require free access to water in the Summer-time...

BONE-MEAL FOR COWS.—When cows want to chew bones, it is well to give them some steamed bone-meal...

A LEAKING TEAT.—A hole in the side of a cow's teat may be closed by clipping away the skin around the edge of the hole...

IRRITATION OF THE SKIN.—Animals that are kept on dry food at this season frequently suffer from irritation of the skin...

SICK YOUNG CATTLE.—When young cattle are lame and stiff in their quarters...

TREATMENT FOR SCRATCHES.—Scratches is a disease of the blood which breaks out in the heel because of some provoking cause...

A TUMOR IN THE MILK DOCT.—A tumor in the teat cannot be treated while the cow is milking...

EXHALATIONS FROM HOUSE-PLANTS.—It is a popular notion, but a mistaken one...

BACKWATER.—Backwater at thrives best upon good soil, yet it will yield a fair crop on poor soil...

usually a large yield, but 50 bushels have been produced. It is sown late so as to bloom after the hot weather is over...

ARTIFICIAL MANURE FOR ONIONS.—Artificial fertilizers are specially prepared for onions, and they thrive as well or better with them than with stable manure...

THE TRUE WITNESS FOR 1881.

The TRUE WITNESS has within the past year made an immense stride in circulation, and if the testimony of a large number of our subscribers is not too flattering...

This is the age of general improvement and the TRUE WITNESS will advance with it. Newspapers are starting up around us on all sides with more or less pretensions to public favor...

AN EMPTY HOUSE IS BETTER THAN A BAD TENANT, is exemplified in the case of worms which afflict so many people. The surest and swiftest means of sending out such unwelcome tenants, is to serve them with a writ in the shape of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITTS or Worm Lozenges...

SUMMER COMPLAINTS MAY BE CORRECTED either in early or later stages, by the use of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It is strange that people will postpone buying a medicine so necessary to health as the above until sickness attacks them...

CHILDREN TEETHING.—THE MOTHER finds a faithful friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is perfectly reliable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, and reduces inflammation...

A gentleman having prematurely gray hair remarked that he would give \$1,000 to get it restored to its original black. "I'll bet you a champagne dinner," said a friend, "Luby's Parisian Hair Restorer will accomplish the desired result in a month."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PERFECTION.—To such perfection has the art of dyeing and cleaning been brought at the ROYAL DYE WORKS, 708 Craig Street, that last year twelve thousand people had their Dresses, Silk, Jackets, overcoats, Coats, Pants, Sweaters, Table and Piano Covers, etc., dyed or cleaned to the entire satisfaction of all. Be wise, therefore, and patronize the...

ROYAL DYE WORKS, 708 CRAIG STREET. Established 1870. JOHN L. JENSEN, Proprietor.

\$72 A WEEK, \$12 a day at home easily made. Comply outfit free. Address TRUST & Co., Augusta, Maine.

SAWING MADE EASY. A boy 10 years old can saw 400 2-foot logs in two minutes.

Our new portable Monarch Lightning Sawing Machine rivals all others. It can be run by two men who can saw as fast and easy in the old way as one boy 10 years old can with this machine.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$35 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

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Medical

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This Great Household Medicine Banks Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt to meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 538 Oxford Street, London, in boxes and tins, at 1s. 1/6, 2s. 6d., 4s., 8s., and 16s. each, and by all Medicine Vendors throughout the civilized world.

How thin Sara Bernhardt, Pa. That shadow of a smile? "As why, just about as thin, my child, as a pie-just lemonade."

But if Sara would only take Burdock Blood Bitters she could add to her fresh and beauty very materially. These popular biters are no fancy drink, but a pure and powerful tonic that acts upon the Stomach, Liver, Skin and Kidneys, purifying the blood and regulating the secretions, while it renews exhausted vitality. See testimonial in another column.

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"HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY."—Our daily bread is sweetest when gained by honest toil. Hagyard's Yellow Oil is an honest oil, and honestly speaking, it cures more cases of Aches, Pains, Lameness, Stiff Joints, Flesh Wounds, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Rheumatism, Deafness, Colds, Sore Throat and Inflammation, than any other remedy offered for sale. No household should be without it. F 25-2

A Paris despatch remarks that the rejection by Italy and Germany of whole cargoes of Trichinosed bacon has glutted the French market. The evil effects of the eating is manifested in the barracks and private families. The Prefects of Police have issued precautions.

Reader have you a cough that does not yield to the usual remedies? Do not delay, do not despair, but try Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, the best cough cure known; a few doses of this safe and pleasant medicine will break up the most obstinate cough. All medicine dealers sell it at 25 cents per bottle. F 25-2

Turkish troops on the Greek frontier number 100,000.

BILE, WIND, INDIGESTION.—DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS, one of the medicines that really acts upon the Liver, giving immediate relief in all cases of Bile, Indigestion, Sick headache, Wind, Sickness, Torpid Liver, Costiveness, Giddiness, Spasms, Nervousness, Heartburn and Debility. Thousands of constitutions have been destroyed by Mercury, Blue Pill or Calomel. The only safe remedy is Dr. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS. 5-2

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

CONTINUED FROM SIXTH PAGE.

It is intended to take the division on the second reading of the Coercion Bill on Monday, unless legitimate debate is unexpectedly protracted. The Speaker will use his new powers to abridge the discussion in committee, where the facilities for obstruction were formerly greatest, though he will afford opportunities for amendments.

The English Radicals will content themselves with limiting the retrospective clause. The Irish members declare themselves indifferent to the details of the measure. The Ministers express the hope that the bill will become law within a fortnight. After the first surprise is over, the country accepts joyfully the recent reforms in the House, and applauds the courage and firmness of the Speaker. It is understood that the Speaker's intervention on Wednesday, as well as every subsequent step taken, was in agreement with the Government, and had the approval of the leaders of the Opposition, as well as the cordial sanction of the whole House.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—In the House of Commons to-day Lord Randolph Churchill, Conservative member for Woodstock, gave notice of an amendment to the Coercion Bill reducing the period of its operation by six months. Mr. Labouchere, Liberal member for Northampton, gave notice of an amendment incorporating in the bill some of the provisions of the Compensation for Disturbance in Ireland bill.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Sir William Harcourt, Home Secretary, replying to Mr. James Bryce, said Mr. Davitt had been medically examined on Friday, and was found to suffer from bronchial catarrh. He said that orders had been given to treat him with all possible indulgence, that he occupies a room with bed and table, and is kept from the other convicts. He will not be subjected to ordinary labor, but he must wear the convict's dress.

PARNELL ON THE SITUATION—FUTURE ACTION.—PASSIVE RESISTANCE ADVOCATED—DAVITT'S ARREST CONDEMNED ON ALL SIDES.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—In a further conversation, which took place between Mr. Parnell and the *Herald's* correspondent, the following opinions were expressed by the leader of the Home Rule party.—Did not Mr. Forster say last week in reply to Lord Randolph Churchill, that Mr. Davitt had broken none of the conditions of his ticket-of-leave?

Mr. Parnell.—Yes, and last night when I asked the Home Secretary whether Mr. Davitt had since then infringed any of its conditions he refused to say, thereby admitting that he had not. A ticket-of-leave is never revoked unless its conditions are violated.

Correspondent.—Will he be kept in prison as an ordinary convict?

Mr. Parnell.—Yes; so far as I can learn he will be remitted to all the horrors of penal servitude. If the Government, desiring to arrest him, had wished to act with some decency they might have waited for the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act and then apprehended him when, at least, he would have had the milder prison discipline allowed to "tried" prisoners, under the amendments which we introduced into the Prisons Act of 1877.

Correspondent.—What do you consider is the policy of the Government as evidenced by this and other proceedings?

Mr. Parnell.—A policy of intimidation in Ireland and coercion in Parliament. The so-called "Bill for the Protection of Life and Property" is rather an attempt to frighten the people than a preparation for many arrests. The number of arrests, I think, will prove this, and I will show what little ground there is for passing a bill. What they want is to frighten the people out of our organization and out of the agitation. The threat of arrest which every policeman can make in every village and district of Ireland, to every person, will be their chief instrument of action. The entire population will be exposed to a system of private and personal terrorism which will never come before the public.

Correspondent.—Do you really believe that the police will act in this manner?

Mr. Parnell.—They will obey their masters, the landlords, magistrates and officials. That is why we resist so bitterly their coercive proposals. We know from our experience of the Irish police system that the police and constabulary in these far away Irish districts habitually attempt to intimidate the local leaders and every person likely to influence public opinion. In these localities the bill is meant to put down the expression of public opinion. You can imagine whether such a thing would be tolerated in England by supposing that Earl Beaconsfield had prevented Mr. Gladstone from holding his meeting against the Government in Midlothian last year, and had expended the *Habeas Corpus* Act to arrest the members of the Birmingham federation of Liberals, hundreds of whom were successfully organizing English public opinion against the Tories. The Irish National Land League in the country and the independent Irish party in Parliament are the chief obstacles to Mr. Gladstone's path, and it is to these extraordinary men and themselves that the bill is intended.

Correspondent.—Will your party go back to Parliament after to-night's proceedings?

Mr. Parnell.—If we consulted our own feelings and our own personal dignity we should retire, but we have been sent there by our people to do very disagreeable but necessary work. We must do our duty in fighting this Coercion Bill, step by step, as best we can, with whatever shreds of liberty remain to us under the powers with which the omnipotent Speaker is now armed.

Correspondent.—What will be the policy of the League after the Coercion Act is carried?

Mr. Parnell.—We shall not deviate one inch from our policy; we shall carry on the agitation constitutionally and openly. As fast as the local leaders are imprisoned, others will be obtained to take their places. The Government will trust much to their first swoop, and after the places of the men arrested have been filled the weapon of coercion will be broken in their hands. There will not be much advantage in making a second coup. We have some fear that the people, either in Ireland or in England, may be tempted to retaliate, and we are taking every means to prevent this and to maintain the policy of passive resistance which the Land League has initiated and has always practiced.

During the night Mr. Parnell received several communications from Liberal clubs throughout England condemning the act of the Speaker, and hoping the agitation in England against coercion would be carried on vigorously.

Latest despatches from South America report that skirmishes between the Chileans and Peruvians were favorable to the latter. At the battle of Vorrugas the losses on both sides were very heavy. At San Bartolome the Chileans were driven off the field by Pizarro, and an attempted landing at Ancón by the Chilean forces was speedily frustrated.

STATISTICAL.

NEARLY 14,000 children have died of diphtheria in one of the provinces of Southern Russia in less than two years.

LANDED PROPRIETORS IN SWITZERLAND.—Of the 485,000 heads of families in Switzerland no less than 465,000 possess landed property.

BYOND THE MISSISSIPPI.—Of the population of the United States, over one-fifth is beyond the Mississippi. In 1860, the proportion was about one-tenth.

NUMBER OF INDIANS IN THE UNITED STATES.—It is thought that the Indian census will disclose the presence of about 275,000 Indians in the United States.

FRICTION MATCHES CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES.—It is calculated that 26,613,000,000 friction matches are consumed every year in the United States, or 700 for every person.

THE MANUFACTURERS OF WRAPPING PAPER.—Nearly 3,000 tons of wrapping paper was manufactured in one month, recently, by the 51 mills of the Western Wrapping Paper Manufacturers Association.

AMOUNT OF MEAT CONDEMNED MONTHLY IN PARIS.—The inspectors of meat in Paris condemn each month, on an average, 120,000 pounds of meat. There are three inspectors constantly on duty at the abattoirs, and forty outside.

RAILWAY MILEAGE IN THE UNITED STATES.—During 1880, not less than 7,073 miles of new track were laid in the United States on at least 234 different lines. These figures are greater than for any year since 1871, and the mileage is greater by 54 per cent. than that of 1879. The only State in which no work had been done is Mississippi. Dakota leads the country with 683 miles of new track. The total mileage in the United States is 93,704 against 60,283 in 1871, and 74,820 in 1875.

SCOTCH NEWS.

William Ballantyne, a pensioner, was found dead on the railway, near to Bessie Station, Forfarshire, on the 17th January. It is known how he came to be on the railway, and that part of his head was knocked away, leads to the conclusion that he had been struck by a passing train on Tuesday night. He was 15 years of age, and resided with his father at Balgowrie, near Bessie. He had been out of work for some weeks before his death.

A meeting of miners was held in Lee's Hall, Hamilton, on 20th January. Mr. Hector McNeil delivered an address, counselling the men against disorganization and strikes, and advising them along with Larkhall to demand an advance of wages. A resolution was passed agreeing to make a demand of 6d a day, and it was agreed to meet on Monday night in the same hall to receive reports. A committee was also appointed to sit on Saturday night to receive contributions to defray expenses.

At Paisley, before Sheriff Cowan and a jury on 17th January, Alexander Johnston Beaton, previously convicted, pleaded not guilty to stealing nearly 70 cabbages from a field on Nether Southbar Farm, and which he had conveyed in a cart and partially sold to a greengrocer in Port-Glasgow. Beaton, who displayed a somewhat intimate knowledge of Criminal Court procedure, dispensed with the services of the "agent for the poor," and cross-examined all the witnesses with considerable "cuteness. Having at the close of the evidence obtained the permission of the Sheriff, Beaton, who is about 24 years of age, proceeded in forensic form to address the jury, whom he saluted with the usual "Gentlemen of the jury," and relieved his appeal with a simile, concluding with the hope that the occupants of the box "would consider your verdict, gentlemen, before bringing it in." The jury retired, and on returning gave in a verdict of guilty, after which Beaton was sent 15 months to prison.

At the Western Police Court, on the 19th January, two notorious characters, named Catherine McRory and Helen McNeil, were remanded on a charge of having stolen a pocket-book containing £98 from a Canadian cattle-dealer in a close at 8 Church Place, off Main street, Anderson. McRory, who is better known amongst the police of the Western District of the city as "Kate the Crow," has within the past eight or ten years been more in the police cells than out of them, and McNeil is also well-known to the police. It appears that yesterday afternoon a number of boys, who knew that the women were not above suspicion, took it into their heads to watch their movements. In a short time the pair took in tow a respectable dressed man, but whether or not he was unable to ascertain. In any case, they lost no time in availing themselves of the opportunity to rob the man, and they took from his pockets the pocket-book containing the money. They would doubtless have escaped with their booty but for the boys, who catching them red-handed, pounced upon them and raised the alarm. The terrified females cast away a lot of the money, which consisted principally of sovereigns, and some of them attempted to conceal in her mouth. They were both apprehended and removed to the Western District Police Office. They pleaded guilty to stealing £14, and were each sent 60 days to jail.

A KEEN "CRITIQUE."

There is a gem of a musical criticism upon the performance on the violin (before a "select few," including the editor), of M. Scritch Ouel, a distinguished foreign "artist."

Apart from the ruddy, flesh-colored style of playing so prevalent now-a-days, we thought we perceived a sombre cast of intonation which marks the school of Banjoilli. His fingering we thought a trifle defective in the management of the second joint of the little finger, although some intonation would soon bend that to at least a warrantable degree of curve. We say this without at all meaning to reflect on Mr. Ouel, whose playing hand no doubt conscientiously follows the school in which it was fetched up, and is far from meaning to do wrong. To compensate this, his slide is wonderful; and in some instances we thought he would be flat down, lapsing considerably beyond the slight tremolo, which would have been sufficient. We would recommend a shake and a half more in the atonorial passage of the *caress de Lusarechia*, and a little more firmness in the cadenza—as this is only in accordance with the tactics of the very best violin players during the last fifty years. It is, however, a mere shadow on the general sun-light of that exquisite career for which we thank our friend for rendering it so well as he did. In handling the instrument, Mr. Ouel is, in the upward stroke, firm and judicious; his downward stroke might be, 'twas, a "leete" whittled away, we think—not, however, without danger to the equipoise.

The *Christian Intelligencer's* piteous expense incurred for seeking Charley Ross at \$60,000, and describes his father as still at the task;

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A. Wexford Girl.	1 00
John Flynn, Etnel, Ont.	3 00
Parish of St. Edward, Q., per Rev. J. E. Maguire.	30 00
A. Friend.	10 00
Patrick Duffy, Southampton, P.E.I.	1 00
M. O'Connell, Danville, Que.	1 00
M. O'Keefe, Danville, Que.	1 00
J. O'Farrell, Danville, Que.	0 50
J. King, Danville, Que.	0 50
T. Leach.	3 00
Rev. E. H. Murray, Cobourg, Ont.	5 00
John F. McGowan, St. Anselm, Que.	1 00
M. J. Doherty, Sorel.	3 00
Per Michael McEniry, Cornwall.	85 50
John McGrath, Lachine.	4 00
St. Graham.	2 00
M. J. McKinnon, Sorel.	2 00
Michael Gilboy, Rousses Point.	3 00
St. Anne's, Q.	22 85
M. J. McKinnon, Sorel.	28 00
St. Patrick, Sorel.	28 00
Yale, B. O.	12 00
John Trainor, Johnston's River, P.E.I.	1 00
Patrick Trainor, Sorel, Que.	2 00
King, Kingston, Ont.	34 85
Kate Reilly.	1 00
L. J. McPherson, Sorel, Ont.	2 00
D. McManamy, Sherbrooke, Que.	20 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

A fuel tamine exists in Minnesota, and one family at least has been frozen to death.

Mr. Martinson of Quebec, has received the contract for rebuilding the government steamer "Druid."

One of time's bitterest revenges is when the mother finds herself decked out in her daughter's last year's bonnet.

A London bookseller who tried to imitate Dr. Tanner lived five weeks on filtered water and then kicked the bucket.

The Department of Inland Revenue, at Ottawa, will probably adopt the English apparatus for the testing of coal oil.

The youth Roy, charged with shooting a girl in Quebec, has been discharged. He was, however, fined \$30 for illegally carrying a pistol.

Bismarck's Customs' policy has been denounced in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, the contention being that the decadence of trade is due to its operations.

A man named Sterling was hanged in Youngstown, Ohio, in 1877, for the murder of a young girl. He was convicted on the evidence of a huckster, who a few days ago, on his deathbed, confessed that he was the murderer.

A novel by George Sand, which was left unfinished, has been completed by Mme. E. Adam, and will shortly appear in the *Nouvelle Revue*, in which also is to be published the correspondence of Georges Sand with Daniel Stern.

An experienced matron says: "A man will eat soggy biscuits twice a week without a complaint when his girl invites him out to tea, but when the girl becomes his wife, if there is the faintest suspicion of salutaris in them the neighbors will think the district school is out for recess by the racket he makes."

A SHARP ONE.

A new device, and one calculated to win, has been recently brought in play by a famous Milwaukee piano salesman. It is this: In showing an instrument, he now discards the conventional mode, or the regular string of flattery, and instead, and instead has invented a genuine novelty. For example, he said to a customer recently: "Sir, I assure you, after a thorough investigation and an acquaintance of many years' experience, that this piano never will need tuning, never has been tuned, and there are no tuners alive now who have the requisite skill to tune one side of it." Again, he said to a buyer who asked if he would warrant the piano: "Why, sir, I will warrant this instrument for life. A grandfather, on my mother's side, had one of this make of pianos in his log house long years before Evangeline was exiled from Acadia, and when at last she accidentally saw the curling smoke from his chimney, one afternoon, and dropped in a few minutes, she just opened the piano and sang the whole house to sleep. The next morning when asking the old gentleman how much she was indebted to him for her lodging and breakfast, he just wrote out a testimonial extolling the merits of this make of piano, and she signed it, and I have that identical testimonial now. Warrant this piano? Well, I should think I would!"

EVIDENCE IS CONSTANTLY ACCUMULATING in favor of the popular remedy for throat and lung disorders, rheumatism, neuralgia, stiffness, soreness, kidney troubles, piles, sores, scalds, burns and the maladies and injuries to which horses and cattle are liable.

Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, Dr. Beaudoin, Hull, P. Q., says, "I have sold it for over three years and I have never sold a medicine which has given more general satisfaction. G. A. Dixon, Frankville, Ont., states that he was 'cured of Chronic Bronchitis' that troubled him 17 years, by Electric Oil."

Joseph Rusan, of Percy, troubled with lameness for years, writes: "I have found it the best article I ever tried. It has been a great blessing to me."

P. M. Markell, of West Jeddore, N.S., who 'had a horse so lame he could hardly walk,' states that "two or three applications completely cured him."

But why multiply proofs in behalf of a remedy so widely recognized as efficacious? Sold by medicine dealers everywhere. Prepared by NORRHOR & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont. a 32-feb

Finance and Commerce.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, FEB. 9.

FINANCIAL.

Goodling Exchange was still firm to-day. Sterling is discounted at 6 to 7 per cent, as to name and date, while call loans are 4 to 5 per cent, and time loans 5 to 6 per cent. Sterling in New York was 4.83 and 4.86 for call and time loans respectively. Here Sterling is 8 1/2 prem. for 60-day bills between banks; 8 1/2 over the counter. Gold drafts on New York 8 1/2 to 9 prem. Documentary quiet at 7 1/2 to 8.

The stock market to-day was generally weaker. Bank of Montreal fell 1/4 per cent to 17 1/2; Montreal Telegraph, 1 per cent to 126; Richardson, 1/4 to 56 and Gas at 153.

Morning sales—140 Montreal, 178; 4 Molsons, 107 1/2; 20 do, 107; 25 Peoples, 91; 25 Ontario, 88 1/2; 10 do, 88 1/2; 150 do, 98; 200 Merchants, 118 1/2; 50 Montreal Telegraph, 127; 25 do, 124 1/2; 25 do, 125 1/2; 25 do, 126; 75 do, 126 1/2; 25 do, 128; 25 Gas; 153 1/2; \$2,000 Champlain Bonds, 84.

Two circumstances had a weakening effect on stocks to-day. Fear that the Senate will indefinitely postpone the C. P. R. matter, and the report in the *Graphic* that Gould has secured the entire control of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Vanderbilt having sold out his interest.

The Stock market this afternoon was very excited at the opening, and there was almost a panic. This rumormongering "shysters" broke Montreal Telegraph and Gas by selling 75 shares of each at about five per cent lower than the closing price this morning. This, it is said, was done to influence bets. The market re-acted at once and closed strong.

Afternoon Sales—75 Montreal at 177 1/2; 10 do, 177 1/2; 74 do, 177 1/2; 110 do, 177 1/2; 100 Ontario, 97 1/2; 10 Peoples, 91; 25 do, 91 1/2; 65 Molsons, 108 1/2; 150 Merchants, 118; 10 do, 117 1/2; 25 Montreal Telegraph, 124; 185 do, 126; 75 do, 126 1/2; 165 do, 126; 55 do, 126 1/2; 25 Gas, 148; 50 do, 152; 100 do, 153; 82 Dominion Telegraph, 95; 25 Canada Cotton, 125; \$3,000 Champlain bonds at 85.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW—WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The conditions of trade have not materially changed since our last. A gradual improvement is looked for up to about the end of April, when a stir in business circles of no small proportions is inevitable. The severely cold weather of the past week or so has at last moderated, and the city trade, particularly in the retail branches, is all the better for it. On the fourth instant a large number of notes fell due, and though complaints are made in some quarters that "debtors are backward," reports in general are favorable enough.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The factories are all busy, but prices are not very remunerative, owing to a "cut rate" policy of a few manufacturers who are endeavouring to force business. Fancy lines are not in such demand as the heavier staple goods.

We quote—Men's thick boots, \$2.25 to 2.75; do split, \$1.75 to 2.25; do inferior, \$1.40 to 1.50; do kip boots, pegged, \$2.25 to 3; do kip brogans, \$1.35 to 1.40; do split, 90c to 1.10; do buff congress, \$1.50 to 2; women's pebbled and buff bala, \$1.10 to 1.40; do split, do, 90c to \$1.10; do prunella do, 50c to \$1.50; do inferior do, 45c to 50c; do congress do, 50c to \$1.25; do buskins do, 60c to 80c; Misses' pebbled and buff bala, 90c to 1.10; do split do, 75c to 90c.

DAY GOODS.—The representatives of city dry goods houses continue to "drum" up a fair amount of orders both in the East and West, and some large transactions in silks, muslins, cottons, calicoes and spring and summer goods generally, have been closed within the past few days. Importations are still being received and the new styles for spring wear are most attractive and have never been excelled. Travellers for Toronto houses are doing their little best to secure a fair share of the Western trade now so largely monopolized by Montrealers, and in some instances have reduced prices below a paying basis with that object in view. Houses here, however, prefer to exercise a wiser judgment and stick to solid business principles.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—The temporary activity given to this market since our last by cable advices from England, reporting that prices of several articles had advanced in consequence of the colliers' strikes has subsided. Caustic soda was very active and sales footed up 600 drums. The opium "ring" in New York having temporarily depressed prices, with the object of frightening outsiders into realizing, is again pursuing its old tactics, and the market is about as strong as ever. We quote—Borax, 15c to 17c; Saltpetre, \$9.50 keg; Aloes, Casp, 16c to 17c; alum, \$1.85 to \$2; castor oil, 10c to 11c; caustic soda, \$2.60 to \$2.75; cream tartar, 33c to 35c; quinine, \$5.00 to \$6.70; soda bi-carb, \$3.10 to \$3.25; sal soda, \$1.10 to 1.20; tartaric acid, 57c to 60c; bleaching powder, 1.60 to 1.75; citric acid, 30c to 35c; campher, Eng. ref., 46c to 48c; campher, Am. ref., 38c to 40c; gum arabic per lb, 20c to 35c; gum trag, per lb, 45c to 50c; coppers, per 100 lbs, 95c to \$1; blue vitriol, 6c to 7c.

FURS.—There is scarcely anything doing in a local way. About one million Muskrat skins were sold at a reduction of ten per cent at the Hudson Bay and C. Lampron & Co.'s sale in London on the 24th of January. Large Beaver were firmer. The Hudson Bay Co.'s sale for sundry kinds of fur takes place on the 14th, 15th and 16th March, and C. Lampron & Co.'s sales on the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 28th, 29th and 30th of March. We quote—Winter Musk Rat, 12c; ditto Fall Co. kitta 3c; Red Fox, \$1.00 to 1.25; Cross Fox, \$2 to 3.00; Silver Fox, \$25 to 30.00; Lynx, \$1.00 to 1.50; Marten, 75c to \$1.00; Otter \$8.00 to 10.00. Mink—Prime dark, \$1 to 1.25; Beaver, 2.50. Bear—Large skin, \$6 to 8.00; ditto small \$4 to 5.00; ditto cub, \$2 to 4.00; Fisher, \$5 to 6.00. Skunk—Black 25c to 50c; Raccoon, 40c to 60c.

FISH.—Lent commences the first week in March, and as stocks are unusually small higher rates are looked for with certainty. We quote Labrador Herrings at \$5.75 to \$6; ditto No. 1, \$4.25 to \$4.50; ditto No. 1 small, \$4.50 to \$4.75; Green Cod, No. 1, \$5.50 to \$6; No. 2, \$3 to \$3.25; ditto No. 1, \$4.10 to \$4.25; Salmon, No. 1, \$18.50; ditto No. 2, \$17.50; ditto No. 3, \$16.50.

GROCERIES.—There is only what may be called a moderate movement. Teas are quite and in buyers favor. We note, however, that a number of small buyers are entering the market. We quote common to choicest Japans at 18c to 50c; Gunpowder, at 30 to 60c for extra first; Young Eysons at 27c to 60c; Congou at 20c to 50c; and Twankay at 25c to 28c. Oolong, 17c to 40c. Coffees are inactive but steady. Mocha, per lb, 28c to 30c; Java, 23c to 28c; Maracabo, 18c to 20c; Chicory, 12 to 12 1/2c. Sugars are easier for white refined, the demand has continued to fall principally on yellows, and that grade is steady. Yellow refined, 7 1/2c to 9 1/2c; Cubas, 10 1/2c to 11c; granulated, 9 1/2c to 10c; raw, 7 1/2c to 8c. Molasses and syrups are firm though still inactive. Stocks are light. We quote, per Imperial measure, as follows: Syrups, bright, 70c to 72c; medium, 65c to 68c; fair, 58c to 62c. Molasses, Barbadoes, 54c to 57c; Trinidad, 46c to 50c; sugarhouse, 35c to 37c. Spices are quiet. White pepper is quoted at 16 1/2c to 19c; and black in better demand at 13c to 16; cloves, 40c to 50c; cassia, 18c to 18 1/2; nutmegs, unlianed, 85c to 95c; liued, 90c to \$1.

HIDES.—Hides are now of poor quality and this coupled with a light demand and lower prices abroad has caused the drop anticipated last week. We quote—Best hides, No. 1, \$2; No. 2, \$1.80; No. 3, \$1.70; calfskins, 10 to 11c; sheepskins, \$1.10 to \$1.25.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The market has been unsettled and very few sales are mentioned. Prices at present are generally unsatisfactory to holders who, however, look for an improvement before long. The production of pig-iron in Scotland has been large, and holders there look to America to relieve them of their supplies, but whether their hopes will be realized in face of the greatly increased output on this continent remains to be seen. Cut Nails 3 in. to 6 in. are quoted at \$2.60 for large and small quantities; of 10 dy to 60 dy hot cut, American or Canadian pattern, Galvanized

iron is in moderate demand at 7 1/2c to 8c for No. 28; 7c to 7 1/2c for 26; and 6 1/2c to 7c for 24. Horseshoes, \$4 to 4.25; Bar Iron, \$1.95 to 1.90; Best refined, \$2.25 to 2.60. Pig-iron—Siemens, No. 1, \$21.50; Coffness, \$21; Langleys, \$20.50 to \$21.50; Summeres, \$19.50 to 20.50; Gartsherrie, \$19.50 to 20.50; Glenbrook, \$19.50 to 20.50; Carbuore, \$19.50 to 20.50; Eglinton \$18.50 to 19.50.

LEATHER.—There is only a slight demand from manufacturers, and the market is unsettled and easy. We quote—No. 1 B A sole, 25c to 26c; No. 2 B A sole, 23c to 24c; No. 1 Ordinary do 24c to 26c; No. 2 do 23c to 24c; buffalo sole, No. 1, 21c to 23c; do No. 2, 21c to 23c; slaughter No. 1, 27c to 29c; harness, 30c to 33; upper, heavy, 38c to 40c; do light, 41c to 43c; grained upper, 40c to 43c; kip skins, French, 75c to 85c; English, 65c to 75c; Canada kip, 45c to 55c; hemlock, calf, 65c to 80c; do light, 55c to 65c; French calf, \$1.10 to \$1.30; splits, best crimping, 28c to 30c; calf splits, 32c; boot back splits, 26c to 28c; junior splits, 23c to 26c; patent leather No. 1, 16c to 17c; end leather, 14c to 16c.

OILS.—Business quiet. Gaspe and Newfoundland Cod, 58c to 60c; S. R. Pale Seal, 66c to 67c; Straw Seal, 46c to 48c; Pale Seal, ordinary, 65c to 66c.

PETROLEUM.—Prices are unchanged in London at 21c for car lots. Car lots in Montreal, 24c per Imperial gallon; broken lots, 25c to 25 1/2c; single barrel lots, 26c to 24 1/2c.

WOOL.—Market inactive at prices quoted. We quote—Domestic fleece, 28c to 30c; pulled, 28c to 35c; Foreign medium greasy cape, 18 1/2c to 19c.

CITY RETAIL MARKETS—FEB. 8.

A large business was transacted to-day in farm produce, there being a numerous attendance of farmers from the outlying districts. Prices were substantially the same as last week, with the exception, perhaps, of butter and eggs, which were easier.

FLOUR, MEAL AND GRAIN.—Flour, per 100 lbs., \$3.00 to \$3.20; Buckwheat flour, \$2.30 to \$2.50; \$2.30 to \$2.40; Cornmeal, do, yellow, \$1.50 to \$1.60; Bran, \$1.00 to \$1.10; Oats, per bush, 80c to 90c; Peas, bush, \$1; Buckwheat, per bush, 60c; Beans, white and yellow, per bush, \$1.60.

FRUIT.—Cranberries, Cape Cod, \$7.00 per barrel; Apples, per barrel, to \$2.50 \$3.00; Lemons, per case, \$5.50; do, per box, \$4.00; White Grapes, per lb, 15c to 20c; Malaga Grapes, per keg, \$6.00; Valencia Oranges, \$2.50 per box, \$5.00 per case; Columbus Pears, \$6.00 per box.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, new, per bag, 45c to 50c; sweet do, per bbl, \$5; carrots, per bush, 30c to 45c; onions, per bbl, \$3.50 to \$4; cabbages, per dozen, 30c to 50c; beets, per bush, 40c to 50c; celery, per dozen, 40c to 50c; turnips, per bush, 45c.

POULTRY AND MEAT.—Dressed Fowls per pair, 60c to 70c; Black ducks do \$1.50; turkeys, 9c to 10c per lb, \$1.80 to \$2.25; partridges, per brace, 70c to 80c; woodcock, \$1.25; geese, \$2.00 to \$2.25; bee per lb, 10c to 12c; mutton, do, 6c to 10c; lamb, per quarter, 50c to \$1.20; veal, per lb, 10c; pork, 8c to 10c; ham, 12c to 14c lard, 14c; hares, couple, 25c; snipe and plover, per doz., \$3; ducks, blue bills, per pair, 90c; quails, \$2.75 per doz.; plover, \$3 per doz. Farmers Beef 5c to 6c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Best print butter, 26c to 30c per lb.; best tub butter, 22c to 24c; eggs, packed, per doz., 25c to 30c; new laid, 35c to 45c; Roll butter first-class, 19c to 23c. Venison, 4c to 4 1/2c.

WHOLESALE PROVISION MARKET—FEB. 8.

The market is very quiet throughout, but withal fairly steady. Pork and lard preserve quite a firm