St. John Weekly Freeman.

NEW SERIES, VOL. VI. ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1883. NO. 47.

McCafferty & Daly.

Great Bargains in

PRINTED COTTONS!

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AMERICAN PRINTS

At 6 Cents per yard.

Warranted Fast Colors and well worth 8 Cents.

McCAFFERTY & DALY,

Corner King and Germain Streets.

L. BLACK & Co., OPTICIANS, DETROIT.

THE UNDERSIGNED has the entire control of the goods made by this firm for this Province. He has in stock all styles made in

Gold, Rubber, Celluloid and Fine Steel Frames,

for Near Sight, for Ordinary Sight and Cataract. This firm's goods have been awarded diploma at Centennial Exhibition for excellence, and the quantity that we have sold since introducing them, some three years ago, is sufficient guarantee of the satisfaction they have given. We have a patent indicator by which we can correctly measure the eye and give the exact glass to suit.

T. L. COUGHLAN,

JEWELLER'S HALL, - - - 14 KING STREET,

☞ In reference to the above advertisement, I would ask the public to read a couple of testimonials from well known city Medical men. These I have selected from many which I am at liberty to publish, and will do so from time to time.

Mr. T. L. COUGHLAN,

DEAR SIR:—The EYE GLASSES which I procured of you have given great satisfaction, and I have pleasure in recommending them. Your method of getting the focus is capital, by which means you can give the exact glass to suit.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 1883. BOYLE TRAVERS, M. D.

Mr. T. L. Coughlan,

DEAR SIR:—The SPECTACLES are all you claim for them, a first class article. I can recommend them as such.

January, 1883. H. C. PRESTON, M. D.

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93 to 97 Charlotte Street, St. John, N. B.

The Largest Retail Furniture Establishment in the Dominion.

WE have in stock an exceedingly large assortment in the different departments.

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We are showing over 40 New Patterns, many of which have been designed by our own draughtsman, and some of them are not inferior to the one for which we received "First Prize and Diploma" in competition with the best work of all the large factories of the Dominion, at the Exhibition at Halifax in Sept., 1881.

Our Drawing Room Furniture comprises all the latest styles in Drawing Room Suites, Groups, and very elaborate Easy Chairs, Lounges and Patent Rockers, which, being of the same general design, can be used to furnish a drawing room. All these will be covered with Raw Silks, Brocades, Cashmeres, etc., of our own importation, which this year has been on a very large scale. We would call special attention to our Silk Plush, of which we have over 10 different shades of the finest quality manufactured.

Our Dining Room Furniture comprises Very Handsome Sideboards from $60 to $250, Dining Tables of all kinds, Dining Chairs upholstered in Leather, and Upholstered Dining Room Suites.

IN LIBRARY FURNITURE we offer Very Nice Designs of Bookcases and Combined Bookcase and Secretary, Library Tables, Lounges and Easy Chairs.

OUR ENGLISH PLATE MIRROR DEPARTMENT will be found to contain many designs entirely new on this Continent, all or which are richly carved and inlaid.

Of the other grades of Furniture we always keep a large and well assorted stock, at the Lowest Prices.

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$100,000 Deposited with the Government.

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HAYING TOOLS New Goods. New Goods.

WE have all our HAYING TOOLS now in Store, viz:
500 doz. SCYTHES, Dunn Edge Tool Co.'s and Canadian.
800 doz. HAND RAKES;
300 bdls. Hay and Manure Forks;
200 bdls. HOES;
500 bdls. IRON and WOOD SNEATHS;
60 bdls. Potato Forks and Hacks;
640 boxes SCYTHE STONES;
3 carloads Grindstones;
1 carload Barbed Wire Fencing;
1 carload Frost & Woods Celebrated New Model Buckeye Mowers, Horse Rakes, Plows, etc.

☞ Intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to inspect our stock, it is the best and our prices are the lowest.

W. H. THORNE & CO.
Market Square.
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NEW GOODS!

Ex S. S. Dominion, Ex S. S. Hanoverian, via Halifax.

Diagonal Coatings;
Melton Cloths;
Serge Suitings;
Fancy Suitings;
ALSO—
New Prints;
India Muslins;
Laces, a great variety.
Black Velveteens;
Colored Velveteens, etc.

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Prince Wm. Street, Market Square.

THE CATHOLIC BIRTHDAY BOOK.

NEW EDITION.

A Further supply of the above excellent publication just received. For sale by

T. O'BRIEN & CO.,
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Armour's CANNED MEATS,

—FROM CHICAGO, FOR—

GEO. ROBERTSON'S GROCERY.

Canned Beef in 2 lbs.
" " " 1 "
" Pig's Feet, in 2 lbs.
" Ox Tongue, in 3 lbs
" Brawn, in 2 lbs.
" Potted Hams, in ½ lbs

Warranted to keep in any climate.
For sale low by

Geo. Robertson.
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PRAYER BOOKS!

A Complete Assortment of PRAYER BOOKS just received. Great care having been taken in ordering, we can, therefore, recommend their durability and finish.

T. O'BRIEN & CO.,
53 King Street.

FURLONG'S IRISH MALT WHISKEY

The above Celebrated

Dublin Malt Whiskey

Rivals the Finest Cognac Brandy.

IT HAS BEEN STORED

FIVE YEARS

in Sherry Casks, and is highly recommended for Medicinal and other purposes, being mellowed with age,

PERFECTLY PURE

and free from those heating qualities usually found in other whiskeys.

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Direct Importer, St. John, N. B.

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INSURANCE COMPANY

Assets, 31st Dec. 1881, $32,505,321.75
Investments in Canada, 878,703.26
Income for the Year 7,944,755.47

General Agency for the Maritime Provinces.

No. 118 Prince William stree

SAINT JOHN, N. B.
july29

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Champagnes, Clarets,
Foreign Liqueurs,
&c., &c., &c.,

HENNESSYS' BRANDY;
Martell's Brandy;
Vine Growers Brandy;
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Tromlich Highland Whisky;
Talisker (Skye) Whisky;
Oban "Small Still" Whisky;
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JAMAICA RUM;

FOREIGN LIQUEURS.—Anisette, Curacao, Vermouth, Dutch Bitters, &c., &c.;

Sherries.—Shipped by Joseph O. Gordon, Zeer de Frontera;

PORTS.—Shipped by C. N. Kopke, Oporto;

Champagnes.—Shipped by Ruinart Pere & Fils, Petrot: Bonnet, (Epernay); Pommery & Grens and Heidsieck;

Burgandies.—Shipped by DeBeuveraud, DePoligny;

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JAMES DUFFY,
Wine Merchant,
PORTLAND BRIDGE.
ESTABLISHED 1842.
nov30

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HARDWARE.

Received during last week:

41 PACKAGES DYE STUFFS:
46 PACKAGES SHELF HARDWARE
20 Pkgs. English Hardware, containing:

Wrapping Twine; Files; Shoe Thread; Spades; Cattle Ties; Nixey's Stove Lead; Padlocks; Rat Traps, and a variety of Small Goods.
216 Pckgs. Brandrum's WHITE LEAD
To arrive ex "Herbert Beach":
172 Casks and Barrels WHITING;
New Goods received daily.

CLARKE, KERF & THORNE
Prince William Street.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co Portland, Maine. mar12

NOTICE.

MULLIN BROTHERS.

GENTLEMEN wishing clothing made to measure in good style will please bear in mind that we keep an excellent STOCK OF CLOTH on hand expressly selected for that trade, and will furnish a st-class fit at short notice and at a moderate price

MULLIN BROTHERS,
an1 Cor. Dock st. and North Wharf.

Bird Food. Yeast Cakes.

RECEIVED by Train:—12 gross Sawyer's No. 1 BLUE; 1 case Excelsior BIRD FOOD; 5 cases Golden Sheaf Yeast Cakes; 1 case Desiccated Pea; 1 case Desiccated Bean. For sale by PUDDINGTON & MERRITT, 55 Charlotte street

To Dyspeptics.

The most common signs of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, are an oppression at the stomach, nausea, flatulency, water-brash, heart-burn, vomiting, loss of appetite, and constipation. Dyspeptic patients suffer untold miseries, bodily and mental. They should stimulate the digestion, and secure regular daily action of the bowels, by the use of moderate doses of

Ayer's Pills.

After the bowels are regulated, one of these Pills, taken each day after dinner, is usually all that is required to complete the cure.

AYER'S PILLS are sugar-coated and purely vegetable—a pleasant, entirely safe, and reliable medicine for the cure of all disorders of the stomach and bowels. They are the best of all purgatives for family use.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

57 KING STREET.

JUST OPENED:

Three Cases

ENGLISH

HARD HATS!

Extra large sizes in medium and fine qualities

Hat and Fur Store,

MANKS & CO.

STEMS OFF.

The Williams' Strawberries

—SOLD AT—

GEO. ROBERTSON'S GROCERY

—AND—

FRUIT STORE

Are Stemed.

☞ No trouble for Preserving. Cheap SUGAR to match.

GEORGE ROBERTSON.

WETMORE'S

Cultivated Strawberries

WE are now receiving a large daily supply of the above. They are picked during the forenoon and we receive them early in the afternoon, thus supplying our customers fresh and nice in WELL FILLED BOXES a few hours after they are picked. All orders will receive prompt attention.

☞ FESTIVALS and the TRADE supplied at special rates.

PUDDINGTON & MERRITT,
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Arrived per Sarmatian from Liverpool:

20 CASES THOM & CAMERON'S SCOTCH WHISKEY;
60 Cases Thom & Cameron's Scotch Whisky, Flasks, 2 dozen each;
30 Cases Thom & Cameron's Irish Whiskey;
40 Cases do. do. Flasks, 2 dozen each;
05 Casse Thom & Cameron's Very Old JAMACIA RUM.

JOHN W. NICHOLSON,
Victoria Wharf.

OILS. OILS.

Now landing and for sale low:

120 BBLS. PAINT OIL!
20 Bales SALMON TWINE!

W. H. THORNE & CO.,
Market Square.

GIN! GIN!!

Arrived per steamer "Milanese" from London:
20 HHDS. J. DeKuyper & Son's GIN, 50 qr.-casks De Kuyper & Son's Gin; 50 green cases Gin; 50 green cases Gints, 2 dozen each.

JOHN W. NICHOLSON,
Victoria Wharf.

BROOMS,

LANDING FROM MONTREAL

1 CAR LOAD BROOMS,

570 Doz Assorted Sizes.

or sale low to the trade in lots.

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Wholesa Grocers, DOCK STREET

"SIMPLE FACT."

GEO. ROBERTSON

—HOLDS ONE OF—

The Largest Stocks of

Groceries and W. I. Produce

In the Maritime Provinces.

Special prices and terms on large operations Trade solicited.
nov25 Geo. Robertson.

OLD RYE AND BOURBON WHISKEY.

JUST RECEIVED:—1 CASK OLD RYE, 5 years old; 1 cask OLD BOURBON WHISKEY. Highly recommended for their medicinal qualities. Always gives satisfaction. For sale by

JOHN O'GORMAN,
8 and 10 Dock street.

Canned Corn, Tomatoes, Peas, etc.

200 CASES HOEGG'S CORN;
150 cases WINDSOR'S TOMATOES,
50 cases M. and E. PEAS;
25 cases Armour's CORN BEEF.
Wholesale and retail by

PUDDINGTON & MERRITT.
oct14 55 Charlotte Street

TEA AND SUGAR.—A 5lb caddy nice TEA $1.00; 12 lbs Bright SUGAR $1.00 Splendid value for the money, at

JOHN O'GORMAN,
8 and 10 Dock St.

CHEESE.—Just Received from Montreal: 20 boxes New Factory CHEESE. For sale by

JOHN O'GORMAN,
8 and 10 Dock St.

HOLLAND GIN. 10 qr. casks Holland Gin; 50 cases Holland Gin; 20 cases Holland Gin, White Bottles. For sale by JOHN O'GORMAN, 8 and 10 Dock st. Branch Store 67 Dock st.

The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, July 21, 1883

Mr. Parnell.

(Toronto Globe).

The election of Mr. Healy in Monaghan by a majority over the votes of the Tory and the Whig candidates combined goes far to prove that Mr. Parnell is indeed, as his followers claim he is, the true representative of all Ireland. Within the past year several elections have taken place in Ireland, and in almost every case the candidate recommended by Mr. Parnell was elected. By these repeated successes the strength and influence of Mr. Parnell has been greatly increased, and much has been done to hasten the further changes in the land laws which are now generally regarded as inevitable.

It is yet too soon to form a final estimate of Mr. Parnell. He may not be as great a man as his admirers now believe him to be, but it can no longer be doubted that he is a man of great ability, of sound judgment, remarkably cool, cautious, prudent, and determined; that he knows how to use skilfully and effectively all the strength he can command, and that he never fails to make the most of any opportunity. That he has been successful beyond all that could have been anticipated is now admitted even by those who were at various times ready to accuse him of having done what should not have been done, or of having omitted to do what prudence and duty required. Earnest, skilful, and successful all parties now know him to be. The attempts made to discredit him all failed. When the storm which assailed him when he declared that the Gladstone Land Act was a defective measure and proposed a mode of testing its effect had passed over, he appeared as calm, and cool, and strong as before. Arbitrary imprisonment was tried, and he but grew more popular. The Land League was suppressed, and an attempt was made to hold him responsible for the turbulence which followed, but time showed that his popularity had increased and that he was as formidable as before in the House of Commons. He possesses few or none of the qualities which have been usually regarded as essential to the success of a popular leader. Mr. Gladstone said of him in the House of Commons lately, that no one possesses in a higher degree the power of saying exactly what he wishes to say, and this is a great gift, but he has not the fervid, impassioned eloquence which excites the multitude and attaches it to a leader. His style of speaking is unimpassioned and cold, even when he addresses great public assemblies. He won the good-will of the Irish people by making war effectively in their behalf in the House of Commons itself, substituting for the policy of argument and appeal which Mr. Butt had employed for so many years to little purpose the policy called obstruction, and by the audacity, the imperturable coolness, and the skill with which he braved the hostility, the indignation, and the rage of all English parties in that assembly; by his apparent honesty of purpose and patriotic devotion to the interests of his country, and his unselfishness, he won the confidence of the Irish people and the respect even of those who denounced him and his policy most bitterly. Some of those who were elected as Home Rulers and Land Leaguers fell away from him in the House of Commons because he sought too much, or because his policy embarrassed the Government, to which they wished to give a general support; but as his party grew weaker in the House it grew stronger in the country, and he never ceased to be regarded as having the right to speak for the Irish people. One mistake he made. At a moment of great excitement, when he and the other leaders of the Land League were imprisoned without trial or charge, and the Land League was suppressed by proclamation, and it seemed that the Government had declared war against Irish rights and Irish freedom, he signed the proclamation asking the people to pay no rent. This was at best a serious blunder, but it had no very serious results. A much heavier blow and greater discouragement to the Irish cause was the assassination of Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke. That terrible crime did for a time seem to paralyze Mr. Parnell, and after joining in a public solemn expression of the horror it excited in him and all other true friends of Ireland, he seemed for a time disposed to abandon the struggle which a few days before he had reason to believe would soon be crowned with success. He but bowed to the storm which that crime excited. He did not even then despair, and in time he was found working calmly and steadily in the old cause as change of circumstances rendered necessary. He is to-day a great power in the House of Commons, and the probability is that in all the proceedings of Parliament for years to come he will be an important factor. A general election, whenever held, will add to the number of his followers, and Whigs and Tories, Liberals and Conservatives, in calculating on the probabilities and possibilities of the future must take account of what Mr. Parnell will do. Whether we like or dislike him, whether we approve or disapprove of his policy and his acts, whether we are or are not satisfied that he is a really great man, we must give him credit for ability, skill, and consistency, and we must admit that he wields, and that he will for some time wield, a power such as even great and popular leaders do not often possess.

The following significant words are from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, of London, and they show what a wholesome fear of their ability the Parnellites have given the English Parliament: "Both ministry and opposition," says the *Gazette*, "have in their several ways too much to lose by a new and more violent quarrel with the gentlemen from Ireland, not to be willing to put off the closure, suspension and general exasperation as long as they possibly can. If this is only another way of saying that the House of Commons is a trifle afraid of the Irish persecutors, we cannot help that. It looks very much like the truth, and if so it is a very important truth, indeed, with some remarkable consequences and implications attached to it. One of these consequences, we take it, is that Irish representation cannot continue as it now stands. Either Ireland will be disfranchised altogether, and a purely British Parliament will legislate for the United Kingdom, or the Irish will have to attend to their own affairs through a Parliament meeting in Dublin. The latter, of course, is the object to which the Home Rule party are addressing themselves. They mean to make themselves such a nuisance in London that the English will be glad to have the union repealed and the Irish Parliament restored."

At a recent meeting of the Corporation of Dublin, the following letter, received from Kilmainham, initialed by the Governor of the prison, and written on Government paper, was read by the Town Clerk:—

KILMAINHAM, June 14th, 1883.

DEAR SIR:—Please send me the notice paper for the next meeting of the Municipal Council, as it is my intention to attend at same. Regretting (*sic*) the cause of my unavoidable absence from my corporate duties, I beg to remain, yours respectfully, JAMES CAREY, P. C.

Mr. JOHN BEVERIDGE, Town Clerk, Dublin.

During 1882 there were in Ireland 22,058 marriages, 88,737 deaths and 122,715 births.

The Irish Bench.

WHAT MR. LABOUCHERE THINKS OF THE IRISH JUDGES AND "UNDUE INFLUENCE."

The Irish opposition to the Corrupt Practices Bill, though, perhaps, part revengeful, is, in the main, sincere. The best way to meet it now would be to strike "undue influence" out of the Bill, or to qualify it in some way. In England "undue" as distinguished from "corrupt" influence has, since the adoption of the ballot, done mighty little harm to speak of; but in Ireland, in the minds of two judges out of three, "undue influence" means "any influence exercised by a priest in favor of the popular candidate." If Archbishop Croke were, at election time, to write in favor of Mr. Parnell a letter anything like as strong as that which Mr. Errington has got the Pope to write in the interests of the Castle, I have no doubt whatever that any one of four or five Irish judges whom I could mention would hold the Archiepiscopal letter to amount to "undue influence."

The plain truth is that the Irish judges, with some honorable exceptions, are not—and, while the present governmental system lasts, never will be—impartial between the "Crown" (namely, the Castle) and the people. It is too much to expect from human nature that they should be. They are in no way subject to Irish popular opinion. They live in an anti-popular atmosphere, and they have everything to gain from taking the Castle side. In this respect the Catholic judges are infinitely worse (as a rule) than the Protestant. A Protestant judge will sometimes venture to be independent. But a Catholic judge feel that he has his religion to get over, and that he is bound to be desperately "loyal" if he would ever rise to be Chief Justice, or a member of the Court of Appeal.

For my part, I am inclined to think that in Ireland, at any rate, a judge ought never to be promoted. The Chief Justices and the Judges of Appeal should be appointed direct from the bar. A judge, once raised to the bench, ought to have nothing to hope for and nothing to fear from the powers that be. Judicial experience is, doubtless, valuable in a Judge of Appeal. But, after all, the main quality desirable in a judge of any kind is absolute impartiality.

The Canadian Sanitary Association.

The prospectus of the Canadian Sanitary Association, the first steps towards the formation of which were taken by the Health Conference held at Ottawa last December, has just been issued. The objects to be sought by the society are thus briefly stated: The promotion of sanitary education and diffusion of sanitary information throughout the whole of the Provinces—also, for endeavoring to obtain education in our public schools in the simple laws of hygiene, and the means of suppressing and avoiding those causes which tend to propagate and spread infectious and contagious diseases; using the influence of its members to obtain joint legislation between the Federal and Provincial Governments, so as to enable more effectual steps to be taken, when necessary, to check the spread of infectious diseases; mutual co-operation with Provincial and Municipal Boards of Health, in order to assist them, by its influence and the personal exertions of its members, in all matters relating to the public health; to publish, in its *Sanitary Journal*, for the use of schools, lectures on the laws of physics, hydrostatics, chemistry of sewage, disinfectants and deodorizers, water pollution and analysis, proper method of laying drains and plumbing, ventilation of dwellings and public buildings, etc., illustrated by object lessons, designs of plumbing appliances and apparatus, etc. The constitution of the Association provides that it shall have no share capital, and that its fees shall not be used for other purposes than for the practical objects of the Association; that its government shall consist of an Executive Council and twelve honorary members; and that members residing in cities, towns or villages shall have power to form branch associations for their own sanitary protection and instruction; also, to send delegates to the annual meetings; but to be subject to the rules and regulations approved of by the Association.

The fee for entrance to membership is $1 and the annual subscription $2. It is highly important, the circular states, that those desiring to become members should send their names to the Secretary, Mr. F. N. Boxer, C. E., Montreal, before the 1st September next, when the Association will be legally formed; but no subscriptions will be called in until a sufficient number of names have been placed on the list of members to ensure its success beyond a doubt.

A Commercial Convulsion in Cape Colony.

Matters are in a bad state in Cape Colony, if the representations of people from that quarter are to be believed. A Mr. H. B. Joseph, a passenger by the barque Les, arrived in New York a few days ago from Cape Town after a fifty-nine days voyage. He is a Cape commission dealer in diamonds, copper, wool, etc., and his account of the condition of trade at the Cape is thrilling in the last degree. He states that "in parts of the country there has been no rain for three years and the people are starving. The condition of affairs in Cape Town, at Kimberley and Du Toits Pan (the diamond fields), the Leydenburg gold fields, the Orange Free States and surrounding country is worse than it has been for years. What adds to the general distress consequent on the failure of the crops is a disaster at the great diamond mine at Kimberley, 600 miles up from Cape Town and 400 miles from Natal. The mine is 380 feet deep and one and three-quarter miles in circumference. The soft debris has fallen back into the mine in such quantities that it is estimated that eighteen months will be required for its removal. Upward of 4,000 tons fell within twenty-four hours. The extent of the calamity can be judged by the fact that this celebrated mine has yielded £3,000,000 in diamonds a year. The effect at Cape Town has been most disastrous. The revenue has fallen off fifty per cent. and the mining shares have gone down seventy-five per cent. It is estimated, said Mr. Joseph, that it will cost £250,000 to clear the mine. The fall in the price of diamond shares has ended in a great tragedy. There are sixty-five diamond mining companies, with a subscribed capital of £7,000,000 and of these companies only fourteen are paying dividends. Most of these mines are within a radius of 150 miles, and at an average of 600 miles from Cape Town. The extent of the commercial convulsion is illustrated by the great Central Diamond Company. It had a subscribed capital of £900,000 and paid taxes on £840,000. Two years ago the shares were rated at £360 each, but to-day it is said by Mr. Joseph, they are worth only £80. The Frers' Diamond Mining Company at De Beers, a quarter of a mile from the Kimberley mine, with a subscribed capital of £130,000—£100 a share—has been sold out by the sheriff for £15,000 for rates owed to the Mining Board. Mr. Harm Wilegroot, a leading merchant, blew out his brains on account of all these troubles, and two weeks afterward Mr. J. R. Schonz, Resident Magistrate, killed himself. Altogether there have been about ten suicides of leading men caused by the commercial depression. The most terrible stories of starvation come from the copper region, especially from the neighborhood of the great Manatuacumand mines."

TELEGRAPHIC.

LONDON, July 12.—The French Government have informed England that they await official advices from Tamatave before replying to Lord Granville's demand for explanation of the occurrences there.

M. Tissot, French Ambassador in London, who is absent on furlough, will return to London sooner than he was expected to.

The report of the doings of the French in Madagascar, alluded to by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons yesterday, came from the British Consul at Zanzibar. It was brought to that place by a man-of-war. The French Government has telegraphed to Madagascar for details of the proceedings complained of.

During the session of the House of Lords this afternoon, Lord Salisbury questioned Lord Granville, Foreign Secretary, as to whether the British forces in Madagascar waters would be increased. Lord Granville said he could not make any public statement which might be misconstrued, the more so as he had reason to believe the French Government were willing to do what was right in the matter.

PARIS, July 12.—Advices from Tonquin dated July 3 say that Gen. Bouet, commander of the French troops at Tonquin, arrived at Hanoi on June 15. The defences at Maipheng were completed and those at Namdiah were progressing rapidly. On the arrival of 2,000 reinforcements operations were to begin immediately against Sontai.

LONDON, July 12.—At a meeting of merchants and shipowners held to-day to discuss the agreement between DeLesseps and the British Government in relation to the project for the second Suez canal, resolutions were passed expressing regret that the Government had promised to use their influence to obtain the concession for the second canal in favor of DeLesseps' company, instead of securing the concession for an independent British canal.

The London Chamber of Commerce has unanimously decided that the agreement between the British Government and De Lesseps, for the construction of another Suez Canal, is inadequate and unsatisfactory. Meetings of shipowners at Sunderland and West Hartlepool have voted that the agreement is detrimental to British commercial interests.

LONDON, July 13.—The *Times*, to-day, in an article on the canal agreement with De Lesseps, says: The agreement has been received with feelings ominously resembling indignation. It is inconceivable that the House of Commons will even attempt so much as to amend it. The Ministers must blame their own dogmatic contempt of warning and instruction if they find themselves in a position from which they cannot escape without discredit.

KANSAS CITY, July 13.—Reports from Soldier, the scene of the tornado on Tuesday night, estimate the loss of property at $40,000. The bodies of three women and an infant were taken from the ruins.

DUBLIN, July 12.—At a meeting last night of the Irish National League the receipt of $200 from Australia was announced.

LIMA, July 12.—General Moore, the American consul at Callao, died last night of yellow fever. The flags are half mast high on all shipping to day out of respect to his memory.

A message of the President of Chili on the subject of peace with General Iglesias has fallen like a thunderbolt on Bolivia. The conduct of the Peruvians is bitterly commented on.

DUBLIN, July 12.—Parades of Orangemen in Ulster to-day were unusually large, and with one exception peaceable. At Stonebridge an affray occurred in which several Orangemen were wounded. Four arrests were made.

VIENNA, July 12.—Emperor Francis Joseph, has commuted to imprisonment the sentence of death passed upon Sabidina, one of Overdank's accomplices.

ALEXANDRIA, July 12.—There were a number of deaths from cholera at Menzaleh Monday and Tuesday.

LONDON, July 12.—In the Commons this evening, Mr. Gladstone announced that the Government had determined to send to Egypt the British Surgeon-General, who has much experience in the treatment of cholera in India.

JOLLIET, Ill, July 13.—Andrew White escaped from an insane asylum and reached home early on Thursday morning at a village 30 miles from here. His wife, son and daughter, thinking he had been discharged sane admitted him with every demonstration of affection and joy on entering the parlor. He deliberately drew a revolver and looking his wife in the face said, "You want my money, my fortune, damn you—take that," and he sent a bullet crashing through her brain, and she fell dead. He turned and buried bullets in the brain of his boy and girl. When he had done this he laid down his revolver and gazed upon the fearful deed he had perpetrated for a moment. The horror of the act seemed to restore reason and with a desperate cry he fell upon the corpse of his wife, kissing it and weeping over it. His hallucination returning, however, he dragged the bodies of the dead into the dining room and laid them out on the table. The murderer then, procuring the revolver, and seating himself on the table near his wife, placed the revolver to his head, and, pulling the trigger, in a moment lay dead beside her. The four corpses on the table were the ghastly sight that greeted the eyes of the hired man, James McPherson, who had been drawn from the field by the pistol shots. He at once notified the authorities, who will make a thorough investigation of the affair. He was formerly a wealthy Chicago merchant.

HONG KONG, July 13.—Touquin is in a state of anarchy. The French captured and hanged many of the marauders, bands of whom hovered about and fired upon the outposts. Nevertheless the latter are still fired upon nightly.

PARIS, July 13.—The directors of the Suez Canal Co. have unanimously approved of the agreement relative to the second Suez Canal between DeLesseps and the British Government.

ROME, July 14.—Cardinal Howard has left here for England. It is said his mission is to ascertain the tendency of the views of the English Government in regard to founding diplomatic relations between England and the Vatican.

DURBAN, July 14.—Fighting continues in Zululand. It is reported that Cetewayo is defeated.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., July 14.—Mrs. Grace Courtland, of Chicago, known in New York as the "Witch of Wall Street" last night cowhided Will C. Jones of this city, 25 years of age, whom she accuses of having wronged her daughter Maggie.

LONDON, July 14.—It is announced that the earl of Carnarvon will sail for Canada on the 23rd of August.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—The restoration of telegraphic communication, which was badly broken last night, reveals the fact that the storm was general in character and covered various sections of Kansas, Iowa and Illinois. The velocity of the wind in this city was 50 miles per hour and came from nearly all directions, but mainly from north and northwest. No serious individual losses were sustained and no serious injuries are reported. In various parts of Illinois several buildings, large and small, were unroofed, and two churches in Olney were badly injured. Near Browning, Mo., a train was blown from the track, the conductor badly hurt, a baggage man slightly wounded and six passengers injured. The latter were taken to Linneus, Mo., and cared for. A Mrs. Lally, of Linneus, who had her ribs and collar bone broken, will probably die. Several others are more or less injured, but will probably recover. At Wellsville, Mo., the school house was nearly destroyed. At Jefferson city the main cell building of the penitentiary was unroofed. Reprts from other points give accounts of damage to property and crops, but no loss of life is reported. The storm was accompanied by a heavy rainfall in most localities and in some places large hail fell in great quantities.

LONDON, July 15.—Capt. Hay, of the Taymouth Castle on arriving at Natal, reported nothing relative to the insult to the late British Consul at Tamatave. The captain of the British man-of-war Dryad was acting as Consul. Captain Hay was allowed to see the captain of the Dryad once. The French wished to have all consular despatches sent aboard Admiral Pierre'ship, but the English objected and Capt. Hay received them directly from the Dryad. The latter vessel escorted the Taymouth Castle out of the harbor.

The *Standard's* despatch from Tamatave, dated June 21st, confirms the report of the arrest of an English missionary by the French. Three other English residents were placed under temporary arrest and communication with the British men-of-war was forbidden. The French refugees from the capital, who it was feared had been murdered, reached Tamatave safely, having been well treated in the interior.

LONDON, July 15.—Fontane, Secretary, remarks made by M. DeLesseps, that the latter was indifferent as to whether England accepted the agreement relative to the second Suez Canal. He said no English canal was possible because M. DeLesseps had obtained complete concession, to interfere with which would be robbery. M. DeLesseps, he said, was determined to carry out his programme with or without English help. If such help was refused, British ship owners would suffer, for the toll would be higher. At a meeting of merchants and ship owners at Birmingham, to-day, resolutions were passed condemning the agreement between the Government and M. DeLesseps.

PARIS, July 15.—There was a grand review of troops this afternoon by President Grevy and Ministers. On the arrival of President and Cabinet on the reviewing ground, they were greeted with shouts of "Viva la Republique."

PARIS, July 15.—Many of the flags displayed yesterday in honor of the national fete were draped with crape for Louise Michel. After the unveiling of the statue of the Republic, ten Anarchists stuck a black flag upon the statue. The people surrounding the statue immediately seized the flag and tore it to pieces; one arrest was made. Black rags were displayed in some of the obscure streets of the city. Unfavorable weather somewhat dampened the enthusiasm of the people during the day, but at night the festivities were of surpassing brilliancy.

ROUBAIX, France, July 15.—A large crowd assembled here to-day to protest against the recent action of the Chamber of Deputies in rejecting the motion to great amnesty to the Paris and Montceau les Mines rioters, including Louise Michel. The crowd had previously attempted to invade the Town Hall. The Police Commissionary was struck on the head, and now lies in a precarious condition. The mob was charged by mounted gendarmes and six men arrested, upon whom a bludgeon and several revolvers were found.

LONDON, July 15.—The resignation of the Marquis of Ripon, as Viceroy of India, is officially denied.

It is said James Carey and Farrell, informers in the trials of the Phœnix Park murderers, are being detained in Newgate, pending their shipment to a British colony.

ROME, July 15.—An article written with the consent of the Pope, which has appeared in the *Rassegna*, reviews the Irish question with the object of showing whether the policy of the Vatican has been consistent throughout the present Pontificate and for a long period anterior thereto. The article is an amphatic reassertion of the principles contained in the recent letter of the Pope to the Irish Bishops.

MARITZBURG, NATAL, July 15.—Fifty corpses of Zulu men, women and children, were seen on June 30 at White River on the border of Zululand. They had been massacred in their hiding places by Cetewayo and his followers. It is said Chief Mopoch has surrendered to the Boers.

PESTH, July 15.—A large fire occurred at Liptoszentwicklot to-day in which a number of persons lost their lives. Eight corpses have been extricated from the ruins. Twenty persons, including the Prefect of Police are missing. Many people have been made homeless by the fire.

LONDON, July 15.—Cholera has appeared at Ghizeh, a suburb of Cairo, where there have been five deaths. A cordon has been established around the town. On Saturday there were 42 deaths from cholera at Damietta, 51 at Mansurah, 7 at Shirben, 20 at Medsealih, 3 at Talka, 13 at Chobar, and 10 at Samado.

The technical manager of Noble's Explosives Company has recently issued a statement showing the explosive power of nitro-glycerine and dynamite. In view of the interest attached to the subject at present, we print what he has to say:

"Nitro-glycerine and dynamite do not, when exploded, exert such a force as is popularly believed. To speak precisely, the power developed by the explosion of a ton of dynamite is equal to 45,675 tons raised one foot, or 45,675 foot tons. One ton of nitro-glycerine similarly exploded will exert a power of 64,452 foot tons, and one ton or blasting gelatine similarly exploded, 71,050 foot tons. Those figures, although large, need not excite terror. 71,000 tons of ordinary building stone, if arranged in the form of a cube, would measure 96 feet on the side, and if it were possible to concentrate the whole force of a ton of blasting gelantine at the moment of explosion on such a mass, the only effect would be to lift it the height of a foot. The foregoing figures are derived from experiments made at Ardeer, in Ayrshire, with an instrument which gives accurate results in measuring the force of explosives. The power exerted by an explosion on surrounding objects is in the inverse ratio to the space filled, or to the cube of the distance from the point of explosion. Thus, at 100 feet from the exact point of an explosion, the power is only one-millionth part of what it is at a distance of only one foot from that point. It is thus seen that the effects are local and comparatively trifling at even short distances. If a ton of dynamite or nitro-glycerine were exploded in a London street, the effects would be felt severely in the immediate neighborhood of the explosion, but beyond that, at moderate distances, they would be confined to the mere breakage of windows. Vague statements have been from time to time promulgated to induce the belief that there are stronger explosives than nitro-glycerine and nitro-glycerine preparations, and that the wretched men who have been guilty of the late attempts on public buildings are in possession of more powerful explosives than any known to chemists. The public may rest assured that such is not the case. Nitro-glycerine and its preparations form the strong