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AT LOWEST PRICES.
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HITING, CHALK, ETC.
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Casks and Barrels
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Goods every day by Steamer, Sail and Rail.
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Price Clothing Store.
2 UNION STREET 202
For School or Dress Purposes.
ELEGANT VARIETY TO SELECT FROM.
OUR PRICES.
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MATTER WHAT OTHERS ADVERTISE,
genuine good value in Ready Made Clothing
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NE PRICE CLOTHING STORE,
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Spring Styles Now Ready,
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WE CAN FIT ALL SIZES.
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Goods Marked in Plain Figures,
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NEW SERIES, VOL. VII. ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1884. NO. 34.

McCafferty & Daly's
CHEAP SALE of
GREY and WHITE COTTONS
FOR SPRING.
Also:—TWEEDS for Men's and Boys' Wear.
GREATEST BARGAINS EVER SEEN.
Corner King and Germain Streets.

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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,
or 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. O. PRESTON, M. D.

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Furniture Warerooms,
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.
In Chamber Furniture
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 elegant 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 $20 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 our mirrors being fine English plate, silver beveled and framed.
Of the other articles of Furniture we always keep a large and well assorted stock, at the Lowest Prices.
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NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH.
CITY OF LONDON
FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
CAPITAL, - - - - TEN MILLION DOLLARS.
$100,000 Deposited with the Government.
Having been appointed General Agents for the above Company, for the Province of New Brunswick, we are prepared to issue Policies on all classes of property at current rates. Losses promptly adjusted and paid, without reference to Home Office. For rates, &c., apply to
H. CHUBB & CO.,
General Agents, St. John, N. B.,
Or to any of the following Local Agents:—
JOHN BLACK, Messrs. Rainsford & Black, Fredericton.
H. ATKINSON, Messrs. Borden & Atkinson, Moncton.
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E. LEE STREET, Newcastle.

To Persons Commencing Business.
WE would call the attention of persons about to commence business to our
Large and Varied Stock of Groceries,
Bought for Cash in the Best Markets and which we are prepared to sell at LOWEST RATES.
These Goods are of the best Quality and bought with a view to the requirements of persons going into business.
BEST RETAILING TEA IN THE MARKET always on hand. Every information required cheerfully given.
STEPHENS & FIGGURES
Wholesale Grocers.
61 DOCK STREET.

Oranges, Lemons, &c.
5 Boxes PALERMO ORANGES,
6 " MESSINA do.
2 " CATALANIA do.
5 " " LEMONS,
3 " VELVET SKIN do.
CHOICE FRUIT.
15 Barrels S. S. Onions.
All in prime order.
GEO. ROBERTSON,
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PORT and SHERRY WINE.
—IN STORE:—
10 QR. CASKS GRAHAM'S Three and Four Grape Port;
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15 " TARRAGONA PORT;
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To Arrive:
Graham's Three and FOUR GRAPE PORT;
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Expected daily.
JOSEPH L. McCAFFERTY,
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Now Landing ex barque "Twilight":
300 TONS PIG IRON,
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150 Tons No. 1 Clyde;
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GEORGE CARVILL,
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—OF—
BLACK SILKS!
IN ORDER TO EFFECT THE SPEEDY SALE of our Large Stock of SILKS, we have made the following Reductions.
A good opportunity of purchasing Silks lower in price than ever before sold is now offered.
BLACK SILK, Gros Grain,
FORMERLY SOLD AT NOW
90c. NOW 70c.
$1.10 " 90c.
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2.00 " 1.70
2.50 " 2.00
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YORK MILLS
BLANKETS!
For Servants' Use,
Camping Out,
Charitable Institutions,
Stable Men, &c.
Superior for wear and very cheap.
T. R. JONES & CO.

SHIRTS, DRAWERS, &C.
At MULLIN BROTHERS.
WE have a splendid stock of MEN'S SHIRTS and DRAWERS, all qualities, styles and prices, and are selling them cheaper than any house in the trade. Call and see.
MULLIN BROTHERS,
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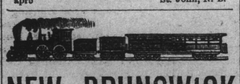
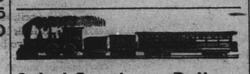
A PRIZE Send six cents for postage and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

1884.
International Steam Ship Co.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
Two Trips a Week.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, March 3rd, the Steamers of this Line will make Two Trips a week, leaving St. John every
Monday and Thursday Mornings, at 8 o'clock,
for Eastport, Portland and Boston, connecting at Eastport with steamer "Charles Houghton" for St. Andrews, Calais and St. Stephen.
Returning will leave Boston same days at 8.30 o'clock, and Portland at 6 o'clock, p. m., for Eastport and St. John.
COMMENCING May 1st,
Three Trips a Week
FRIDAY Mornings.
Through Tickets can be procured at this office and at H. CHUBB, Co.'s, to all points of Canada and the United States.
☞ No claims for allowance after goods leave the warehouse.
Freight received Wednesday and Saturday only, up to 5 o'clock, p. m.
H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent,
Reed's Point Wharf.

NOVA SCOTIA
STEAMSHIP CO'Y,
(LIMITED.)
1884, SPRING ARRANGEMENT. 1884.
BAY LINE!
Three Trips a Week
—TO AND FROM—
DIGBY, ANNAPOLIS, WEYMOUTH, YARMOUTH, | HALIFAX, WINDSOR, KENTVILLE, BRIDGETOWN,
and all Intermediate Stations.
THE Splendid and Very Fast side-wheel Steel S.S. SECRET, having been thoroughly refitted and refurnished, will, until further notice, leave St. John on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7.24 Eastern Standard Time, or 8 o'clock, St. John time.
RETURNING SAME DAYS.
Tickets for sale at Chubb & Co's., Prince William Street, R. B. Humphrey, Dock Street, and on steamer.
FOR YARMOUTH.
Steamer DOMINION leaves St. John for Yarmouth on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY evenings, April 2nd and 5th at SIX o'clock; returning, leaves Yarmouth on TUESDAY and FRIDAY, April 1st and 4th.
☞ Freights received up to 5 p. m.
F. PHEASANT, Agent,
apr5 St. John, N. B.



NEW BRUNSWICK
RAILWAY CO.
Operating 443 Miles.
WINTER TIME TABLE.
☞ All Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time, which is 36 minutes slower than Saint John actual time.
COMMENCING DECEMBER 9th, 1883, Trains will run as follows:—
St. John Division,
DEPARTURES:
At 8 00 A M—From Water Street, St John, Passenger and Mail Express for points West and for St Stephen, St Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock and all points North and South of McAdam also, for Fredericton.
At 11.00 A M, from Carleton, with all local and through freight.
At 3 30 P M—From Water street, St John—Accommodation for Fredericton, by Branch Line at Gibson to all points North.
At 8 30 P M—From Water street, St. John—Night Express for points West, and for St Stephen, Woodstock, Houlton, and all points North of McAdam
ARRIVALS:
At 6 30 A M, at St John—Fast Express Train from all points West, and from St Stephen, Woodstock, Houlton, and all points North of McAdam.
At 10 10 A M, at St John, (Water street)—Through Accommodation from Fredericton and local stations.
At 1 00 p m, Carleton, with through freight.
At 5 40 P M, at St. John, Water street—Express from points West, and from St Stephen, St Andrews, Woodstock, Houlton, Fredericton, and all points North and South of McAdam.
Pullman Sleeping Cars run on all Night Trains to and from Bangor. Berths secured at Ticket Office, Water Street, G A Freese, agent.
No Train leaves St. John Saturday night or Sunday morning.
A train arrives from the West on Sunday morning and a Train leaves for the West on Sunday night.
Through connections are made from Boston on Sunday nights.
Connection is made at Vanceboro with Trains of the Maine Central Railway to and from all points West.
Special Limited Tickets good on Continuous Trains only, will be sold to and from St. John and all other important points on Line at reduced rates.
Tickets for sale in St. John at New Brunswick Railway Ticket Office, and at O. Blois' Ticket Agency, Prince William street.
E. R. BURPEE,
General Manager
N. T. GREATHEAD,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent.
St. John, N. B., Dec. 8, 1883. feb2



Gr'nd Southern Railway
SAINT STEPHEN and SAINT JOHN.
ON and after MONDAY, Oct. 1st, 1883, Trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
Leave ST. JOHN at 8.15 A. M., Carleton at 8.25 A. M., for ST. GEORGE, ST. STEPHEN and intermediate points, arriving in St. George at 11 a. m., St. Stephen at 12.45 p. m.
Leave ST. STEPHEN at 8.20 a. m., and ST. GEORGE at 10.05, arriving in Carleton at 12.25 p. m., and St. John at 12.40 p. m.
Freight, up to 500 or 600 lbs.—not large in bulk—will be received by JAS. MOULSON, 40 Water street, up to 5 p. m.; all larger weights and bulky freight must be delivered at Sand Point before 6 p. m. Baggage will be received and delivered at MOULSON'S, Water street, where a truckman will be in attendance.
J. N. GREENE.
F. W. HOLT, Superintendent Manager.

SALT, RICE AND SODA.
Daily expected per Ship Nettie Murphy:
5,500 Sacks Liverpool Salt.
Now Receiving per Stmr. Sarmatian:
100 Sacks New Arracan Rice,
100 Kegs Bi-Carb Soda.
FOR SALE LOW.
BARBOUR BROS.

A HOME DRUGGIST
TESTIFIES.
Popularity at home is not always the best test of merit, but we point proudly to the fact that no other medicine has won for itself such universal approbation in its own city, state, and country, and among all people, as
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
The following letter from one of our best-known Massachusetts Druggists should be of interest to every sufferer:—
RHEUMATISM. "Eight years ago I had an attack of Rheumatism, so severe that I could not move from the bed, or dress, without help. I tried several remedies without much if any relief, until I took AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by the use of two bottles of which I was completely cured. Have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, and it still retains its wonderful popularity. The many notable cures it has effected in this vicinity convince me that it is the best blood medicine ever offered to the public. E. F. HARRIS."
River St., Buckland, Mass., May 13, 1882.
SALT RHEUM. GEORGE ANDREWS, overseer in the Lowell Carpet Corporation, was for over twenty years before his removal to Lowell afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form. Its ulcerations actually covered more than half the surface of his body and SARSAPARILLA See certificate in Ayer's Almanac for 1883.
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass
Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

Portable Hoisting Engines.
Combining all the latest improvements, the best in the Market, with or without Trucks.
BOILERS
OF ALL STYLES,
From four to 75 Horse Power.
☞ CIRCULARS. Prices on Application.
E. BANFILL,
43 DOCK STREET.

GREAT
Fall in Price of
COTTONS!!
Grey and White Cottons
At less price than it cost to make them.
Grey and White Sheetings,
PILLOW COTTONS,
WHITE DRESS SHIRTS,
Sizes 14, 14½, 15 and 15½ inches.
A LARGE LOT SELLING AT 70 CENTS EACH
LESS THAN HALF PRICE.
H. & H. A. McCullough,
42 Prince Wm. Street and Market Square.

NEW
SPRING PRINTS!
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN.
JUST OPENED:
5,600 Pieces
New Styles in Prints.
These all arrived before the advance in duty of the additional import of 7½ per cent., and will be offered to my customers with that advantage.
A. EVERITT,
Wholesale Warehouse,
Masonic Building, Germain st.

LUMBERMEN'S
CALKS!
Orono and Common Peevies
With and Without Handles.
Peevie Handles.
W. H. THORNE & CO.,
mar15 MARKET SQUARE.

UNIVERSAL
—AND—
NOVELTY
CLOTHES WRINGERS.
ON account of the Wringer Manufacturing Co's not being able to form a new combination to keep up the prices (the old combination having expired Jan. 1, 1883), there has been a very keen competition since and the result is that we can sell Wringers at less than it formerly cost to import them. Now is the time to buy, as a combination may be formed again at any time and prices advanced. Orders from the country promptly filled and delivered at the trains or boats without any charge for cartage or packing.
PUDDINGTON & MERRITT
y23 65 Charlotte Street.

THE CHEAPEST
CATHOLIC MAGAZINE
In the World!
One Hundred Large Pages a Month.
WE have been authorized to receive and collect Subscriptions for
DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE.
Terms $2 per year in advance. Single Copies 20 Cents. For sale by
T. O'BRIEN & Co.,
53 King Street.

Cutlery and Plated Goods!
JUST OPENED:
1 Case Joseph Rodgers & Sons'
Fine Table Cutlery;
12 CASES
Best Pocket Knives,
Well Assorted;
1 CASE ROUND'S
Celebrated Forks, Spoons, etc.
CLARKE KERR & THORNE.

The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, April 19, 1884.

Great Irish Night.

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF AN ALL-NIGHT'S WORK IN PARLIAMENT.

We transfer from *United Ireland* to our pages the following account, sent by its London correspondent on Wednesday evening March 19th, of a remarkably well sustained Irish debate which was ignored by the man at the other end of the cable:

Capt. Plunkett's tyranny is as dead as Julius Cesar. The swaggering satrap, whose whim was law throughout the wide district of the South, has been overthrown in a single night, and his apologists silenced and shamed. Not unnaturally, the newspapers appeared to have missed the full significance of the official semi-repudiation of Capt. Plunkett, which was really the point and justification of Saturday's all-night sitting. That eighteen hours verbal cannonade was no mere idle feat of loquacity. It was deliberately calculated to drench, dose and sicken Mr. Trevelyan's colleagues with the recital of Captain Plunkett's freaks of wanton scoundrelism, and in that respect its success was complete. Captain Plunkett will not be dismissed. He will most certainly be shelved. The reason why the vote for the salaries of the resident magistrates was allowed to be taken at a quarter to six on Sunday morning, was that Mr. Trevelyan announced that during the debate he had written Captain Plunkett a letter making "minute inquiries" on the points raised during the night.

The inference was irresistible. Mr. Trevelyan had been driven from the position he so jauntily took up in the beginning of the night that Captain Plunkett was the best of all possible men at his work. Whatever explanation Captain Plunkett could suggest or invent the Chief Secretary had already briefed to him, and before the full strength of the Irish attack was developed he treated these explanations as a triumphant and all-sufficient answer. But as the night wore away, and these miserable excuses were torn to tatters, and Mr. Trevelyan and his Solicitor General sat helpless and shame-faced, while their sophistries were held up to scorn and contempt in hearing of their colleagues who were more eager to get on with their votes than to champion an ill-conditioned Irish divisional magistrate, Mr. Trevelyan's discretion got the better of his valor. Virtually, he threw over Captain Plunkett.

A letter written while the unanswered accusations of the Irish members were thundering in his ears, can scarcely have been of a complimentary character, and the mere fact of demanding minute explanations at all from a man who had already given the best defence he could invent, was tantamount to an admission that the Irish case was proved, and that the bullying Cork Pasha must be taken down a peg. This admission was no sooner made than Mr. Healy got up and closed with the engagement, and let the British Senate home to bed. Had Mr. Trevelyan maintained the policy of no surrender, the struggle would have gone on as far as human endurance could have carried it, and that would have been pretty far; for, while the bells were ringing for the early Sabbath service, the Irish nine were crowing with warlike vigor, and were still in lusty trim for more work. The inquisitive conduct of Captain Plunkett and his brother pashas, offered fertile and illimitable fields of discussion, which the new rules would have been powerless to restrict.

It will be seen, therefore, that the nightlong wordy war had a business-like object, and triumphantly achieved it. Had the Irish party rested content with the discussion in the early part of the night, and allowed the Government civilly to obtain their votes without further unpleasantness, Captain Plunkett would have remained master of the situation, and the minute explanations for which Mr. Trevelyan wrote during the agonies of the subsequent debate, would never have been demanded. It was the dogged return of the Irishman to the assault in the small hours of the morning, the hammering home of the unanswered points, the exposure of the ignorance of the Irish officials of every detail of their case; above all, the fact that this merciless ordeal had to be gone through in presence of half a dozen members of the Ministry who were chafing impatiently for their votes, who were compelled to recognize that all the facts and argumenta were on the Irish side, and to which given the fate and fortunes of Captain Plunkett were matters of as profound in difference as if he were a mere African potentate—these were the considerations which drove Mr. Trevelyan to take up his pen to give his indefensible subordinate a bit of his mind.

The marvellous power of an earnest minority with the truth on their side, and with the absolute determination not to sit down under defeat, was never more conclusively demonstrated. The English newspapers—which never report anything of these discussions except the "scenes"—were lost in wonder to find that, after Parliament had spent an Autumn session in framing the new gagging rules, nine men can still debate on a small branch of one department of the Irish Administration from sundown until the milkman is going his rounds, without being *clotured*, named, suspended, or being even seriously called to order. That is really one of the marvellous results of the experiment. Without any excessive strain upon individuals, and with only two or three excursions into topics that even the viligant Chairman of Committees could designate as irrevelant, the nine Irishmen consumed the night and morning in perfectly orderly and decorous discussion, and when they carried their point had still an inexhaustible fund of facts and an indisputable right to prolong the palaver until an epidemic of laryngitis should parch the throat of their last man.

The only offender caught seriously outraging Parliamentary rules during the night was Mr. Lyulph Stanley, a malevolent but still more stupid Englishman, who hinted that Irish members go shooting landlords when English members go in search of grouse, and who had to make a shambling apology for his misconduct. Once more let the Irish people reflect if such be the power of nine men what would be the power of seventy-five acting with the same ruthless persistency? The moral of the debate is of so much more importance than its incidents that I dismiss these briefly, though it was one of the most memorable "Irish nights" since Messrs. Parnell and Biggar first accustomed the English Commons to hear the chimes at midnight.

The Irish Party were blooded by their part in the division on Mr. Labouchere's Egyptian resolution. The Government had only escaped defeat and resignation by a hair's breadth. Their majority of forty-nine was brought down to seventeen, and if the Ministerialists yelled with joyful relief to find themselves in a majority at all, the Irish Party shouted back an answering peal of triumph over the reminder they had once more given the Coercionists of the power and relentlessness of Irish vengeance. One of the most amusing parts of Mr. Trevelyan's reply to Mr. O'Brien's indictment was the assumption that because the Irish members clamored for his answer they would peacefully let the matter drop with his explanation. He little dreamed what a cask of whirlwinds he was letting loose. His plan of defence, as usual, was to elude the main point of the attack, seize upon two or three minor matters susceptible of some decent show of defence, and upon these made his hackneyed appeal to English ignorance, prejudice, and compassion. He never hesitates at suppression or misrepresentation when he thinks it will go unopposed.

Upon the substantial accusations against Capt. Plunkett and himself he was perfectly silent. He could offer no shadow of pretext for retaining the extra police in Cork, or for Capt. Plunkett's brutal dragonnades in a district where all the industry of the police could only make up eighteen offences in six months upon a population of half a million. His defence of Capt. Plunkett personally was limited to an apologetic plea that he was the best man that could be got for "the sort of work he had to do," (which is also the plea for hangmen of unsatisfactory habits.) The tone of his championship of Hallisey was perceptibly altered. He indulged in no more dithyrambics over the blacksmith's virtues, and gave the very lamest and tamest explanation why he was not put in the dock for perjury instead of being made the recipient of a national testimonial. He could give no reason why the proclamations were deutterly in his geography. His first statement that all the suppressed meetings were in the vicinity of Spence's homicide had to be whittled away and vamped up until it turned out that only two of the seven meetings were within twenty miles of the spot. Finally, he offered not one word of explanation or apology for his own allegation that the police at Kilmallock had not charged the crowd, and that there was no crowd to be charged. The evidence of eye-witnesses in controversion of that statement was so crushing that he had not courage to repeat it nor the grace to unsay it.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone was present during the attack and reply, and it was easy to see how Mr. Trevelyan winced and blenched when Mr. Sexton, in his brilliant rejoinder, asked the young member for Leeds to draw his own conclusions. Mr. Deasy contributed to his part of the debate, as well as to the early morning continuation of it, ably and effectively. He has already made a decidedly good impression on friends and foes. His observations ore measured, self-contained, full of information, modest, and unpretending in form, but permeated with a quiet earnestness that commands respect, and a dogged tenacity that is calmly insensible to the conveniences or frowns of "the House." Mr. Deasy is, without doubt, one of the most effective allies added this long time to the fighting force of the Parnellites. Not the least promising symptom in his action is the fact that he, a young farmer bred up to the wholesome early-to-bed habits of country life, made his greatest speech at half-past five o'clock in the morning, when the daylight had put out the gas.

Mr. Parnell's speech was the sensation of the evening. Though suffering from a heavy chest cold which obliged him to quit the House before midnight, he made one of those ringing speeches which in the Land League days used to flash through the country like a fiery cross. The Irish members punctuated every sentence of it with uproarious cheers. Mr. Trevelyan stared in blank dismay as he heard the Irish leader, who never says an idle word, declare calmly that the Irish farmers have the remedy against police taxes and blood taxes in their own hands, and that they will be fools if they pay another pound of those imposts. A look of sickly wretchedness came over the Chief Secretary, and he coiled himself, tortoise like, into a shrunken ball, as is his wont when things go ill with him. The vision of a universal no-tax strike rose before him like a Frankenstein. Poor Mr. Walker, in the meantime, sat beside him, the image of misery. His was the woe-begone air of a man who knows he is expected to say something, but knows he has nothing to say. In vain the Irish members shouted his ludicrous surname, "Walker," contrasts so comically with his dismal gravity of mien.

The question was put towards eleven o'clock, and he did not rise. He supposed that all was over and went cheerfully to tea. Not a dozen Englishmen had listened to the debate, and, as if it had been suffered to rest there, not one of the dozen could have been brought by mere reasoning to see that there was anything wrong. Towards six o'clock in the morning they knew better. It is a way they have. Englishmen are always convinced through their convenience—never through their head. At one o'clock in the morning the vote for the salaries of the divisional magistrates turned up, and so did the remorseless Parnellites. Poor Mr. Walker was led to the table, like a lamb to the slaughter, to make the speech he would fain have shirked. Mr. Walker is neither venomous or offensive. He can speak well when he knows his case and has his heart in it; but he cannot succeed in throwing his heart into the defence of the mean miscreants who nestle under the shadow of the Castle. He cannot even master the miscreants' instructions. The result was a miserable "out-at-elbow"—hopelessly astray as to all the facts, and recklessly contradicting Mr. Trevelyan in every point of his argument. It seemed almost a crime in Messrs. O'Brien and Healy to dissect his innocent fallacies with such merciless minuteness. But Captain Plunkett was the quarry, and before day dawned there was a determination to force Captain Plunkett down the throat of the British Parliament like an ugly emetic.

Mr. Leamy gave it a new turn by his opportune discovery that Mr. Trevelyan was attempting to smuggle through the estimates an increase of salary for the divisional magistrates which he last year attempted in vain to enact by a Bill. To secure that this should not be done without an Act of Parliament became now a second object of fierce contention, and in course the Irish party triumphed before granting the vote. Mr. Leamy's point of law exploded like a cartridge of dynamite on the Treasury Bench, and brought the English Attorney General on his legs towards four o'clock in the morning, with a knock-kneed explanation. Mr. Leamy succeeded also in working Mr. Trevelyan into a paroxysm of ungoverrable rage. The suggestion that he had not half Mr. Foster's courage and deserves much more richly to be thrown over by his colleague stung him to the quick. He sprang to his feet with a point of order which was abjectly incoherent. In a moment or two, however, he resumed the manner of plaintive softness which is his most effectual defence.

Mr. Kenny, too, did yeoman service during the night. Many times of late he has made his mark with speeches which were well fortified with facts capable of expansion or contraction to any degree that the cue for the moment demanded, and delivered with that utter unconsciousness of, or scorn for, the feeling of "the House," which is one of the cardinal virtues of an Irish Parliamentarian.

Of Mr. Sexton it is needless to say that he poured out liberally during the night treasures of sparkling, diamond like sarcasms and phrases which it was almost a sin to waste on the desert air of a yawning House of Commons at daybreak.

But the heroes of the night by universal consent were Messrs. Healy and Biggar, in not merely making the hours fully, but making them folly, to the delight of friends and the despair of enemies; they were simply unapproachable. Mr. Healy made some unreported speeches during the night and morning, any one of which would be with an ordinary man an excellent record. Mere verbiage he never descends to; epigrammatic sayings, gibes, sarcasms, fun, outbursts of scorching passion jostle each other and tumble forth from his lips in absolutely limitless luxuriance. He is not content to meet an enemy, he looks out for him, tempts him, casts his eye around in search of him, and when found flagellates, bleeds, and blisters him, and sends him writhing in agony from the scene. Mr. Whitworth fears to be caught whispering above his breath, and has the air of the schoolboy who didn't do it when Mr. Healy, after some stealthy interruptions, turns his terrible spectacles upon the grizzly old Whig.

As for Mr. Biggar, an aureole of perfectly celestial happiness enveloped him throughont the night. It is one of his characteristics to enjoy everybody else's obstruction even better than his own. Mr. Warton in his moments of deadliest dulness, is sure of the spirit-stirring "Hear, hear," with which Canvan repays the friendly hospitality of Bridport's snuff box. Tory, Radical, Orangeman, Whig, Turk, Jew, or Athiest who spits a Minister or talks an hour by the clock enjoys Mr. Biggar's impartial esteem and applause. When a young Irishman is on his legs Mr. Biggar's face wears an aspect of positively beautiful motherly love and pride—such as Tell might wear teaching beholding her darling in the thick of the conflict. While the young fellows are doing the work he never exhibits the smallest desire to hear his own voice. Of garrulity or vanity he is absolutely innocent. His delight in another's triumph sits radiant on his countenance. But when he decends into the arena he is at any momont of the day or night ready to speak upon any conceivable subject that agitates the human breast, from the politics of Bechuanaland to the water-rate of Belfast. He is unique and unapproachable. He says things which no other living man has ever said, or would ever say in his manner. Who but he could, without being called to order, repeat to Mr. Trevelyan's face the charges of "meanness, dishonesty, murder and mendacity," which he hurled at him during the recess! Who but he could tell that story of the letter of thanks from Mr. Clifford Lloyd's creditor, for whom the terror of Mr. Biggar's name had procured the payment of his bill for groceries! Who but he could safely and triumphantly allude to Earl Spencer and "his disreputable confederates, who never paid their debts, and, in fact, had no redeeming quality!". The call to order at length came; but the ingenious tactician, with beaming malace, hit upon the revenge of having the House instantly counted and bringing the Ministerial forty tumbling drowsily from their couches or their whisky-and-water to pay the penalty of calling Mr. Biggar to order for roaming from Cavan to Peru. From beginning to end he was inimitable. Joseph was himself again.

It is a good sign of altered times that Mr. Stanley's sheepish taunt about landlordism was the only form in which Englishmen showed their teeth during the night. They sat tame and silent. When Mr. Love James Parry came in blazing and boisterous from the refreshment bar and essayed an interruption, Mr. Osborne Morgan promptly flapped him on the knee and silenced him.

Victory sat on the Irish banner. Capt. Plunkett was snubbed and discredited. Mr. Trevelyan was pledged to make no rearrangement of salaries or offices without an Act of Parliament, which Mr. Healy announced would be fought inch by inch far into the grouse season. When the Speaker was summoned from his rest at a quarter to six to take the chair, the Irish nine burst into a paean of triumph and marched out of the House into the spring morning light as fresh as new-blown daffodils.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LONDON, April 10.—A despatch says in the engagement on March 24th the rebels were shelled and 116 rebels were killed or wounded. A crowd of Arabs picked up a shell and tried to discover its mechanism, when it exploded, killing 16 men and wounding many others.

A despatch from Massowah reports that Admiral Hewitt has started for Abyssinia, taking with him 250 mules and camels laden with presents for King John. The Governor of Kassala is asking daily for assistance. He reports many Bashi-Bazouks have joined the rebels and that the garrison is in a panicky state.

The English Government will subsidize Ayoub Khan, who, with his followers, is detained at Meshed by the Persian Government at the express request of England.

CAIRO, April 10.—The differences between Nubar Pacha and Clifford Lloyd have been arranged and both will retain office. Mr. Lloyd's duties will henceforth be limited to the functions of under secretary of the interior, and he will purely be an Egyptian official.

Berber despatches of the 9th indicate that affairs there are daily assumning a more menacing position. The rebels between Berber and Shendy are in a state of insurrection; they have seized a boat laden with provisions proceeding to Shendy. The rebels are besieging Shendy, and a portion of Berber's troops have gone to that city's relief. Had such action not been taken, it is feared the rebels would have besieged Berber also and intercepted the route to Korosko.

LONDON, April 10.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Cairo says that Nubar Pacha is elated over his signal triumph. The difficulty is, however, only temporarily patched up; the dual government cannot work.

PARIS, April 10.—A party of robbers, wearing policemen's uniforms, visited a mill near Toplitz, to-day, and under a pretended warrant accusing the proprietor of being a socialist and of forging state papers, compelled him to deliver to them moneys moneys and securities amounting to more than 40,000 florins.

LACONIA, N. H. April 11.—Thomas Samon, for the murder of Mrs. Ford, Mr. Buddy and the latter's little son last November was to-day sentenced to be hanged April 17th, 1885.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—The secretary of the California State Agricultural Bureau says the reports show that unless some disaster overtakes it the Pacific coast will have an unprecedented wheat yield that will exceed the crop of 1880, if it escapes the hot north winds of May and June, which usually come about the time the grain is in dough.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Joseph Agate, a millionaire, resident of Yonkers, shot himself dead in his room at Earle's Hotel, this city, last night. He had suffered from nervous prostration, and left a note stating that he had not had an hour's natural sleep in four months, and had preferred to end his life in preference to the mad house.

LYNCHBURG, VA., April 11.—The work of removing bodies from the Pocohontas mine is progressing. Sixteen have thus far been taken out, only six of which have been identified. Most of them are horribly mutilated, some with their heads blown off, others with arms and legs torn from their sockets, and still others with the entrails torn out. An arm and leg were found in the mine entrance but the body which they belonged to could not be found. A thrill of horror passed through the crowd of spectators in front or the mine as the rescuing party brought out the charred remains of a miner with a dinner bucket clasped in his arms. He was probably partaking of his midnight meal when the explosion hurled him into eternity. Several miners were found with picks in hand, and the position of these bodies indicates that death was instantaneous to all in the mine.

LONDON, April 10.—A *Times* special from Madrid says:—Signs of the appearance of a serious commercial crisis in Cuba are daily increasing. The continuous fall in the price of sugar is bringing ruin and disaster. Unless radical measures for relief are speedily adopted long suffering Cubans will be driven to courses disastrous for all.

NEW YORK, April 11.—A letter from Havana, dated April 5, says that serious accounts from the interior as to the movements of large parties of bandits and of Government troops continue to come in. Yesterday, a battalion of regular troops was sent from this city to Arriba, and for a few days the coast in the neighborhood of Havana was occupied by a detachment of troops. The Government is apparently waking up to the situation.

Private accounts from San Domingo say that Cuban refugees there are in possession of large amounts of money and are preparing to land