St. John Weekly Freeman.

NEW SERIES, VOL. VII. ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1884. NO. 37.

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.

McCAFFERTY & DALY.

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,

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. C. PRESTON, M. D.

STEWART & WHITE'S
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 facteries 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 mauufactured.

Our Dining Room Furniture comprises Very Handsome Sideboards from $30 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 of 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.

STEWART & WHITE.

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 referenceto 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.
W. C. HAZEN GRIMMER, St. Stephen.
WILLIAM DIBBLEE, Woodstock.
JOHN SIEVEWRIGHT, Bathurst.
W. A. BLACK, Richibucto.
E. LEE STREET, Newcastle.

MANKS & CO.
57 King Street.

Have in Stock a full assortment of New Styles in
English and American
STIFF AND SOFT HATS.
Also a Large Variety of
Children's Sailors,
In Straw and Felt, Assorted Colors.
MANKS & CO.

Gilling Threads.

Cotton Twines,
Salmon Twines,
Trout Twines,
Mackerel Twines,
Herring Twines,
NOW IN STOCK.
—ALSO:—
Fishing Supplies of all kinds
W. H. THORNE & CO.

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

LANDING
Ex bark "Sherwood":
Lot No. 1 Clyde Pig Iron,
Lead Pipe,
Sheet Lead,
Oakum.
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE CARVILL,
Nelson Street.
may3

$66 a week at home. $5.00 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

1884. 1884.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

Timothy Seed,
Red Clover Seed,
Alsike Clover Seed,
White Dutch Clover Seed,
Mangel Wurzel Seed,
Swede Turnip Seed,
White Field Turnip Seed,
Beet and Carrot Seeds,
Spring Vetches or Tares.

Beans, Peas, Cucumber, Cabbage,
AND OTHER
VEGETABLE SEEDS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

WHOLESALE
At the Very Lowest Market Rates.
Special Quotations for Large Quantities.
T. B. BARKER & SONS.
may3

SEEDS! SEEDS!

Just Received:
Choice Timothy Seed,
Western Clover Seed,
Vermont Clover Seed,
Alsike Clover Seed,
And a large assortment Vegetable Seeds.
For Sale by
PUDDINGTON & MERRITT,
may3 55 Charlotte Street.

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,
Cor. Dock st and North wharf.

FLASKS AND JUGS. Just received: 4 Crates FLASKS, glass stoppers; 5 doz. 3-gal. Jugs 8 doz. 2-gal. Jugs; 10 doz. 1-gal. and ½-gal. Jugs. For sale by JOHN O'GORMAN,
8 & 10 Dock st. Branch Store 67 Dock st

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.

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.

STRAW
HATS.

1,000 Dozen
Men's and Boys'
COMMON
Straw Hats.
A. EVERITT,
Wholesale Warehouse,
Masonic Building, 94 and 95 Germain Street.

COLDBROOK
ROLLING MILLS.

Having purchased and started the COLDBROOK ROLLING MILLS, we are prepared to supply
BAR IRON,
Common, Refined and Horse Shoe
NAIL PLATE,
Mine Rails, 18 lbs. to the yard.
Angle Iron, Fish Plates,
ROLLED TO ORDER.
Ship Knees and Straps, Patent Tapered,
According to French or English Lloyds.
Awarded SILVER MEDAL at the World's Exhibition, Philadelphia · FIRST PRIZE at Provincial Exhibition.
ISAAC BURPEE,
E. R. BURPEE.
I. & F. BURPEE & CO., Agents, St. John, N. B
mar8

TO FISHERMEN!

Salmon Twine,
Trout Twine,
Mackerel Twine,
Herring Twine,
Hemp Cod Lines,
Japanned and Tin Fish Hooks
AT LOWEST PRICES.
CLARKE, KERR & THORNE
Spring—1884.

NEW GOODS!

The attention of City and Country Buyers is respectfully called to our
DAILY ARRIVALS OF
SPRING GOODS
from Home and Foreign Manufacturers,
which, on inspection, will be found Cheaper than ever. Full lines throughout the House. Terms Liberal.
T. R. JONES & CO.

Old Banagher Whiskey,
Bottled Ale & Porter,
Scotch Whiskey, &c.

Arrived ex "Hibernian" from Liverpool:
6 qr. Casks Old Banagher Whiskey.
Also, ex "Eunomia" from Glasgow:
5 qr. casks WATSON'S OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY;
25 Cases, Quarts Irish Whiskey;
25 " Pints do do.
50 bbls. Bottled Ale and Porter, pints and quarts.
For sale low, in Bond or duty paid.
JOSEPH L. McCAFFERTY,
20 WATER STREET.

FAT Canso HERRING.
Received ex I. C. R.:
160 Bbls. Very Choice
Fat Canso Herring.
For sale at Bottom Rates.
BARBOUR BROS.

The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, May 10, 1884

Mr. Parnell's Speech at Drogheda.

Mr. Parnell'speech at the banquet given to him in Drogheda was one of the most note-worthy ever delivered by him, and has been the subject of favorable comment in all the leading Irish journals. He gave a brief but interesting review of the results of the agitation during the past four or five years, and then addressed himself particularly to a condemnation of the "nationalization of the land" scheme propounded by Henry George and supported by some dissatisfied members of the Irish party. His remarks on this head will be read with interest, as showing what is the settled policy of Mr. Parnell and his followers, who are the great overwhelming mass of the people of Ireland, on the question of dealing with this matter. Mr. Parnell said:—

It is necessary for us to take advantage of this occasion to warn you against elements of future difficulty—elements of possible future difficulty, and possibilities of grave disunion in our ranks, which may be obviated by my timely declaration. I refer to the project termed the nationalization of land, and in dealing with this question I don't wish to intrude upon you anything of a personal character. I prefer, as I have always done in public life and history, to deal with principles and not with men. I have read for you the two planks of the platform of the Land League—the destruction of rack rents and of landlord oppression and evictions, of the facilitation of the occupying ownership by the tiller of the soil. Well, unmindful of this fact, we have been recently informed upon distinguished authority at a meeting in Dublin that we have been false to the spirit of the Land League; that we are unmindful of its principles, because we refused to desert that which has been our programme up to the present moment, and to follow this new craze. Ownership of land by anybody, we are told, is theft—whether that anybody be landlord or tenant it is equally a crime and a robbery, and because we refuse to agree with this sweeping assertion we are condemned as slack and as yielding basely to the present Coercion Act. The desire to acquire land is everywhere one of the strongest instincts of human nature, and that instinct is never stronger and never more developed than in a country such as Ireland, where land is limited and those who desire to acquire it are numerous in number. I submit further that this desire to acquire landed property, and the further desire to be released from the crushing impositions of rackrents was the very basis and foundation of the movement of the National League, and that without it, although not solely owing to it, they never could have progressed or been successful. As reasonably might they have supposed that they could have persuaded the poor man that it was with him a crime to endeavor to hope for the ownership of the holding he tilled. No more absurd or preposterous proposition was ever made to a people than, after having declared on a thousand platforms by a million of voices that the tenant should be owner of his holding; that after this declaration had been agreed to by a million of our countrymen in England, America and Australia; after having with unexampled success proceeded forward on these lines for five years, we should quietly turn round, retrace our steps to the starting post, and commence anew a movement which should be wanting in every element and prospect of success; and of the successful working of which even its supporters could not afford us any single example.

Sir, I say possible disunion might arise out of this new movement, this new policy and programme. I don't think it is at all likely that there may be a design to forge out of the newly enfranchised artizans and working men of the towns and cities of Ireland a sort of battering ram to propel against the tenant-farmers; but I am confident that if any such design of that kind exists there is far too much patriotism among the artizans and working men of Ireland to allow our movement to be stranded, and that the artizan or factory hand would prefer to see his own interest sink to the dust rather than that he should for a single moment paralyze the force and the strength of his country. Now, sir, this doctrine is even in the eyes of its most ardent supporters so utterly devoid of any hope of success, so entirely destitute of any attraction, that it is necessary to invest it with something which does not exclusively belong to it, and the cry of "No compensation to the landlords" has been raised. Now, sir, I think I can more particularly speak on this matter because I have been entirely consistent upon it from the beginning. I have neither advanced nor receded from the position which I took up in 1879. It was a position which I thought you would be able to carry, and which in all probability you will be able to carry.

Upon every platform in this country or in America I laid down the principle of purchase at a fair and reasonable and what people in those days would have considered a low price. I said in New York in 1879 when I landed there what I say to you to-night—that you must either pay for the land or fight for it. There is no use in thinking you can get it for nothing by talking about it on any number of platforms—you must either pay for it or fight for it. And in 1879 the Land League deliberately adopted the principle of payment as being most likely to be the cheapest in the long run, and possibly the most successful. I admit, as I admitted then, that the amount to be paid was a matter for considerable discussion and arrangement and negotiation, and even agitation. Constitutional agitation and organization can do a great deal to whittle down the price that the landlord asks for his land, but it must be paid for unless you adopt the other alternative, which I say nothing about. We are told of some great wave of English democracy which is now to come over here to poor Ireland and assist the Irish democracy. Well, I do not believe in English Democracy. The poor Irish democracy will have, I fear, to rely on themselves in the future, as they have had to do up to the present moment. I have not seen any evidence of this movement which has started in England. The hard question of Ireland must be settled by the Irish people at home, by their own exertions, and by the exertions of the men whom they depend upon in the House of Commons, if it is to be settled at all. Now, sir, there is another point. I have explained to you that I believe this new movement is hopeless and one impossible of success. It possibly may tend to disunion in our ranks; but I have another and greater reason which has always influenced me in my action upon the land question. In my judgment the Irish land question, if it is to be settled by constitutional means, will have to be settled before the National question can be settled by constitutional means. I do not express any opinion as to whether either of these questions is likely to be or can be settled by constitutional means, but my proposition is this—that the Irish Land Question must be settled before the National question if constitutional measures are adopted. And why is this? Carry your mind back to the history of two great national movements since the Union—the history of the Repeal agitation, and the history of the Home Rule agitation. Both of those movements proceeded on the basis of an attempt to conciliate the landlords, and that attempt proved equally futile in each case.

The landlords of Ireland will have to be got rid of before we can hope to unite North and South, Catholic and Protestant, in such a way as to present our demands for National self-government constitutionally in an over-whelming fashion in the English Parliament. As long as you have owners of land *et hoc genus omne*—men like Lord Crinchton—deluding their unfortunate countrymen into the belief that the size and the weight of the landlord person—such as they—is a vital necessity in order to maintain the freedom of the Protestant religion in Ireland, you cannot do this. That has been the principle upon which we have proceeded. We appeared to lay aside all reference to the Home Rule question—in the last four years the word was never used; we appeared to have simply turned ourselves into so many land reformers, and that was made the occasion for complaint and carping against us more than once. Well, sir, why did we do this? Because I believe that if this Irish land question was once definitely settled upon a certain sure foundation, and upon an immovable one, and it is very far from being so—very far from being so settled at present—there should be no class interest in Ireland of sufficient strength capable of offering an obstacle to the triumphant march of our people towards national self-government. And we have proceeded upon that assumption. No, sir, I don't mean to say that the price of land has touched bottom in Ireland as yet, or anything like it, but I do ask the people of Ireland as rational beings, not to be turned aside from the idea they have followed, and followed successfully, for the years of the Land League agitation—not to be turned aside to the pursuit of a will-o'-the-wisp which is an impossibility, and which may lead to serious disunion, and which undoubtedly will postpone the settlement of the land question, and make the heart grow sick regarding the probability of the restoration of an Irish Parliament.

I would ask the tenant farmers of Ireland to turn to another part of my subject, and to consider how they are likely to be affected when the laborers obtain the vote. I would ask each tenant farmer to reflect whether he has altogether treated his laborers as he thinks he would like to have treated them if he knew they were going to be entitled to equal constitutional power with himself. I believe the tenant farmers to be a very important class. Upon their courage, probity, and patriotism much of the future of Ireland depends. Recollect this—in a very short time these laborers, whom some of you show you think so little of, will have equal rights with yourselves—their votes will reckon just as much as yours in the ballot box, and now is the time, before they have a right to your consideration, now is the time for you to refrain from obstructing that important measure, the Laborers' Act. I think it would not be to your interest or to the cause of Ireland that this important though long-suffering and badly treated class should be further neglected.

Now, let me ask you another question. A great movement for a revival of home industry originated a year or two ago in Ireland. How are you supporting that movement at the present moment? How many of you in any of your occupations wear some article of Irish manufacture? How many of you show a practical desire to restort Irish manufacture? What have each of you done to provide employment in the mills at home? This is a matter which should be always present to our mind. We may have to pay a little more for Blarney and Navan Tweed, but its wear will abundantly recompense us in the end. It is possible for us, whether man or woman or child, to do something to afford employment to Irishmen or Irishwomen at home, and I would entreat of you to consider that in the absence of a Parliament such as that which is enjoyed in Australia, and endowed with a power to protect native manufacturers, it is in our hopes that a very little self-sacrifice to-day will restore the ancient fame of Ireland as a manufacturing nation. The political situation is, undoubtedly, full of encouragement and of hope. We have a people who in the face of every discouragement and disadvantage have gradually forced their way up until their attitude has come to be regarded by both friend and foe alike as sound. Their position is impregnable. If you have progressed with a limited suffrage, and in the face of the worst Coercion Acts ever inflicted upon a country, what will you not do when coercion has been blotted out, and when you have the security which will enable you to press on for the liberty and security of our country?

The settlement of the Laval question which has agitated the Province of Quebec for some years seems now at hand. It was partly to settle this difficulty that Mgr. Conroy was sent to this country, but, as will be remembered his decision was in favor of the right of Laval, based upon the strength of the old guarantee, given at the time of its foundation, that it should be the only Catholic University in the Province of Quebec until such time as it should become a self-supporting institution. This time had not arrived when Mgr. Conroy was investigating the question, and has not yet arrived. Therefore, in virtue of this guarantee, Mgr. Conroy very justly, it seems, decided that it would be an infringement of the rights of Laval to permit the establishment of a new university; adding, however, we believe, that the University should be obliged to establish *succursales* of the faculties of Law and Medicine in the city of Montreal, in order not to deprive that city with its immense Catholic population of university privileges. The Laval authorities immediately carried out the ordinance of Mgr. Conroy and established its Montreal branches as required. This decision, it must be remarked, was intended to be final, and would have been so, but for the unworthy motives which seem to have caused certain jealous or ambitious parties to resuscitate the question, thereby casting doubt upon the impartiality, or at least upon the justice of the decision of the late Apostolic Delegate. These parties immediately called into requisition all the resources which envy and ill-will could suggest to them, and have never ceased to discredit and cry down the Laval branches in Montreal. They have even gone so far as to declare the Laval University to be a hotbed of Radicalism and Infidelity, making this hypocritical use of their religion, and after the manner of the Pharisees, loudly proclaiming that religion was menaced, etc., etc., by the establishment of Laval, and even attacking the Archbishop of Quebec in bitter terms, accusing him of crimes of which they knew him to be innocent, in order the better to conceal their own wicked purposes, and under a cloak of religious zeal to excite public feeling against an institution they hate from pure envy. They were not satisfied with all this; they further charged Laval authorities and professors with teaching the condemned doctrine of Gallicanism, and with themselves being members of secret societies. Hence Goldwin Smith's statement in *The Week* of April 10th that those who favored the cause of Laval and the Archbishop of Quebec were Gallicans. He gave the name on the authority of their opponents, without in all probability being sensible of the gravity of the charge he made—that of heresy. Seeing that all these attempts did not excite sufficient sympathy with their cause the opponents of Laval carried their blind hatred further. They endeavored to make the question one of locality; they told the people of Montreal that the leading Catholic city of Canada was defrauded of it just rights in being refused a university of its own; that it was a question which concerned the honor of Montreal, and that it was not just that Quebec should have the preference in this important matter. By these appeals they succeeded in arousing some enthusiasm, and it is proverbial that the moment you excite prejudice of affection you can pass off almost any calumny as truth: the opponents of Laval knew this and reiterated the old charges of Liberalism, Gallicanism, and Freemasonry—charges which never would have obtained credence from the intelligent people until the prejudice of locality was aroused, but which were now too readily believed. In fine the whole question was again opened, thanks to the bitter, rancorous spirit which animated Laval's opponents, and to their insatiable ambition—for this seems to have been at the bottom of the whole trouble. Those who had excited this new quarrel, constantly placed every obstacle in the way of Laval, and succeeded but too well in injuring that institution. A difficulty between the Laval and Victoria faculties was made the pretext of a new appeal to Rome and resulted in the commission of Mgr. Smeulders, the present delegate. Meantime Laval has been so weakened by the bitter hostility of its enemies that it has been forced to close its Faculties of Law and Medicine both at Quebec and Montreal. These enemies have taken a malicious pleasure in this misfortune of Laval, and show the true spirit which inspired their action throughout to have been one of envy and jealousy. It is now rumored that Mgr. Smeulders willl soon give his decision, revoking that of Mgr. Conroy and declaring against Laval. It is said, however, that undue influences and misrepresentation have led to this decision, and that an attempt will be made to appeal once more to Rome. These, however are yet but rumors. It is sincerely to be desired that an end may be put to this scandalous quarrel, which had its origin in the envy, jealousy, and we may add, fanaticism of certain *soi-disant* Catholics who hypocritically wish to make of their religion a mere tool to forward their political schemes. They have too long played upon the credulity of a large number of their fellow countrymen in this way. The secret of their bitter animosity against Laval seems to be that the Laval authorities refused to submit to their wishes and declined making Laval a hot-bed of Toryism.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LONDON, May 3.—Mr. Shaw, leader of the moderate Home Rule opposition to Parnell, furnishes reasons for opposing Parnell. He said: "I oppose Parnell's opposition to the Government's plans for the relief of the Irish peasantry from their land troubles because I believe in this policy. The Government is as nearly right as it can afford just now to be, and Parnelliam is entirely wrong. I cordially approve of Parnell in his support of the franchise bill. Moderate Home Rulers, or the most of them, oppose enlarging the Irish vote, and the success of the franchise bill, in my opinion, will almost annihilate the moderate Home Rule party in Ireland, by replacing its representatives in the Commons with Nationalists. Still, justice demands that the genuine decree of the Irish people should be heeded, and hence I am in favor of the enlargement of the Irish franchise. But I will oppose, with all my power, Parnell's interference with Government's Irish land policy. Parnell's policy seems to imply that the home rule agitation is so successful that the Irish landlords, unless assisted by the Government, would part with their lands for less compensation than the Government proposes to decide fair. Now the valuation proposed by the Government is generally so far below that of the landlords that Parnell's idea seems chimerical. I have the most positive knowledge that the Government will announce within the next fortnight a new and important proposal for the extension of the Irish peasant land proprietorship. In this Mr. Gladstone will name two leading Irishmen who will be asked to serve on the commission to be created for carrying out the plan. This plan will place at the disposal of the commission £5,000,000 sterling, to be lent out in small sums at a low interest and on long terms to Irish peasants who desire to purchase their present holdings at the official valuation, which the Government will force as low as possible. This is wonderful liberality, and the step, if carried out, will do more to place Ireland in the hands of the Irish and secure genuine home rule in Ireland than all the political fuss which any number of the leagues could make in a century."

LONDON, May 2.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says: "A baker's house at Hagan was blown up to-day with dynamite. The motive of the outrage is unknown, but, taken in connexion with similar outrages in the same region, it shows that the preaching of Johann Most and O'Donovan Rossa is beginning to result seriously."

BIRMINGHAM, May 2.—MacDonald, the publican reported arrested yesterday, admits that he was connected with the Irish Republican Brotherhood prior to 1875, but denies that he has been connected with the brotherhood since.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 2.—The astounding discovery has been made that the mails which left Victoria, March 21st and 24 for the east and Europe never reached their destination. The pecuniary loss will be heavy. Last December two mails from Canada and England for Victoria via Northern Pacific were stolen.

PARIS, May 2.—Upon the assembling of the Chamber of Deputies, Vice Admiral Peyron, Minister of Marine and Colonies, will submit a bill for an additional credit of 40,000,000 francs to defray the expense of the Tonquin expedition.

LONDON, May 3.—The *Times* says: The country will find an expression of its opinion of the conduct of the Government in Sir Michael Hicks Beach's motion. There has been reluctance formerly to censure the ministry's equivocation, vacillation and lethargy, but it is high time to use plain words. The Egyptian correspondence confirms the unfavorable views of the ministerial policy and must produce a general sense of shame and confusion.

CAIRO, May 4.—Fresh reports of the surrender of Berber are in circulation here.

Majors Kitcheneer and Rundle and Colonel Wortley, attached to the Egyptian army, have been ordered to ascend the Nile in a steamer on the 9th inst., for the purpose of making a reconnaissance.

An Egyptian soldier has been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude for inciting black troops to mutiny. When asked the meaning of his conduct he replied that he was compelled to spread dissension and excite revolt. All efforts to make him divulge further are without avail.

WATERTOWN, N. Y. May 4.—The boiler of the Whitney marble works at Convernew, St. Lawrence Co., exploded this morning, killing five men instantly and injuring two others. The steam had just been made after the boiler had been repaired. The building is a total wreck.

VIENNA, May 4.—The *Tagblatt's* Warsaw correspondent says that, owing to the discovery in Moscow of a plot there to assassinate the Czar, the festivities designed in honor of the coming of age of the Czarevitch will be held at St. Petersburg.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The greatest six-day go-as-you-please pedestrian contest known in the history of that class of sport ended at 8.35 this evening, when the contest was abandoned to Fitzgerald, who had then covered 610 miles, with so great a lead that the victory was assured. Perhaps 20,000 people were in attendance at Madison Square Garden during the afternoon and evening, when the excitement over the contest, which had been increasing daily, induced by the closeness between the two leading walkers, was at fever heat. All of the contestants showed signs of exhaustion early in the day, although seven of them plodded along determinedly to the end. Fitzgerald scored his 600th mile at 5 25 p. m. and Rowell followed with 600 to his credit at 6.53 p. m., the former leading by 8 miles. At 8.35 the referee called all contestants to a halt, and Rowell was asked if he desired to finish the remaining few hours stipulated by the agreement, but he, as well as all others, was willing to stop with the score where it then was. Rowell was very stiff during the latter part of the evening and one ankle was much swollen and very painful. He was obliged to limp around the track during the last few hours. Fitzgerald was badly used up at the finish. At times he staggered and could scarcely be compelled to move, but would regain fresh spirit when told that Rowell was pulling up on him, and would again set out with his awkard but speedy lope. Panchot was probably in better condition at the finish than any of the other contestants. Herty and Noremac were sick looking indeed by the time the contest was settled and Elson, who had struggled hard to save being distanced, looked badly. Vint was in fair condition.

The score of those who kept in the contest to the finish is as follows:—

Fitzgerald, 610 miles; Rowell, 602 miles; Panchot, 566 miles; Noremac, 543 miles; Herty, 539 miles; Vint, 530 miles; Elson, 525 miles.

The receipts during the contest approximate $40,000. and the expenses were probably $17,000. According to the articles of agreement apportioning the stakes and gate receipts, according to the record at the finish, Fitzgerald will get about $12,000; Rowell, $5,000; Panchot, $3,000; Noremac, $2,000; Herty, $1,000; Vint, $800; Elson, $600. Both Fitzgerald and Rowell beat the record which was made by Haisel in 1882—of 600 miles.

NEW YORK, May 4.—It is generally believed that the stmr. State of Florada, which sailed from Glasgow on April 12, has met with a disaster and been lost at sea. The captain of the stmr. Devon, which has arrived at Liverpool, reports having picked up two of the lifeboats of the State of Florada in midocean. The stmr. City of Rome also reports having been signalled by a sailing vessel that the latter had saved the crew of the City of Florida. There are no particulars. It is thought by some that the vessel may have wrecked by icebergs or in field ice. A rumor that dynamiters had blown the vessel up is ridiculed and discredited. She was a staunch vessel. It is not known whether any of the passengers were saved. She carried 34 cabin and 50 steerage passengers, 80 officers and crew.

GLASGOW, May 3.—The underwriters will lose $30,000 if the stmr. State of Florida should prove to be lost. The ship which signalled the City of Rome was a full rigged vessel of English build, but displayed no national flag. After setting the signals she proceeded eastward slowly. Five other sailing vessels were sighted at the same time.

ASHLAND, Pa., May 4.—The danger from forest fires is now believed to be over. Four farmhouses, with outbuildings and stock, were destroyed. An old man named Westhoffer, living near here, is missing, and it is supposed he perished in the flames, as his house was burned. From 45 to 50 square miles of timber land were burned. The damage to property in the entire burnt district is estimated at $112,000.

The Boneless Man.

FLATTENED OUT LIKE A PANCAKE—ROLLED UP LIKE A CARPET.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times Star* in the hills of Kentucky hunting moonshiners writes:—

Two days after leaving Barbourville I spent the night in the cabin of a poor farmer among the hills, and during a social family conversation, in which I participated, after supper, some one incidentally spoke of Hector Davis, "the man without bones." I immediately asked what was meant by the expression, when my host explained that Hector Davis was one of their "neighbors," living some three miles farther on among the mountains, and that he actually had not a bone in his body. As I expressed some skepticism, he volunteered to show me over to Hector's the next morning. We knocked at the door of the Davis cabin about nine o'clock next day, and the first thing that struck my attention upon entering was a middle aged man sitting bolt upright and supported by a rude and peculiarly shaped frame work. He was introduced to me as Hector Davis. I at once entered into conversation with him, and discovered him to be a man of fair intelligence, and eager to tell all about himself, in a voice that was as strong as my own. I grasped his hand upon first entering, but his fingers all rolled up together like a cabbage leaf in a mushy sort of way that made me glad to let go of them. Taking hold of his limbs they yielded to the pressure until they were flattened out to twice their proper width. The only indications of bone was in his skull, which, while pliable almost as shoe leather, still offered a kind of protection to the poor fellow's brain. His neck was limber as a dish-cloth, and when his head was released from its support, which was something in the shape of a similar contrivance used in photograph galleries, it rolled helplessly about upon his shoulders like a foot-ball. His arms dropped at his side, but with the aid of the muscle he was enabled to partly raise the forearm, although the hand curled over limply, and gave the whole a sort of zigzag shape. He shuffled off his slipper and requested me to step on his foot. I did so, and it at once spread itself out until it looked as if a railroad train had passed over it. It slowly resumed its natural shape, but it was fully a half hour before he was able to get the foot in his slipper again. "Perhaps you would like to tie my leg in a knot?" he suggested. I found no difficulty in performing this feat, while my friend accomplished the same with the other leg, and after we had also tied knots in both his arms he presented a very knotty problem, indeed, and one that would have set a professional contortionist crazy. When he had unravelled all the knots and straightened his limbs again, he requested us to lift him gently from his frame-work and place him on the floor. This we found no easy task, for his body slipped about in our arms like an eel, and it was only by securing a firm grip upon his clothing that we managed to keep him from falling. We finally succeeded in straightening him out upon the floor, and then my friend, who seemed to thoroughly understand the boneless man's programme, seized a barrel standing near, and which I afterwards learned contained turnips, and swiftly upending it, at once proceeded to roll it over the prostrate Davis, from his toes up to his chin, and back again to his toes. The only manifestation of pain he made was when the barrel passed over his heart and lungs, but it left him in a horrible shape. I can only describe it by comparing it to that of a man made of mud, and then thrown up and flattened against a wall. But I had no time to contemplate his flatness, as he almost immediately called to us in a rather weak voice to "roll him up." This we proceeded to do by doubling his head over his chest and then continuing "to roll him up" as you would a carpet until we came to his feet, and he formed a perfect cylinder about as large as a half barrel. A voice feebly piped from the centre of the cylinder for us to unroll him, and we soon had him once more spread out over the floor. While his body was assuming its former shape I learned from his old, spectacled mother who had sat during all these proceedings, knitting in her rocking chair, that Hector, who was 40 years old, had always enjoyed excellent health, and provided well for her until the beginning of this peculiar affliction two years ago. He first observed a softening of the bones of the toes, and this rapidly spread to all parts of his anatomy, although, beyond making him helpless, he never experienced any inconvenienced from it. All his vital organs performed all their functions properly, and she believed he would live to a good old age. She had a younger son, then in the field at work who assisted her in handling him, and altogether they got along quite comfortably. She did not know what the doctors might think of Hector, as she "had not seen a doctor up in them thar hills for nigh onto twenty year."

WENDELL PHILLIPS.—The following is from George William Curtis's oration on Wendell Phillips at the Tremont Temple, Boston:—

He faced his audience with a tranquil mien and a beaming aspect that was never dimmed. He spoke, and in the measured cadence of his quiet voice there was intense feeling, but no declamation, no passionate appeal, no superficial and feigned emotion. It was simply colloquy—a gentleman conversing. Unconsciously and surely the ear and heart were charmed. How was it done? Ah! how did Mozart do it, how Raphael? The secret of the rose's sweetness, of the bird's ecstacy, of the sunset's glory—that is the secret of genius and of eloquence. What was heard, what was seen, was the form of noble manhood, the courteous and self-possessed tone, the flow of modulated speech, sparkling with matchless richness of illustration, with apt allusion, and happy and historic parallel, with wit and pitiless invective, with melodious pathos, with stinging satire, with crackling epigram and limpid humor, like the bright ripples that play around the sure and steady prow of the resistless ship. Like an illuminated vase of roses, he glowed with concentrated and perfumed fire. The divine enegy of his conviction utterly possessed him, and his

Pure and eloquent blood
Spoke on his cheek, and so distinctly wrought,
That one might almost say his body thought.

Was it Pericles swaying the Athenian multitude? Was it Apoleo breathing the music of the morning from his lips? It was an American patriot, a modern son of liberty, with a soul as firm and as true as was ever consecrated to unselfish duty, pleading with the American conscience for the chained and speechless victims of American inhumanity.

"The location of the Garden of Eden" was the subject of a paper read by Rev. Dr. Warren at a recent meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in Boston. From an outline in the Boston correspondence of the *Journal and Messenger* we learn that he located Eden at the North Pole:—According to his theory, if the existence of the human race had begun at the North Pole, it would have been consistent with the ancient conceptions of the heavens and the realm of shades. The proofs confirmatory of this were to be found in scientific geogony, in climatology, in ethnic tradition, in paleontological botany, ethnology, and also in the thought of the Egyptian, Greek and other nations. He believed that from these and kindred sources a greater degree of certainty can be arrived at as to the location of the North Pole than is usual in any prehistoric investigations. At the North Pole less than one-fifth the time is spent in darkness, and more than four-fifths is light. Hence it is easy to believe this region to be the one referred to as the land of light and beauty. Such a land, before the Deluge, might well have been the abode of men of extraordinary strength and stature and longevity. He went on to say that the popular impression has ever been that the Far North was always a region of unendurable cold. Science, however, has shown that the earth is a gradually cooling body, and that it is conceivable on scientific reasons that the regions which first reached the temperature to sustain organic life were at the Pole, and consequently, the life of the race naturally began there. Astronomy shows that this region is more favored as regards light than any other. No more than two separate fortnights are passed in darkness, and these are relieved by the exceeding brightness of the stars and the radiance of the aurora-borealis. The exact length of the polar day is an unknown quantity, and can be determined only by observations on the spot. But whoever seeks a location for the terrestrial paradise, with respect to light and darkness and celestial scenery, must seek it at the Arctic Pole. Proofs were also indicated to verify the existence of the great continent around the North Pole before the Deluge, with a flora and fauna consistent with its being the cradle of the race.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S EXPERIENCES.—An eye-witness gives the following account of Mr. Bradlaugh's recent experiences at Bridgewater:—"Mr. Bradlaugh was announced to lecture on 'Perpetual Pensions,' which caused such a sensation in the town as is seldom seen here. He arrived at the appointed time, and was met by a howling crowd of roughs, who pelted him with a variety of missles during his journey from the station to the town hall. Stepping on the platform he was greated with a perfect shower of rotten eggs and oranges, red ochres and a number of similar articles. After several fruitless attempts to get a hearing, he advanced to the head of the platform, and in a stentorian voice offered a reward of £10 to any one who would give him the name of any person who had flung at him. His only answer was an egg, none too fresh, which was landed full in his face. Bradlaugh's patience was now exhausted, and he and his chairman decamped, leaving behind them in the hall a fearful stench. A free fight followed, the chairs being flung all over the place. Being cleared out of the hall the crowd repaired to the residence of the gentleman who had induced Mr. Bradlaugh to come here, and smashed all the windows in the front of the house. The town is now placarded with bills offering rewards of £20 and £25 for information enabling Mr. Bradlaugh to prosecute."