

THE IRISH TROUBLES.

"Truth" How to Govern Ireland.

Mr. Labouchere, in Truth, publishes the following article on Irish affairs, which he has always treated in a most generous spirit: "To me a most astounding show is presented by the generosity with which the leaders of the Irish national movement are treated in England. The one cry, 'Crush them, stamp them out.' Their crime is that they are using their best efforts to obtain for Ireland the privilege of controlling her own local affairs. I should be glad to know how long we should allow our local affairs to be controlled by Irishmen. But they are violating the law, it is said. Possibly. A considerable number of Poles have violated the law in Russia, and have been carried off to Siberia. To sympathize with them is accounted a virtue. Oh, but look at the outrages. No one can deplore them more than I do, but none has been brought home to the Leaguers. The organizers are clever men, and overt outrages would be most injurious to their scheme, which is based on passive resistance. 'Boycotting' has been practised by almost every class in Ireland. It is carried to its ultimate success. The more the Irish question is considered in all its bearings the more it is apparent that it has only two solutions. Either govern Ireland according to our views, or leave her to govern herself according to her own views, only stipulating that we are convinced that the imperial union is a geographical and political necessity. By coercion only can we attain the former. Our choice lies between coercion and concession. The present policy of the red-and-sugar-stick can and never ought to succeed. We, however, are seeking to make it quite certain of failure by flourishing the rod and carefully concealing the sugar in our pocket, declining to state whether the lump is large or small before we have used the rod. It is an unfortunate error to make coercion precede concession, for the organization of the Land League will be so strong before a coercion bill is passed that, without public meetings and without any threats, the system of 'exclusive trading' will become universal in Ireland. The tenants will refuse to pay their rents; if evicted by the police no one else will take their farms, and as soon as the police and military are withdrawn the evicted tenants will quickly return. If, therefore, the Irish hold together, they must in the end gain the day, for it is impossible to evict an entire nation." Truth then sketches the provisions of the Land Bill which I sent you two weeks ago. I learn that Mr. Parnell will obstruct the Coercion Bill by every possible means. I am convinced that this measure will pass the House of Lords rapidly, but that a remedial measure will have no such luck.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Mr. Parnell will not go to Dublin to be present at the conclusion of the Irish state trials.

Mr. Blennerhasset, member for Kerry, has completely severed his connection with the Home Rulers.

It is understood that one of the results of the conference between the naval and military commanders in Ireland is a request that a large number of steam launches and pinnacles be sent over for the purpose of watching the coast, and for the speedy transportation of police and troops.

DUBLIN, Jan. 20.—Mr. Dillon, counsel for the traversers, asked the jury to acquit Gordon and Boyton, and thus rejoice the greater Ireland beyond the seas. Mr. Sullivan, M.P., followed on behalf of Egan. He drew a picture of the harsh laws passed since the union, and of the suffering of the famine. Some of the audience wept. He called upon the jury to acquit the traversers, and thereby condemn the so-called Liberal Ministers, who had been hounded on by the London press. The court room was crowded.

Mr. Sullivan appealed to the jury not to incur the obloquy that Mr. Gladstone asked them to at a time when he was preparing measures of land reform to obtain for himself fresh glory and power. At the close of his speech the audience cheered loudly, and a lady threw a bouquet to Sullivan.

Mr. Heron, for the Crown, said the jury had to decide that Socialism should not obtain footing in Western Europe, and asserted that the traversers preached sedition and murder.

The court then adjourned.

The Rev. Mr. Condon, of Lisburn, has received several cases of rifles and ammunition for distribution among the Orangemen, who drill nightly in the Orange Hall.

THE CHINESE FRAUD.

Almond-Eyed Chinese Blackmailing their Celestial Brethren.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—For years the Chinese Six Companies here allowed no Chinaman to leave for China without a paper from one of the companies stating that he was clear from debt and paid his dues. The system was really a blackmailing arrangement, upon which the Six Companies thrived, as the companies had a contract with the Pacific Mail and Occidental Steamship Companies preventing any Chinaman sailing on their steamers without this document. At the last session of the Legislature a bill was passed making it a misdemeanor for any steamship company to refuse passage to any person who paid his fare. The law was taken advantage of by intelligent Chinamen, notwithstanding all kinds of intimidation to prevent their leaving without paying the companies' demands. Lately, however, the Six Companies have been successful in levying the tax on outgoing Chinamen, especially those from the interior. To counteract this the chief of police recently issued a circular in Chinese notifying intending passengers to China that they could go home by simply purchasing passage tickets, and the police could be depended upon to protect them from the companies. These notices have been posted in every Chinese camp on the coast. To-day it was discovered that the Six Companies had circulated a counter statement, declaring that any one attempting to leave without paying his dues would be arrested, and if he lost his money or baggage he would have only himself to blame. The Chinaman who printed the companies' circular has been arrested. The authorities are determined to break up the blackmailing practice.

HORRORS OF WAR.

Bloody Work Before the Besieged City of Geok-Tepe.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23.—Gen. Skobelev telegraphs that during the night of the 15th inst. the Russians carried the Tekke positions forty yards from the wall of the fortress. The Tekkes made desperate efforts to recover them, but failed. On the evening of the 16th the entire force of Tekkes assaulted the Russian centre and left, and desperate fighting ensued along nearly the whole line. The Tekkes were finally repulsed with great slaughter, and pursued over the ramparts of their own works. The Russian loss was 13 killed and 82 wounded. The Russians continue sapping and entrenching, but operations are difficult, because the enemy outnumber them ten to one. The head of the sap is within thirty-four yards of the wall. On the 17th the Russians lost 4 killed and 18 wounded by sharpshooters.

It is rumored that 30,000 Tekkes, from Merv, are advancing to the relief of Geok-Tepe with a battery of artillery. The Golos regards the reinforcement of Gen. Skobelev as absolutely necessary.

WAR OF RACES.

The Bloody Culmination of a Five Years' Feud Between Black and White.

AUGUSTA, Ark., Jan. 23.—There has been a feud for the past five years between a number of whites and negroes at the White Church settlement. A row on Friday morning resulted in the wounding of two negroes and three whites. On Friday night Alfred Wright (colored) was fatally shot at his cabin. Shortly after Charles Johnson, a wealthy planter, was shot and badly wounded by four negroes, who came to his house. Dr. Dale, on his way to attend Johnson, with two of the latter's employees, was fired upon by men in ambush. Dale was mortally and the others seriously wounded. George Tenn, a school teacher, is reported killed on the same night. It is thought that the trouble is not ended.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.

Disastrous Melee over the Belle of a Surprise Party.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A terrible scene took place at a surprise party in Adelaide township a few nights ago. A number of young people called at the residence of Mr. John Hannah, who was about to remove to Petrolia, to celebrate the occasion. Two of the young men became rivals for the attentions of a young lady. She treated them both equally and affairs went on all right until one of the young men began to sing a song. In the midst of his singing he noticed that the young lady was chatting with his rival. He suddenly stopped, grew deathly pale, and rushing across the room, raised a chair and broke it over the head of his hated opponent. A free fight ensued, in the course of which the furniture was nearly all broken in pieces, and in endeavoring to restore order and eject the rioters the host, Mr. Hannah, had his leg broken.

SHOCKING RAILWAY ACCIDENT

Four Postal Clerks Fatally Burned Among the Ruins of a Smash-up on the Erie Railway.

BINGHAMPTON, Jan. 23.—The Atlantic express train east bound on the Erie railroad was thrown from the track this morning west of Tioga station, on the Susquehanna division, by the breaking of a driving axle on the engine. The tender of the engine, the postal car and two baggage cars were burned, with their contents, excepting a portion of the baggage, which was saved. Postal clerks Joseph Redinger, S. Ingram and Fox and messenger Brewer, of the United States Express Company, were burned almost unrecognizable. Two day coaches left the track and were burned. The passengers escaped with slight injury. The baggage master was severely injured.

HOTEL DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Narrow Escape of the Inmates.

ALLANDALE, Ont., Jan. 21.—This morning about 2 o'clock the Railroad Hotel, kept by Wm. Boon, was burned to the ground, the inmates barely escaping with their lives. A man named Wm. Craig jumped from the second story. He was only slightly injured. The insurance on the hotel is \$1,100; loss on furniture, etc., \$800. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The Census Commissioners.

The chief census commissioners for the Dominion of Canada have been assembled in the city of Ottawa for the purpose of learning the nature of their official duties. The following is a complete and accurate list of the commissioners: J. J. Hawkins, Brantford; Richard Hunt, Summerside, P.E.I.; G. Johnson, Halifax; T. B. Harrington, St. John, N.B.; C. A. Bailey, Eaton, Que.; J. Blackburn, London; Dr. Caniff, Toronto; Dr. Beatty, Cobourg; Thos. Spence, St. Boniface; W. Hespeler, Winnipeg; Elzezer Gerin, Three Rivers; J. A. Carlebois, Quebec; L. O. Tailleon, Montreal. It will be seen that four commissioners are appointed for Ontario, three for Quebec, and one each for the remaining provinces.

KILLED BY TOO MUCH LIQUOR.—The quantity of alcoholic liquor that is sufficient to kill, if taken at a single draught, is being determined satisfactorily by actual experiment. The other day an aged colored man in Texas drank three pints of whiskey and fell dead. A German paper now tells of a woman who has made a similar experiment in a tavern in the village of Wirwitz, near Breslau, where she and her husband, being engaged jointly as travelling vendors of lampblack—a business that is a recognized specialty in Germany—had put up for the night. The feat was occasioned by a boast made by her in the course of conversation with a number of tavern loungers that she could drink a pint of brandy at a single draught if any one of her hearers had the ability to pay for it. The offer was taken up, and she stowed the brandy away without winking. Then, however, she sat down and covered her face with her hands, and when, after some time, her husband, becoming alarmed, tried to arouse her it was discovered that she was dead.

A FEARFUL REVELATION.

Alleged Body-Snatcher and Murderer Arrested at Clifton.

CLIFTON, Jan. 23.—Some two months ago a suspicious-looking and strangely-acting man came to this town, and the police took note of him. Shortly after his arrival the paragraph at the end of this despatch appeared in the daily papers. The police then suspected that the stranger was Dr. Thomas Aust, and at once arranged to get a description of that individual, in the meantime keeping a close watch upon their man. On Saturday they received a full description of Aust from the city magistrate of Petersburg, in Pike county, Indiana, and upon the strength of it arrested their man at once. He gave his name as Fred. Gibson, but the description is unmistakable, even to a scar on his lip. He had a heavy beard when he arrived here, but had it clean shaved off shortly afterwards. When arrested he had on his person a five-shooter revolver, fully charged, and a quantity of strychnine and some laudanum. He has every appearance of being a desperate character, and was not allowed any opportunity to use his firearms or have recourse to his drugs after his arrest. Chief McDougald and Thos. K. Wynn, of the Ontario police, have had the matter in hand, and made the arrest at noon to-day. They deserve much credit for the quiet and effective manner in which the whole matter has been managed. The following paragraph clipped from a Cincinnati daily paper of the 28th December gives a brief sketch of the life he has been leading: "The particulars of a most shocking crime, the work of two physicians, have just been made public in Pike county, Indiana, in a singular manner. A few years ago a beautiful lady named Eads, residing between Winslow and Augusta, died very suddenly of heart disease, and was buried in the graveyard near Winslow. A few days ago the family of this young lady received an anonymous letter postmarked Pikeville, Pike county, and were horrified by the statement it contained—that the body of Miss Eads had been resurrected by Drs. Joseph and Thomas Aust, of Winslow, and two others, whose names were given. The jewelry that had been buried with the body was thrown into the Potaka River, the grave clothes burned, the body dissected in a barn near Winslow, and the bones set up in a skeleton form, were at the time of writing standing in the office of Dr. Thos. Aust, in Winslow. The relatives of the dead girl lost no time in investigating the charges contained in the letter, and going to the cemetery opened the grave in which their loved one had been buried. They found in it only the coffin and the pillow on which the dead girl's head had rested. They hastened to Winslow and took the skeleton from the office of Dr. Thomas Aust, where they had often seen it without once suspecting that it was that of their lost one. Nothing that has occurred in that county for many years has caused so much and intense excitement. The investigation will be pushed, and if the other parties implicated with the Austs in the robbery are found guilty it will go hard with them. The Austs are bad men. Dr. Joseph Aust is dead. Dr. Thomas Aust is a fugitive from justice for the cold-blooded murder of his brother-in-law, James Humphrey, only a short time ago."

The Night of the Holy Fire.

(St. James' Gazette, January 13.)

A correspondent in Ireland who reports are very deserving of attention writes to us that at about 9 o'clock on the last night of the old year a large portion of the counties of Galway and Mayo were suddenly ablaze with torches formed roughly of sheaves of straw. It was not a quarter of an hour from the time that the first torch was observed before the country to the horizon was all alight. Loud shouts were heard, horns and whistles were blown, cans were beaten and the inhabitants seemed to have become demented. Country houses were hastily closed up and secured; the police prepared in their barracks for the defence, and everybody outside the Land League made certain that the dreaded moment had come. The lights and the noises subsided about 11 o'clock and the night passed over with no more than the usual number of outrages. The country people affect to be ignorant of the cause of the illumination; some said it was to celebrate the liberation of Parnell, but the facts of the trial are well known in every hamlet and such a reason could not hold water. There is no custom of the kind on New Year's eve. The question asked on every side in Ireland is, we hear, was it a pre-concerted practice in signalling? or was it an experiment? A few nights before the Fenian rising something of the same kind was observed in several parts of the country, and many well affected people are of opinion that the incident portends no good. In the winter of 1832 the country was observed one night to be full of flashing lights in every direction. Men were frantically running with lighted sods of turf in their hands, with which they rushed from one house to another. The origin of the phenomenon was never clearly traced, but it is supposed to have been a man appearing at a house and leaving a lighted sod of turf, at the same time giving directions that the house owner should rub it to seven other sods, which he was to leave to seven houses that had not before received them. This was to be done on pain of eternal perdition. That night almost every Catholic house in Ireland was visited, and many died from the exertion of getting rid of their seven sods of turf. It is supposed that it was an experiment to see in how short a time communication might be effected on an emergency, from different centres of activity, acting simultaneously. It was called "the night of the holy fire." In Ireland no sign ought to be neglected. In 1867 the police were still in their country barracks when the day of the rising came, although orders had been issued for their concentration in the event of the near prospect of what was known must come.

The revolution in Ireland is comprehensive. A meeting has been held in Belfast and a company formed for the purpose of "introducing hansom cabs, brougham cabs and landauns," and superseding the "old Orish jantin' kyar."

A party answering the description of the missing man, J. B. Sage, has been found near Chicago. The Brantford chief of police went west yesterday with the hope of finding the missing man.

TERRIBLE STORM.

Extraordinary Wind, Snow and Rain Storms.

LONDON STREETS FLOODED.

Great Destruction of Life and Property.

CASUALTIES BY LAND AND SEA.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The scenes to which the storm has given rise are simply indescribable. The Thames has flooded the Houses of Parliament. Many members were unable to reach Parliament, so there was an exceedingly slim attendance. When the Speaker of the Commons wanted to open the session there were so few members in their seats that the House narrowly escaped being adjourned for a day, and thus losing time which, in the present stress of public affairs, is very precious. Mr. Biggar averted the peril by sending cabs for his colleagues, thus securing a quorum. The Thames has risen on the Surrey or southern side to the height of ten feet, flooding the entire district. Houses have been invaded by the water to such an extent that they are uninhabitable, and hundreds of people have been made homeless. Great damage has been done to the poorer sort of houses. There is danger of some being totally destroyed, or so badly injured as to make them unfit to live in. People are taking refuge on the roofs, and are momentarily in terror lest their lives become a prey to the water. All the exertions made in the midst of the storm are not adequate to relieve the distress which prevails. The record of casualties cannot fail to be fearful. It is probable that a great many will be found to have been drowned. The Brighton express has been snowed up. Reports are current of the stoppage of trains in all directions. The snow continues to fall in unabated volume, and the dread of increasing calamities is universal. It has blocked the roads everywhere, and all the telegraph lines are broken, the wires being snapped asunder or borne down by the weight of the snow. Vessels are cast ashore in rapid succession. Trade is absolutely suspended, and business is at a standstill. The absence of special means to relieve the distress, and the inadequacy of the ordinary measures, causes the utmost consternation.

An unprecedented hurricane and snow storm has visited this city, and has extended throughout a great portion of the kingdom. The extent of the damage to property and interruption caused to business can scarcely be estimated. The railways leading from London are snowed up, and the passage of trains has been made impossible. None of the facilities so common in America for clearing tracks of snow are known here, and the only method of making a way for a train is the employment of gangs of men to shovel the snow. The aspect of London to-day is amazing. Vehicular traffic is entirely abandoned. Omnibuses and cabs have ceased attempting to run. The only method of transportation is by the underground railroad and the elevated road on the Surrey side of the river. At the stations of the underground railroad immense crowds are endeavoring to force their way into the cars, which are packed, despite the company's regulations, far beyond their safe capacity. The tide on the Thames is the highest ever known. The docks, Blackfriars Bridge, Lambeth and the southern districts of London, on the Surrey side, are overflowing from the violence of the gales. Telegrams from the provincial towns along the sea coast report numerous disasters to shipping and to property along the shore. Travellers arriving had to stay at the nearest hotels. The theatres are deserted. At Her Majesty's, which is occupied by the Haverley's, scarcely one hundred persons were present, but four persons occupying the stalls. Booth at the Princess' made his first appearance as Iago before a scanty audience. Between 10 and 11 to-night the only vehicle seen on Fleetstreet was a solitary hansom with an extra horse mounted to draw a single occupant. A curious silence prevails. The recent frosts having frozen the water pipes, the unusual sight is seen on the streets of water being offered for sale to supply Londoners with breakfast and tea. At noon the centre of the depression was at Brest, the pressure being 29.01 inches. In northern France the soldiers were called out to clear the lines.

The safety is announced of the crew of the lifeboat capsized yesterday in attempting to rescue the crews of the vessels ashore off Harwich harbor.

The mails from New York by the steamship Baltic, which reached Liverpool at 8 o'clock on Monday morning, have just been delivered in London.

Numerous wrecks attended with loss of life are reported around the coast. In several instances on the east coast the storm was so violent that it was impossible to help the shipwrecked crews. The severe weather continues but the gales are now abated.

CARDIFF, Jan. 19.—Seventeen vessels are ashore near here. It is feared they may go to pieces. Some of the crews have left the vessels.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The whole country is suffering more severely than can be imagined from the really Arctic weather of the past week. Although communication between most of the great towns has by this time been reopened, many hamlets and villages are still completely cut off from the world without by snow and ice, which, as a matter of course, the people are less prepared for here than in America. Food is scarce. Cattle were frozen stiff in the sheds, and many people perished. The Queen at Osborne, in the Isle of Wight, and the Prince of Wales, who is here in London, managed to get about in a sleigh over roads impassable for other vehicles, an example which tradesmen in the towns might follow with advantage. At present, however, the shop-keeping classes seem stunned and helpless under this unusual visitation, and their customers suffer accordingly. In Pall Mall and Piccadilly there are embankments of snow five feet high. In the country districts the roads are actually on a level with the hedges, while there are drifts fully fifteen feet deep in many places. The Thames above the bridges is frozen over, and thousands of skaters are enjoying themselves upon its icy surface. In the poorer parts of London scarcely any

drinking water is procurable. Trade is entirely suspended except in the necessities of life. Outside of London letters can only be delivered by foot messengers, wheel traffic being impossible. The railroads are only kept open with the greatest difficulty. The other business of the country is carried on by means of narrow tracks cut through the snow. Nothing like the present weather has been known since the great frost of 1814, when bullocks were roasted on the ice on the completely frozen over Thames, London ran short of coals and the Solway was frozen over.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The great snow storm has almost placed the United Kingdom under a complete embargo. It is general throughout Europe. Communication between London, Paris, Brussels and Amsterdam is entirely stopped. The gale has somewhat abated, but its force is still great. The overflow of the Thames has done immense damage. Traffic in London is almost entirely suspended.

A French vessel has sunk off Great Yarmouth with a loss of twenty lives. A brig stranded at Gorleston with a loss of eight lives. A barque is wrecked on the Suffolk coast with a loss of ten lives. The Austrian barque Vraneyezany was wrecked off Kes-singland, Suffolk. Only one of all on board was saved.

The loss of shipping will prove immense. At Yarmouth seven vessels were driven ashore and fifty lives lost, including six of the life-boat men. At North Shields a boat containing a crew of ten men was lost. At Southend eight men were drowned while attempting to rescue the piermaster and his family, the pier having been carried away. Several individuals were overtaken by the storm and frozen to death. The passenger steamer which left Swansea for Bristol on Tuesday morning is still missing.

Fearful weather prevailed in the north of France. No Paris trains have arrived at Calais during the last forty-eight hours, though two packets have arrived at Dover to-day. A telegram from Nunhead states that a Norwegian ship from Gloucester for Baltimore, with salt, foundered off Warren Point. The crew were saved.

Should a Baby be Fat?

While there is a measure of truth in the assertion that fat babies are not necessarily healthy, the following much quoted extract from a physician's letter to a Boston paper is likely to do mischief by its extravagant condemnation of fat. Speaking of fatty degeneration the physician says: "Most infants do become thus diseased before they are three months old. This stops the growth and leaves the poor deceived parents nothing but increase in weight to boast of; and when the poor little victim to his own greed and his parents' folly gets to the end of his tether he melts away like butter in a hot oven, and then it is seen how poor (in flesh) he has been all the time. Few comprehend the broad difference between flesh and fat. The first is lean meat—muscle—the result of growth; while fat—I don't care how hard and solid it may be—is the product of accumulation of unexercised excess. This is why no one bets a dollar on a fat horse or a fat man—they are 'soft' and 'can't stay.' It is every whit as true of a fat baby. The only wonder is that any infant lives sixty days from birth. Fed before birth but three times a day, he is after birth subjected to ten or twenty meals in the twenty-four hours. Before birth he grows at the rate of about ten pounds per year, after birth he is permitted to fat at the rate of fifty pounds per year until chronic dyspepsia or some acute disease interferes. Feel of a kitten, calf, colt or a young robin—they are and remain while growing but little more than skin and bones and fur or feathers, because unable to get enough to fatten them, and they never die—rarely have any sort of disease. Children are never fairly 'out of the woods' until they reach the lean age and have pipe-stem legs and arms, with no rolls of fatty tissue anywhere about them. Could they be kept so from birth and not permitted to over-indulge, so that their appetites would always be reliable for plain food, they would have no infantile diseases to enrich our pockets." Why should the kitten, the colt or the young robin be taken as a model of infantile health, rather than the puppy, the bear cub, the pig, or the young pigeon? It is the nature of some young animals to be lean and healthy; of others to be fat and healthy; and there is a marked difference in the natural tendency of young children. Infants of the same parentage and fed at the same breast will differ in this respect, and both be healthy. Fat laid on at the rate of "fifty pounds a year" is quite another matter, and one not liable, we take it, to be a common cause of anxiety. Injudicious feeding is more apt to show itself in lack of fat, and lack of proper muscular tissue as well. That sort of leanness is much too common in young humanity.

Latest Ladies' Fashion Notes.

During the present season Paris dress-makers steal from all the great masters, Raphael, Veronese, Rubens, and Van Dyck, and they borrow from all lands. Charles IX. dresses, Chinese shoes, Regency head dresses, Directoire hats and Oriental stuffs are mixed together by them in a salad, a carnival of colors and stuffs.

The latest novelty in tea gowns is the recently imported "tea gown," a new garment that can be classified neither as a dress nor a wrapper, which has been imported from England with the afternoon tea or kettledrum. These gowns are made exactly after the patterns of those worn from the time of the first empire, when a revival of the classic Greek dress was attempted, which lasted until about 1840. They are made of tinted twilled silks, the waists under the arms, no fullness in the skirts, sleeves close-fitting, with slashes and puffs at the shoulders; neck square, and a puff, ruffle or tucks at the edge of the short skirt. The idea originated with the Esthetic Club, of London, and has received much adverse criticism outside of artistic circles in England.

The statement that a combination had been formed by several well known Wall street and Produce Exchange speculators to make a corner in oats is declared absurd by some of the members of the Produce Exchange. David Dows says a pool of such a character is not only improbable, but if attempted would be at once broken. The decrease of about 20 per cent. in the stocks last month would not have the least effect, as there was a very small short interest.