THE SOUDAN REBELLION.

Definition of the Imperial Government's Policy in Egypt.

WILL THERE BE ANOTHER BATTLE?

A last (Sunday) night's London cablegram says: An informal meeting of the Cabinet was held on Friday. As a result of the deliberations definite instructions have been sent to Sir Evelyn Baring, British Minister at Cairo, and General Stephenson, the commander of the British forces in Egypt, in regard to the Government's policy in Egypt.

Sir Evelyn Baring's scheme for financial reform is virtually rejected, though the Government says it is held for the present in suspension. The French Government has intimated through M. Waddington, French Minister to England, its determination to oppose the proposition to levy a tax upon foreigners, as was contemplated in the Baring scheme. It will stoutly resist also any attempt to interfere with the law of liquidation of the Egyptian debt. The Italian and German Governments, which are also parties to the liquidation contract, give their support to the position assumed by France. Powerful opposition to the scheme is further given by the Rothschilds, who would like to see a conversion of the Daria Tanieh preference loans under English guarantee into bonds bearing 3½ per cent. interest.

Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary of State, has written to Sir Evelyn Baring, first, that the Egyptian frontier as maintained by English force shall not extend beyond the first cataract; second, that Zobehr Pasha or some other ally of the Mahdi shall be appointed Viceroy at Khartoum, with the understanding that he shall maintain the trade routes between Khartoum, Berber, Korosko and Suakim; third, the Mahdi shall be appointed Sultan of Kordofan, with sovereignty over the regions of the White Nile, Darfour, and Bahr Gazelle; fourth, that the Red Sea littoral, from Kasseir to Ansley Bay, south of Massowah, shall be a dependency of England; fifth, England will cede to Abyssinia two harborage ports upon the Red Sea, with a band of territory in South ern Soudan.

Admiral Hewitt will go to Massowah to arrange a treaty with King John, who agrees through his agent to place Abyssinia under an English protectorate.

The latest advices received from Gen. Graham at Suakim report that the forces under Osman Digma are breaking up. The sheikhs after last night's conference with Osman, advised him to go to Suakim and meet Admiral Hewitt and Baker Pasha. It is probable that there will be a conference to-morrow.

It seems well assured now that there will be no further battles, as the tribes are dispersing.

Gen. Gordon has telegraphed to the Government asking for a detachment of Indian Moslem troops, to serve as a nucleus for a Soudanese army, with not more than 500 men from the Indian service as a kernel. He says he can rally a Soudanese force of 10,000 men.

Report describes the Mahdi as one day advancing to Khartoum, and as being so delighted with Gordon's proclamation of him as Sultan of Darfour as to have resolved on at once making his peace.

One day the future of Khartoum is described as the indefinite continuance of Gordon's rule, and the next a fierce controversy rages over Gordon's supposed intention to make Zobehr Pasha, the king of the slave dealers, his successor. Similarly, at Suakim General Graham has not yet been definitely instructed whether he shall make peace or war with Osman Digma and either course will expose Mr. Gladstone to fierce attack.

Gen. Gordon's operations in Khartoum still perplex the public and embarrass the Ministry, who have to meet almost daily a hailstorm of questions on points on which they themselves are imperfectly informed. It is believed that Gen. Gordon is bent on pursuing his own policy at all risks, probably involving the permanent retention of Khartoum.

GENERAL GRAHAM, THE SOUDAN HERO.

A Montreal despatch says: General Graham, who is distinguishing himself by his victories in the Soudan, was a resident in this city from 1864 to 1869, having had charge of the district from this city to Kingston as head of the Royal Engineer staff. He was then looked upon as an able and rising officer in the army, and was very popular here. Several veterans of the British army who are retired on pensions here fought in the Crimean war under the general. Mr. James O'Mealey, who is in the fruit business, and who wears the Crimean and other medals, fought under Graham, who was then Lieut.-Colonel, at the Redan, as well as at the taking of Sebastopol. He describes the general as being a fearless soldier, who was always conspicuous for getting to the front. The general is Scotch by birth, and was known by his comrades to be, like General Gordon, a religious man.

THRASHED BY HIS PUPILS.

A College Professor's Son Beaten in His Own School.

An Oberlin (Ohio) telegram says: Geo. Mead, a graduate of the class of '83, son of the late Professor Mead, has been unsuccessfully trying to teach the High School at Berlin Heights. The scholars did not seem to love him very much, and during a little debate with some of them he told them that he presumed that if three or four boys should attack him together they could not whip him. Three or four boys at once acted on his suggestion, and proceeded to business. The young teacher was unmercifully trounced. He is now at home laid up for repairs, and the school is looking for another teacher. George is an exquisite. His attempts to introduce dandified discipline into the Berlin Heights School was what caused the trouble. His beating received at the hands of his pupils was a severe one, and will confine him to his apartments for some days.

A Berlin despatch says the Lasker incident has greatly excited Bismarck, every fresh phase of the dispute quickening his irritation. He is much emaciated, having lost over forty pounds in weight in a short time. This is regarded as a bad sign. The Prince's diet has been completely changed. His condition causes much anxiety.

POISONING PARNELL'S CATTLE.

Mysterious Annoyances at the Bordentown Estate.

Ironsides, the estate of Mrs. Delia Parnell, the mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, the distinguished Irish agitator, is one of the most picturesque and valuable in the environs of Bordentown, N. J., overlooking, as it does, the Delaware river, which at that point makes a majestic sweep. Mrs. Parnell, except in the summer months, spends but a small portion of her time at the homestead, and leaves its management practically to a head farmer. The direction of the estate prior to the beginning of November last was not satisfactory to her, and there were frequent changes in the position of overseer. Finally Charles Stewart Parnell sent out to his mother from Ireland George O'Toole to assume charge of affairs. Mr. O'Toole is an intelligent and agreeable person, stalwart in his build and mild in his manners. He is, moreover, a practical farmer, and it did not take him long after he had settled down to his new business, to see that Mrs. Parnell was being robbed by the petty thefts of the hands employed on the farm and also by their wilful acts of negligence. He took his bearings quietly, and becoming satisfied that he had hit on the culprits, he got some discharges in the working force of the plantation. The importation of a head farmer, and his faithfulness to his employer, appeared to raise the ire of certain people in the vicinity of Bordentown, and they began to display their spleen by acts of annoyance towards Mr. O'Toole. Finally their jealousy or vengeance took another turn. Miss Fanny Parnell, whose decease occurred some time since, had two dogs for pets. One was a genuine Irish red setter and the other an imported St. Bernard. These animals were great favorites with the visitors to "Ironsides," and were especially dear to Mrs. Parnell on account of their association with her deceased daughter. A few weeks ago, during the old lady's visit to the homestead, the dogs both crawled into the house, received her caresses, and died at her feet. It was subsequently ascertained that they had been poisoned. Soon after this the secret enemies raided upon the hennery. They twisted off the heads of valuable Muscovy ducks, chickens and geese, and, throwing them upon the doorsteps, carried away the bodies. A night or two ago a fine milch cow was found dead in her stall. A post-mortem was made upon the carcass, when it was found that death was due to arsinical poison. Mrs. Parnell was communicated with, and her answer was received yesterday. She has determined to point out the author of the mischief, and the facts will also be laid before the Prosecutor of the Pleas of Burlington County. Mr. O'Toole said yesterday that he was pretty well satisfied in his own mind from the evidence he had obtained himself regarding the guilty party. He will be hunted down, for fear he might attempt the destruction of property on a large scale.

THE PRAYER CURE.

Remarkable Statement by a Salvation Army Captain.

A Kingston despatch says: Last night Capt. W. Steacy, of the London Salvation Army, stated in the meeting here that while at Orillia he heard that a woman who had been sick for fifteen years, during the latter two of which she was confined to her bed, was coming to that town to see the Army. He went to the station to meet her. She was carried into the waiting-room, where he held a conversation with her, and asked her if she believed that God had power to cure her. She said she did. "Then," said he, "let us kneel and ask Him about the matter." They knelt together and prayed earnestly for some time, and when they arose to their feet he told her that she would be well in a month. He was prompted to make that statement to her, in fact, it was forced out of him. The woman is now hale and hearty, and has every prospect of remaining so. He has a letter from the woman which will bear testimony to the truth of his remarks. The captain prayed in the same manner with a sick man, but has not yet heard of the result. During the day Steacy created a sensation by dancing a few steps on the stage.

Attempted Suicide by Starvation.

A Montreal despatch says: A strange case of attempted suicide by three women through starvation was discovered here by a detective just in time to save their lives. Some months ago Mrs. C. M. Fittee, Miss Ellen Jones, sisters, and Alice Fittee, daughter of the first named, came here from Toronto with about $100 in their possession. They took a small house and tried to get employment as dressmakers, but failed on account of the high prices asked for work. Their money ran out, and they became destitute of means. They were too proud to beg, and resolved to end their lives by not taking any nourishment. They shut up the dwelling and went to bed, and when the authorities were notified by the neighbors they were only human skeletons. The elder two women were so weak they could not speak. They were removed to the hospital, but it is doubtful if Mrs. Fittee and her sister will survive. They are natives of Barbadoes, W. I., and have been well off, but lost their money from eccentricity and religious fanaticism.

A Witness Rejected for Blasphemy.

A Montreal despatch says: The Recorder here yesterday rejected the evidence of a carter named Charette in an assault case, on the ground that several witnesses testified that he was notoriously profane. The Court, in giving judgment, severely lectured Charette on the enormity of the sin of blasphemy, and said that neither he nor any other Magistrate could accept contradictory evidence from a witness who was proved to have been a persistent blasphemer, as a man who is in the habit of making light use of the name of our Saviour and couples it with disgusting oaths is not the person to be impressed with the sacredness and binding character of an oath, an oath taken on the gospel of our Saviour. He therefore accepted the evidence of the complainant and the other evidence taken to sustain this. He found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to a fine of $5 or fifteen days.

J. J. Ferris, of Brampton, has sold his fine horse Pirate to G. Seagel, Owen Sound, for $1,000.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

The following Bills were read a third time: Respecting the Gananoque & Rideau Railway Company.—Mr. Sills. To consolidate the debt of the town of Palmerston.—Mr. McKim. To authorize the corporation of the town of Strathroy to purchase certain lands therein for a public cemetery.—Mr. Ross (Middlesex). Respecting the Yorkville Loop Line Railway Company.—Mr. Ferris. Respecting a certain by-law of the town of Trenton.—Mr. Sills. To incorporate the Silver Brook Tramway Company.—Mr. Gibson (Hamilton).

The House in Committee reported the following Bills: To amend the Acts respecting the Napanee River Improvement Company.—Mr. Wilmot. Respecting the St. Catharines & Niagara Central Railway Company.—Mr. Neelon. To amend the Act to transfer the securities of the Anglo-Canadian Mortgage Company to the Omnium Securities Company.—Mr. Gibson (Hamilton). Respecting the Hamilton & Dundas Street Railway Company.—Mr. Awrey. To incorporate the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway Company.—Mr. Gould.

The Bill to amend the Synod and Rectory Sales Act, affecting the Diocese of Toronto, was read the second time.

The House went into committee and reported the following Bills:

To amend the Act to impose a tax on dogs, and for the protection of sheep—Mr. Chisholm. To amend the Ontario Tree Planting Act, 1883—Mr. Monk. To amend the Mechanics' Lien Act—Mr. Ermatinger. To amend the Division Courts Act—Mr. Lees. To amend the Ontario Drainage Act—Mr. Balfour.

Mr. Meredith introduced a Bill to amend the County Courts Act.

Mr. Ross (Middlesex)—Bill to make further provisions affecting public health.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Pardee—On Thursday next—Resolutions: 1. That by the British North America Act the Legislature of each Province has exclusive power to make laws in relation to local works and undertakings other than such railways and other works and undertakings as connect the Province with any other Provinces, or extend beyond the limits of the Province, or as are "declared by the Parliament of Canada to be for the general advantage of Canada, or for the advantage of two or more of the Provinces." 2. That exclusive authority in the Legislature of each Province in relation to Provincial railways and other local works or undertakings is an essential part of our federal system of government. 3. That ever since Confederation the Legislature of this Province has granted charters for the construction of a large number of railways within the Province, and has dealt with the said railways and made such provision for their regulation and control as the public interest demanded. 4. That the Legislature, in the session of 1882, asserted by the unanimous voice of its members that the best interests of the people of Ontario required and demanded that the Provincial Legislature should not, without absolute necessity, be deprived of his authority and control over these railways, and further insisted that where a company sought to escape Provincial control it should be compelled to procure from the Legislature by which it was incorporated an assent to its railway being declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, or should be required to show that such assent had been applied for and refused on improper or insufficient grounds; and these views of the Legislature were laid before the Parliament of Canada. 5. That in disregard of this just assertion of Provincial rights, and without any communication on the subject to the Government or Legislature of the Province, the Federal Parliament in the session of 1883 passed an Act declaring all the main lines of railway in the Province, and each and every branch line or railway now or here after connecting with or crossing the said line of railway, or any one of them, to be works for the "general advantage of Canada," and enacting that "hereafter the same shall be subject to the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada." 6. That the practical effect of this wholesale assumption is, if legal, to withdraw the whole subject of railways from Provincial jurisdiction and transfer it to the Federal Parliament. 7. That aid has been granted out of the public funds of the Province to the railways so seized and assumed by the Federal Parliament, to the extent of over six millions of dollars, and by various of the municipalities of the Province to the extent of over eight millions of dollars, by means of which grants the construction of such railways was secured, and without which they would not have been built. 8. That such aid was only granted to those railways on the faith and understanding that they would continue to be Provincial railways, under the control of the Province; and that the assumption thereof by the Federal Parliament gives the Province and the said municipalities a just claim to have the moneys so granted by them refunded by the Dominion. 9. That the railways so seized and assumed by the Federal Parliament were and are local and provincial in their character, and as such were intended by the British North America Act to be subject to the exclusive control of the Provincial Legislature; and this House submits that there is nothing in the circumstances of the case to warrant the declaring of the said railways to be works for the general advantage of Canada; that such declaration is inconsistent with the facts, and that the action of the Federal Parliament is a violation of the spirit and a perversion of the purpose and language of the British North America Act. 10. That this House deems it a duty to firmly protest against this encroachment of the Federal Parliament on the rights of the Province, and to assert the right of the people of every Province to exercise through their Legislatures exclusive jurisdiction over railways and works of a local and provincial character, and to supervise and regulate the conduct of all companies owning or operating such works.

Salvationists in Jail.

A Bridgeport, Conn., despatch says: Captain Annie Dickson, Annie Mather, Addie Richards, Lucie Reed and Mme. Neilson, members of the Salvation Army, arrested yesterday for violating the city ordnance by parading the streets, were today each fined $7 and costs or fifteen days in jail. They refused to pay the fine and were committed.

AN OBDURATE FATHER.

Ex-Governor Hubbard, of Connecticut, Disinherits His Daughter, who Married His Coachman.

A New Haven telegram says: The late ex-Governor had three daughters. In his will, just published, he makes provision for two only. Nellie Hubbard, the disinherited daughter, was a belle in Hartford. She was beautiful, well educated and a great favorite in society. She was young and susceptible of flattery. She could not resist the silent pleadings which daily scintillated from the bright eyes of a young man employed by her father as coachman. He fell in love with Nellie. He improved every opportunity offered for being alone with her. Miss Nellie pitied him because he was poor. She soon became ardently attached to him. At last he confessed his love. They were married. The people who knew Nellie Hubbard best were struck dumb with astonishment. It was the talk of the town for months. The blow fell with crushing force on the ex-Governor. He was a proud man and very jealous of his family honor. He determined to retire from active life. The Governor remained steadfast to his resolve for a year or more, but at last relented. He died with honors thick upon him, but even in death he could not forget the compromising steps his beloved daughter had taken. He made no mention of her in the ending. Nellie, happy with her husband, left Hartford. She made her home here. Her husband had saved a little money. With this he started a livery stable. He prospered. With the influx of dollars he endeavored to ameliorate the condition of his wife. He knew she had been delicately reared, and it was his wish that she should be delicately sustained. He bought her a dog cart. Any fine day she could have been seen riding through the shady streets of the Elm-bordered City. Theirs was a happy life, everybody said, and everybody sympathized with the pair that had defied the scorn of society. A short year, however, ended the dream. A child was born Domestic infelicity followed. The husband obtained a divorce. The wife lived in the city for several months—no one knows how. Rumor had it that the mother, who did not share the father's feelings in the matter, gave her an allowance. A short time before the Governor's death Mrs. Nellie removed to Meriden. There she lived when death turned the State into mourning for her illustrious father. In the simple document by which he disposed of all his earthly possessions, there was not one word for her. By her hasty and ill considered action she lost $75,000.

ROBBERY AND OUTRAGE.

The Doings of a New York Blackguard—A Young Lady Nearly Suffocated—The House Ransacked.

A last (Sunday) night's New York despatch says: Miss Maggie Harvey, aged 18, sister of Mrs. George Sloane, lives with her in an apartment house here. On Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. Sloane went out to make a call, leaving Miss Harvey at home in charge of her niece, aged 2½ years. At 10.30 Miss Harvey retired with the little child. In her bed-room is a large closet, in which she thought she heard a strange noise. The closet door opened and Jesse Williams, a negro coachman, sprang out and seized her by the throat and threatened to kill her if she made an outcry. The child was aroused and began to cry, when the negro threatened to kill it if Miss Harvey didn't quiet it. He demanded to know where the money was, and ordered her to give up all the keys of the rooms. She said she did not know where the money was. He dragged her from the bed, threw her violently on the floor, stuffed a handkerchief in her mouth and tied her hands and feet. He then ransacked the house, and went out by the window leading to the fire escape. Mrs. Sloane arrived home at 11.30 and found Miss Harvey in an unconscious condition. She would have died from suffocation had not assistance been rendered. She lies now in a critical condition. The ladder of the fire escape leads up to the window of Gertrude Ash, the colored servant of Mrs. Sloane. Williams was found under her bed. She also was arrested. About $800 worth of jewellery was found in her room. Williams is 21 years of age, Gertrude 19.

LORD LEITRIM'S MURDER.

A Triple Tragedy Still a Great Mystery

Nellis, who was said to have confessed to knowing all about the murder of Lord Leitrim, has been sent to a mad-house, and the massacre remains as great a mystery as ever. The triple tragedy of Cratlagh Wood occurred on the 2nd of April, 1878. The Earl of Leitrim left his residence at Melford shortly before 8 o'clock in the morning, accompanied by his clerk, and was driving on an outside car to Derry to meet his solicitor. He always carried arms. It is supposed that the assassins concealed themselves behind a low embankment between the road and plantation, and that having first shot the Earl of Leitrim they shot the clerk and the driver, so that there might be no witnesses. The driver was shot in the mouth, the ball ranging upward, and the clerk behind the ear, both probably at close quarters. His Lordship's valet was driving about a mile behind, and on coming up found his master and the clerk lying dead on the road. The driver was not yet dead, but unconscious, and died soon after. The Earl was extremely unpopular with his tenantry, and the small farmer class generally, because of the disposition long manifested by him to stretch the power given him by the law to the utmost limit. Numerous arrests of persons supposed to have been concerned in this crime were made, but no one has yet been convicted of it. One of those arrested, Michael Heraghty by name, died in the county jail at Lifford on October 12th of the same year.

Struck Dead by a Son's Crime.

A San Francisco, Cal., despatch says: During a quarrel at San Leandro last night William Scollard drew a revolver and shot Aleck Dietrichsen, a saloon keeper, dead. When Scollard's father was told of his son's act he exclaimed, "My God, can this be!" and fell dead.

The Gordon Baseball Club, of Chicago, will be composed entirely of colored men, who will each receive from $35 to $50 a week salary.

LATE SPORTING NEWS.

Ross is doing steady work on the Thames for his race with Bubear on Monday next, March 10th. He has had John Clasper build him a shell fitted with all the latest American devices, and it is not yet certain whether he will row the race in this boat or the Ruddock craft which he took with him to England.

We are waiting with anxious expectancy for the arrival of Hanlan, who, it is reported, is now on his way from San Francisco. In anticipation of a match with the phenomenal Canadian, William Beach is practising assiduously on the Paramatta, and Elias Laycock is progressing so rapidly that he is now able to take a quiet spin every day. The gallant "bushman" is confident that he has lost none of his power, and he is very hopeful of wresting the championship of the world from Hanlan, but I am not, though I think that in time we shall have the honor of doing so, as there are some very rising scullers in New South Wales, whose aquatic supporters will never rest satisfied until they have an Australian champion sculler of the world.—*Melbourne Correspondence London Sportsman.*

Mortlock, whose death was lately reported, was in his time unsurpassed as a long-stop. In one season, for Surrey, he long-stopped in all their matches without giving a bye; and in two seasons he long-stopped to 12,000 balls for only 3 byes.

Lord Bessborough's proposition for deciding the throwing question, on which the Marylebone Club will take action, is as follows: "The ball shall be bowled with unchecked swing of the arm, and without downward action in the elbow; if thrown or jerked, or otherwise unfairly delivered, the umpire shall call 'no ball.'"

Hon. Ivo Bligh, who sailed from England for Australia on the 20th December, was married to Miss Florence Morphy at Melbourne on Saturday, February 16th. The captain of the last English cricket team to visit the Antipodes made the acquaintance of Miss Morphy at a party in Melbourne and it was understood before he returned home that he was engaged to the young lady.

The Australian crack, W. L. Murdock, is said to be in better batting form than ever before in his life. In the six innings he had played this season in Australia up to the beginning of February his scores were 130, 140 (not out), 90, 158, 22 and 279 (not out). The last contribution was for the Australian eleven intended for England this year against a combined colonial eleven, and is described as having been a faultless exhibition of cricket.

Money making is *not* an object of amateur sport in America. The cultivation of the muscles and the development of the physical man is the direct object. An opponent might as well argue that church services are held for pecuniary purposes simply because they are expected to be self-sustaining.

The English athletic journal, *Pastime*, which has for its motto, "Play not for gain, but sport," is devoting considerable space to the discussion of the amateur.

Arthur L. Richardson, of Hamilton, Ont., who is to play short-stop for the Detroit League Club the coming season, has been in practice in a hall in Hamilton for some weeks. Fred. L. Wood, who is to be change catcher, practices with him. They are said to have Indian clubs, trapeze, running and ball exercise four hours each afternoon, and are getting in fine trim. Richardson is a fast base runner, and says he was never running so fast before in his life. Reardon who is signed to play with the Chester (Pa.) Club, also practices with them.

The international (Rugby) match between representative fifteens from Scotland and Ireland came off in Edinburgh on Saturday, Feb. 16th. There were 8,000 spectators. The Scotchmen won a capital match by two goals and two tries to one try.

A wrestling match between a woman and a man is described by the San Francisco journals. The woman was less than 19. The encounter, which lasted five or six minutes, was a confused struggle, the wrestlers hugging, grappling and tumbling about in every conceivable posture, and this was varied occasionally by the girl being thrown to the ground and almost literally biting the dust. It is admitted that the male wrestler did his best not to hurt his fair antagonist, and in the end she came off victorious, as had no doubt been arranged beforehand. Yet, in order to keep up the delusion, the woman got considerably hurt.

The National Lacrosse Association of Canada will hold their annual meeting in Toronto on April 10th and 11th. The Montreal Club have given notice that they will move to have the championship rules so amended that the result of one match will not decide the championship, but, instead, the club winning the majority of a series of matches to be entitled to the championship pennant for the following season. Body checking will also come up for discussion.

Gentle Spring.

Spring is coming. The lawn mower elbows the base-burner in the hardware store. Tramps and beggars lurk about the alleys and scare the kitchen girls. The k. g.'s rather enjoy it. Strawberries are staying in the market at $5 a quart. The coal in the bin is low. The winter's bills are long. It is the sad transition time from French hots to cherry cobblers. The woman figures on the eastern bonnet. The ice in the lake is thick and solid. The wind is cold, and the lambs are shorn and skimmed, too. The poker chips are tired. There are cracks in this old overcoat. The cold we caught in October takes a deeper hold in March. The man who said it would be all right in the spring can't prove it. He lied. Winter is a lap ahead of spring and has just caught his second wind. Spring is coming.

His Mother-in-Law Got Even.

An extraordinary action for libel was tried recently at Lincoln, England. Captain Charles Brook, having lost his young wife, caused the following lines to be inscribed on a black-edged memorial card for circulation among his friends:

Farewell, dear husband and baby dear
I love you faithful to the last;
Cruel my mother has been to me,
Which caused my days so short with thee.
May the Lord have mercy on her soul,
And change her wicked heart!

The captain was sentenced by the court to pay $100 and costs for promulgating this opinion of his mother-in-law