LORNE AND HOME-RULE.

The Marquis Proposes to Give Ireland a Four-Barrelled Parliament.

WILL THIS SUIT THE AGITATORS?

The Marquis of Lorne is treading in his father's footsteps as a sensational doctrinaire. He has come out as an advocate of Irish Home Rule, with a brand-new panacea for Irish discontent. He has elaborated it in a long article just published in the April number of the *Contemporary Review*. Ireland, he says, is clamoring for a Parliament of her own, but at the same time the English statesmen deem it intolerable that the imperial sway of England should be removed from one of her fairest possessions, or that the vast interests of Englishmen should be left to the mercy of an independent and perhaps hostile legislature. He therefore proposes as a compromise what he calls "Provincial Home Rule in Ireland." He would have four Provincial Diets—that of Leinster, to sit at Dublin; of Munster, at Cork; of Ulster, at Belfast, and of Connaught, at Galway. These Diets should each consist of an upper house or senate, and a popular branch or chamber of deputies. The term of service in the upper house he would establish at six years, one-third of the members being elected every two years, while all the members of the lower house should be elected biennially; all the members of both houses to be elected by popular ballot, subject to the same regulations and the same qualifications for electors as now prevail for Parliament. The powers and duties of these Diets the Marquis would have confined strictly to local purposes, such as the imposition and collection of the poor rates, school taxes and assessments for local public improvements and the maintenance of public order within the provincial limits. He would leave undisturbed the administrative machinery of the island, comprising the Lord Lieutenancy, the County Lieutenancies and all other Crown officials, and would leave to the Imperial Parliament the levying of the Queen's tax and the enactment of all general laws for the government of the island as at present.

The Marquis argues that the Irishmen's pride in their local assemblies would supplant their desire for a central Parliament at Dublin; that their taste for electioneering and for enjoying the power of the ballot would be amply gratified by the frequent elections provided, and that those functions of government of which they see and feel the results most directly, being exercised by their own representatives, they would have the feeling of governing themselves; while in regard to all things vital to English or imperial interests, matters would remain the way they are at present.

LAUGHING AT LORNE'S STATECRAFT.

A correspondent this evening asked Mr. A. M. Sullivan, the eminent Irish publicist, for his opinion of the Marquis' article.

"Bosh!" exclaimed Mr. Sullivan. "His Lordship doesn't know what he is writing about. His proposal shows that his ignorance of Irish affairs is simply deplorable. The Marquis is fresh from Canada. The Canadians are peculiarly loyal and at the same time extremely jealous of their local rights. They possess local legislatures and are contented with the general domination of England. Lorne thinks it would be a solution of the Irish question to apply the Canadian system to Ireland. But the Irish situation is the very reverse of the Canadian. The people of Ireland are contented with their district governments and are at war against the general domination of England. The Canadians don't wish to be a nation; the Irish do. The Canadians protest against independence; the Irish are rebels against allegiance. The main source of trouble in securing desirable legislation for Ireland is that those who control British opinions and Parliament are all at least as ignerant of Irish affairs as Lorne. His proposal to end Irish rebellion against English Government by giving the Irish more local rights and less nationality is like an attempt to quench a bread-stuffed beggar's thirst by giving him more dry bread. Perhaps, however, I should give Lorne credit for the intelligence of the malignity his article appears to contain. His idea seems to be to set the Irish people by the ears by reviving the four hostile kingdoms; in other words, to conquer the Irish by dividing them against one another. His scheme is so ridiculous that in the London clubs it is already dubbed 'Lorne's Irish Home Rule (Limited).'"

Magnificent Wedding Dress.

A cablegram from Paris says: The marriage of Prince Carlo Poniatowski to Miss Maud Ely Goddard yesterday was the great social event of the week. The Protestant ceremony was solemnized in the American Episcopal Church, Rue Bayard. The Catholic ceremony occurred immediately afterward, in the Church of St. Pierre de Chailot. The toilet of the bride consisted of a dress of raised velvet freize upon white satin ground, a petticoat richly worked with seed pearls, a bouquet of orange blossoms at the side of the skirt and another cluster looping up the train of the petticoat. She wore a necklace of a triple row of pearls fastened with a diamond snap without pendants, the gift of the bridegroom, a tuile veil, and a bridal wreath of orange blossoms. Among the presents were a diamond necklace from the mother of Prince Poniatowski, a corbeille composed of white and blue forget-me-nots forming upon the lid a coronet of pansies, a diamond necklace with interlaced diamond chain, a bracelet, a gold watch with monogram in diamonds, a carnation loaded with brilliants and sapphires, a bracelet composed of a mosaic of jewels, a diamond arrow sheath forming a brooch, a vinaigrette set with brilliants, a set of alabaster vases from Lady Kinnoul and Lady Muriel Hay, a fan of grey feathers with stuffed birds, presented by Mme. De Bronte, a silver gilt coffee service from Mme. De Belbœuf, sister of the Duc De Morny and an antique Florence vase from Count Bentivogli. The happy couple left Paris by the mail train at 7.45 p.m., *en route*, after a short stay in England, for the United States.

The late Mr. James White, of Overtoun, has left a number of legacies to charitable institutions in Glasgow, and also to various funds in connection with the Free Church, the total amount thus bequeathed being about £35,000.

PRINCE LEOPOLD'S FUNERAL.

An Impressive Ceremony Attended by the Queen and Royal Family.

GOLDWIN SMITH ON THE PRINCE.

A London cablegram last (Friday) night says: The Dean of Windsor awaited the funeral procession at the entrance to the Memorial Chapel. Conspicuous among the wreaths of flowers was one from Ex-Empress Eugenie. After a short religious service the royal personages withdrew. A second funeral service was celebrated later, with none present save the Queen, the Duchess of Albany, and the Dean of Windsor.

A last (Saturday) afternoon's telegram is as follows: The funeral services over the remains of Prince Leopold were held this morning in St. George's Chapel. The Queen, Prince and Princess of Wales, Princesses Christian, Louise and Beatrice, Crown Prince Frederick William and other royal personages were present. The Prince of Wales followed the coffin as chief mourner. The remains were deposited in the vault at Frogmore.

Prof. Goldwin Smith refers to the death of the Prince in this manner: A more amiable disposition or pleasanter manners there could not be. Prince Leopold's life seemed likely to be a happy one. It had, at least, the prime element of all happiness, union with a woman worthy of love. Claremont, the palace which was built by Clive out of the spoils of Indian conquest, in which his last dark years were passed, and where the wild story of his fierce and towering ambition came to its tragic close, had become, by a curious turn of destiny, the joyous home of the young Duke and Duchess, with their little domestic court. One large room had, according to tradition, been built by special order of the imperious proconsul to accommodate a carpet of vast dimensions, the gift of an Indian prince, which still covers the floor. In that room and on that carpet gathered round the piano the bright little circle which seemed to have the promise of many years of domestic happiness. But the gentle and gracious young wife, who was the centre of the circle, is a young widow. Perhaps, after all, as these are not good times for royalty, the Prince who had such a high ideal of royal duty may have been taken from evil to come. His aspirations might have been disappointed, and disappointment might have brought a cloud even upon the sunny life of Claremont.

DEADLY COMBAT.

A Prize Fight Results in the Death of Three Men.

A Pittsburg, Pa., telegram says: A Cumberland, Md., special says: A prize fight came off at Hyndman, Pa., near the Maryland State line, at an early hour this morning, between a Hungarian named Nickvest, formerly a St. Louis sport, and an unknown, alleged to be Kilrain, a Boston pugilist. The fight was arranged a short time ago and the party left Huntingdon, Pa., last night in coal cars, arriving at Hyndman at 3 this morning. During the trip a melee occurred on the train in which several persons were injured. Arriving at Hyndman a ring was pitched and a fight begun. Fifty-three rounds were fought with the advantage about even, when the cry of "foul" was raised. A terrible riot ensued in which pistols and knives were freely used. The riot lasted some time, and at the conclusion three men, including Nickvest, were stretched on the ground dead, while several others were badly wounded. Nickvest was shot through the heart. No arrests reported.

A DOUBLE HANGING.

The Stevenson Brothers Expiate Their Crime at Regina.

A last (Thursday) night's Winnipeg despatch says: John and George Stevenson were hanged at Regina this morning for the atrocious murder of John McCarthy at Troy junction. McCarthy formerly lived in Perth county, Ont. The half-breeds made a full confession of their guilt and admitted the justice of their sentence. They met death with cheerful, expectant faces. Father Laroche Hugonant attended to their spiritual welfare. The scaffold and appliances were complete and worked admirably. The drop was ten feet. Both died instantaneously. The execution was private, and no demonstration was made by the half-breed Indian population. The execution will have a salutary effect. The confession of the prisoners is very long.

New Canadian Ocean Steamships.

A Montreal despatch says: The Peruvian, of the Allan Line, will be the first vessel to leave Europe this season for Montreal, and will start from Liverpool on the 17th of April. The company has added two more large steamers to its fleet this year—the Siberian and Carthagenian, each 4,600 tons. These ships, which are being built in the Clyde, will be launched in about three weeks. There the fleet will also be increased by the Inman Line steamer City of New York, purchased during the winter and fitted up under the name of the Norwegian. The Dominion Line will this year have the finest vessel that has ever traded between Montreal and Liverpool. She is named the Vancouver, and is of a tonnage 5,300 tons.

Marriage With a Deceased Wife's Sister.

An interesting decision on the effect of marriage with a deceased wife's sister on the rights of property was delivered yesterday at Osgoode Hall by Chancellor Boyd. Briefly, the decision was that after death of the wife the husband is entitled to a life interest in the property as tenant by courtesy, and further, that to entitle a husband to tenancy by courtesy a legal marriage only is necessary. It need not be canonized.

It is customary to poke a mild article of fun at the boy, who, with the polar wave chewing at his ears, and his nose adjusted to the upper end of an icicle, pulls a heavy sled up a steep hill for the momentary pleasure of sliding down, but that boy is a philosopher compared with the fast young man who fritters away his vitality by dissipation at the penalty of dragging a debilitated body through the rest of his natural life.

NEW SCHOOL REGULATIONS.

Changes Relating to the Examinations for Teachers' Certificates.

READING AND WRITING TESTS INTRODUCED.

Provision to Encourage the Study of Music and Drawing.

By regulations recently adopted, some changes are effected respecting the examinations for teachers' certificates in July next.

1. Reading has heretofore been neglected to a certain extent in our High Schools, and as a consequence no examination was required in this subject from candidates applying for second or third class certificates. The new regulations provide that every candidate must read a passage to be selected by the County Board of Examiners, and in the presence of an examiner appointed by the County Board for this purpose, the result of this test to be sent to the Education Department. It is thought by this means that greater attention will be paid to this very important subject of the school curriculum.

2. Another subject very much neglected is writing, and in this no standard was required. Under the new regulations excellence in penmanship will be absolutely necessary. Although writing is not generally regarded as a test of scholarship, still it is very desirable that greater attention should be paid to it in our public schools, and excellence in a teacher is one way of securing excellence in the pupil.

3. To encourage the study of music and drawing an examination may be passed in either or both of these subjects, and the number of marks obtained by the candidate will be added as a bonus to the total obtained in the obligatory subjects, and thus assist in making up the aggregate necessary for a certificate. It is hoped by this means to encourage the study of music and drawing in all the public schools of Ontario.

4. The examinations for second-class will immediately follow the intermediate and third-class examinations, so that both can be taken by the same candidate, but third-class certificates will not be awarded on second-class papers.

5. Every candidate will be required to pay a fee of one dollar towards defraying the expenses of his examination. Heretofore these examinations have cost the Province between $5,000 and $6,000. It is considered just that candidates themselves should bear this burden, and in doing so they are only submitting to the obligation imposed upon candidates at the law examinations at Osgoode Hall and elsewhere.

6. It has been the practice in the department in order to retain successful teachers in the profession to renew third-class certificates on the recommendation of the Inspector and the Board of School Trustees without re-examination. This custom has been found to operate injuriously. Many teachers were content to continue teaching on the third-class certificate trusting to the indulgence of the Inspector and the exigencies of the Boards of Trustees for a renewal. Under the new regulations no renewal can be obtained without re-examination except under very special circumstances, but in order to prevent the worthy teacher from leaving the profession the Inspector is to be allowed to add any number of marks up to 200 to the number made by such a candidate at the non-professional examination.

In this way the teacher is obliged to keep up with the educational advancement of the country by constantly revising his studies, and if successful his services receive an appropriate reward. It is also hoped that a re-examination will have the tendency of inducing many who would be disposed to repose upon their laurels to press into the higher ranks of their profession.

The following is a full list of the regulations regarding the forthc ming examinations:

SUBJECTS FOR THE NON-PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTE.—It will be observed that the only material change introduced into the curriculum for the present year is that the subjects of reading and writing are required. Candidates for the intermediate only will take the subjects 1 to 7, and either subjects 8, 9 or 11 as formerly.

THIRD-CLASS NON-PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.*

The obligatory subjects of this examination for 1884 are as follows:

		Value	Minimum required.
1.	Reading	100	2
2.	Writing	75	19
3.	English grammar	150	45
4.	English literature	150	37
5.	Composition	100	25
6.	Dictation	50	12
7.	Arithmetic and mensuration	150	45
8.	Algebra	100	25
	Euclid	100	25
9.	History	75	19
	Geography	75	19
10.	Mental arithmetic	75	19
11.	And (*a*) any two of the following three: Natural philosophy, chemistry, botany	200	50
	Or (*b*) Latin,		
	" (*c*) French,		
	" (*d*) German.		

To encourage the study of music and drawing an examination may be passed on either or both of the subjects, and the number of marks obtained by the candidate will be added as a bonus to his total. The value of each of these is fixed at 75 marks.

The total value of the obligatory subjects is 1,400, and in addition to the prescribed minimum on each the candidate is to make 700 marks on the aggregate.

The presiding examiner in the subject of Reading shall be selected by the County Board of Examiners, the result to be reported to the Department. He shall hear each of the candidates read a passage selected by examiners from an authorized Fifth Reader. The paper in Writing will also be considered by the Central Committee.

*Those who have already passed the Intermediate Examination are not required to pass again in the same subjects for Third Class. A female candidate may, at either the Second or Third Class Examination, substitute for Algebra one of the subjects of French, German, Music or Botany, in which she has not been examined for the Intermediate. The bonus for Music will not be allowed where Music is taken as a substitute for Algebra.

One of the serious outgrowths of the riots in Cincinnati is the tendency described in the man who fired six pistol shots at a driver to stop a street car. Rioting is the result of a sort of madness.

GOSSIP FROM LONDON.

A Budget of News Notes from the Great Metropolis.

Mr. Bright's illness has been more serious than the bulletins have avowed. He was said for some days to have extensive inflammation of the lungs and much fever, and his condition was not then free from danger, his age being considered. He has since improved under the skilful treatment of Dr. Dudgeon, one of the leading homœopathic physicians, and is to-day decidedly better.

The Queen maintains good health in spite of the shock caused by the death of the Duke of Albany. Her medical advisers insist on the necessity of outdoor exercise. In consequence of this she drives daily about the private grounds at Windsor.

From a pecuniary point of view the Duchess of Albany is left in a comfortable position. She has the dowry voted by Parliament, which amounts to £6,000 a year. The Duke was careful in the management of his financial affairs, so that he was enabled to settle upon the Duchess by his will a further yearly sum of £2,000, and leave her also a sufficient sum for keeping up Claremont.

Charles Reade, who has been long an invalid, is now dangerously ill with bronchitis. His condition to-day is so critical that there is little hope of his recovery.

Mr. Gladstone is suffering not only from bronchial difficulty, but also from sciatica. His wife and family strongly urge him to accept a peerage without delay.

Edwin A. Abbey, the American artist, and Alfred Parsons, the leading landscape painter of England, gave a dinner on Thursday evening to Mr. Lawrence Barrett at the Continental Hotel. Covers were laid for forty guests, among whom were some of the most prominent men in art and literature in London.

The divorce suit of the Earl of Euston developed matrimonial complications of opera bouffe absurdity. When the Earl had produced the husband of his wife, who was alive at the time of her marriage with him, and had apparently won his case, the wife produced other witnesses to show that the first husband had a wife living when he married her. This rendered valid her marriage with the Earl.

The details of the Colin Campbell case are gradually oozing out. They are of an unpleasant and painful rather than of a disgraceful character. The husband is very indignant and, it is said, threatens to bring an action against his wife, who is notoriously indiscreet. A nobleman is mentioned in the case, who has already had more than his share of Divorce Court prominence.

The *Sun* says Mary Anderson has found it necessary to protest against the many matrimonial paragraphs which are certainly beginning to harm her, as there was an uneasy impression that they were advertising puffs sent out by injudicious friends. She protests that they are the production of an enemy. As a proof of the good-will she enjoys among her profession, she mentions that she received 800 letters after her professional matinee. She is very tired after her long engagement, and rejoices at the prospect of rest. Her theatre is the only one that remains open to-night on account of the funeral of the Duke of Albany, and this may get her into a scrape.

Society is portentiously dull, and the season is practically destroyed by the Duke's death. Marshall & Snellgrove, the most fashionable men milliners, have countermanded an order for £2,000,000 worth of silk. The great social success of the day is Salvini. He has hundreds of aristocratic adorers. A society journal draws the moral that the secret of male success in London is to be sonorous and sentimental.

The memoirs of Mario, the great tenor, are to be published shortly by Zanichelli, of Bologna.

The Council of the Society of Authors has formed itself into a legal corporation called the "Incorporated Society of Authors." It includes Matthew Arnold, R. D. Blackmore, Wilkie Collins, W. S. Gilbert, Lord Houghton, Prof. Huxley, Thos. Hughes, Cardinal Manning, Mrs. Oliphant, George Augustus Sala, Prof. Tyndall and Prof. Seeley.

MOSES IN THE SOUDAN.

An Account of a Little War That Preceded El Mahdi's by Many Centuries.

The Soudan is none other than the Cush of the Bible, which the Septuagint and the Vulgate render Ethiopia. When Moses had arrived at man's estate Egypt was invaded by an Ethiopian army, which successfully laid waste the country as far as Memphis. In their despair the Egyptians prayed to their oracles for aid, and the advice they received was that they should offer the leadership of their armies to "Moses, the Hebrew." This they did. The great difficulty of the campaign was to traverse the roads which led to the Ethiopian camp, in consequence of their being infested with dangerous serpents. The wily Israelite provided his advance guard with a number of ibes in baskets and instructed the soldiers to let the birds loose on the serpents. By this ingenious expedient the roads were speedily cleared and Moses was enabled to surprise the Ethiopians and defeat them with great slaughter. Carrying the war into Meroe itself, Moses then laid siege to the capital, Saba. The obstinate resistance offered by the defenders prolonged the siege for some time, but eventually the city was delivered up by Tharbis, the daughter of the Ethiopian King, who had watched Moses from a distance, and from admiring his valor had fallen in love with him. The story ends happily with the marriage of Moses and Tharbis.—*American Hebrew.*

A $40,000 Fire.

Prince Albert, N. W. T., has sustained a great loss in the burning, week before last, of the Hudson Bay grist mill. The fire was occasioned by the heating of the machinery. The loss is placed at $40,000.

Mrs. Partington says that there are few people now-a-days who suffer from "suggestion on the brain."

Miss Beatrice Parsons, of London, was the winner of the highest honors of the recent Cambridge University examination, in which no less than three thousand bright British girls competed.

Latest Scottish News.

Lord Macdonald of the Isles is reported to be lying at Nice seriously ill.

Sir Lyon Playfair has been asked to act as President of the British Association at Aberdeen in 1885, and has consented.

Bishop Wordsworth, of the diocese of St. Andrews, preached on March 16th in the Established Church of that town, appearing in the pulpit in full Episcopal robes. The last time a similar event took place in St. Andrews was in 1688.

A Caledonian who claimed that the best poets were Scotch, giving Shakspeare as a specimen, replied to an objector's doubt whether Shakspeare *was* a Scotchman, that "his abeelity would warrant the supposeetion!"

It is rumored that at the approaching ter-centenary celebration of the Edinburgh University three professors will be knighted. The medical professor said to be selected for the honor is a well-known toxicologist.

Captain Gardner, late master of the ship Gayana, of Glasgow, was landed on the 12th ult. at Southampton, and removed to the workhouse suffering from acute religious mania. When off Ascension Captain Gardner attacked and mortally wounded Ody, his chief officer, and a colored seaman named Rowland.

Pretty Decorations.

The portieres in many of the most fashionable houses in this city are made out of Mexican horse blankets and Arabian blankets, and are merely thrown over the brass or walnut rod and drawn to one side. These portieres can easily be made at home out of an old pair of dark blankets that have first been thoroughly washed in ammonia and water. Collect all the bits of colored silk floss in the house and also pieces of fine split zephyr worsted. Take a large darning needle and put one or more colored threads in it, then run through the blankets in zigzag, scollopped or straight lines, taking care to have them all run one way—that is, either horizontal or perpendicular. The ends of the floss or worsted should not be left loose, but knotted on the next piece. The more the colors are mixed the prettier the effect. The edge may be embroidered in a leaf design in applique velvet and the bottom finished by a fringe of all the colors. A pretty decoration for a dining-room ceiling is made out of five Japanese paper umbrellas, one being about a yard in diameter and the other four and a half yards. Those with the designs of birds and butterflies are the best to purchase. The large one is placed about the chandelier in the centre of the room. The handle is first removed and the chandelier then unscrewed from the top. After the umbrella is placed on the upper pipe, fitting nicely to the ceiling, with the top outward, the chandelier is screwed on and the umbrella further fastened with brass-headed nails. The other four umbrellas are put near the corners and fastened by two tacks in each rip. They are placed top outward and look very artistic, especially on a white ceiling. If the room is small the centre umbrella is sufficient and one smaller may be placed over the mantel, up quite high. Table and chair scarfs have taken the place of tidies. They are made from two to two and a half yards long, and from a half to three-quarters of a yard wide. The most fashionable kind are those of Mexican silk gauze run with gold, silver, red or blue silks in Oriental figures. For tables ones of plush, velvet or silk embroidered in arasene are used. Ones to imitate the Mexican gauze, and which look fully as well, are made out of the thinnest and yellowest unbleached muslin, which can be purchased for three cents per yard. This washes well and has the limp, soft look of the gauze. Run them in some odd unconventional design with red, blue, gold and silver cords and silks, and fringe out the ends. When placed on sofas they are first tied into a knot at one end.—*N. Y. Journal.*

Dreams with Different Effects.

A Little Rock preacher, during a sermon told the following touching story: "A little girl dreamed that she was sitting in the dooryard, and that near her stood her grandfather. Presently two angels came down, took hold of the old man and carried him up until he almost faded from sight, but pretty soon they began to return with him, and at last, when they placed him on the ground, one of them said: 'Not now, old man; you are too heavy.' The little girl related the dream to her grandfather, and the old fellow was so much impressed that he went around the next day and paid all of his debts. Thus released of heaviness, he died shortly afterwards, and, we have reason to believe, was taken up by the angels."

As the minister was leaving the church, he saw a member who had not paid his part of the salary necessary to the financial comfort of the shepherd. Approaching the delinquent gentleman, the preacher said:

"Brother Buddleton, I dislike to speak to you on such a subject to-day, but I have repeatedly called at your house without being able to find you. The amount you owe me is $20."

"Parson, I would like to pay you but—"

"But what? Haven't you got the money?"

"Oh, yes, but you see my little granddaughter has had a dream very much like the one you told about, and I am afraid that if I pay my debts, I'll die. I ain't ready just yet for the angels to fly away with me. If I wasn't afraid it would kill me, I'd pay everything I owe."—*Ark. Traveller.*

The office of Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland is now vacant consequent on he retirement of Mr. Charles Carnegie.

His Imperial Highness Prince Haru, the only surviving child of the Emperor of Japan, having almost reached the age of 7 years, is having a separate palace built for his occupancy.

Col. Burnaby, of the "Blues," who is one of the remarkable figures of London standing six feet four, holds four somewhat widely differing appointments at present being Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the Horse Guards Blue, Silver Stick in Waiting, special correspondent of the *Morning Post*, and acting commandant of a levy of raw Soudanese and Egyptian troops. He figured in the front in the recent battles.

—Mr. John White, of Milton, lost his valuable mare Sunnyside, on Tuesday last, when she died in foaling.