

## BALFOUR'S LAND BILL

Declared by Gladstone to Violate Constitutional Equality.

A London cable of last night says: Mr. Gladstone resumed the debate on the Land Purchase Bill in the House of Commons this evening. He said he opposed the bill under an overwhelming conviction that it was complicated without undertaking to solve the difficulty. He was disappointed when Mr. Balfour stated that the measure pledged the country to the extent of £33,000,000, without mentioning the possibility of further amounts being asked. Mr. Parnell's plan was new in principle. Its general purpose was clear, but he was not certain that he comprehended the details. (Conservative laughter.) It was honorable—even chivalrous—in Mr. Parnell, opposing the Government as he did, to propose an alternative. He strongly sympathized with one object of Mr. Parnell's plan, whereby the landlords would not be expatriated, but would be retained. It would be

### A BORSOWFUL CONCLUSION

of the life of the landlord class if when local government was established in Ireland they did not take part in adjusting affairs. Mr. Balfour's bill presented a number of dubious points. Some of the proposals were so obviously objectionable as to justify their rejection. A bill of this kind should not encourage landlords to become buyers of land in order to take advantage of the enormous boons offered. (Hear, hear.) The provision respecting two years' arrears also required a justification which it would be difficult to find. (Cheers.) The method proposed for ascertaining the net rent of the land would enable the landlord to obtain compensation upon a large mass of income that he had never received. (Hear, hear.) He also took the strongest objection to placing an embargo upon the local funds of counties. (Hear, hear.) That proposal

### VIOLATED A PRINCIPLE

which the House ought to hold sacred. The only really available and valuable guarantee provided in the measure were grants from the Imperial exchequer on account of probate duties and other public charges. The Government had already given England and Scotland similar grants, placing them wholly at the disposal of the local authorities. Was it possible the Government would tell the counties of Ireland that the grant to that country must be used for the benefit of persons contracting under the bill? (Cheers.) It was a violation of equality in governing the three kingdoms, than which he never knew a more glaring instance. (Cheers.) Coming to the "constitutional" objections, any of which, he asserted, formed an absolute reason against the second reading of the bill, Mr. Gladstone urged it was obvious that Ireland opposed the measure, as five-sixths of the Irish members deliberately and determinedly opposed it. (Cheers.) As the Government was going to make Ireland its debtor, it was important to consider the attitude of the persons about to be subjected to debt. Was it possible to imagine the Government imposing a similar measure upon Scotland in defiance of the protest of 60 out of 70 Scotch members? (Cheers.) He objected also to the use of English credit. In the last general election both the Conservatives and the Opposition were pledged against the use of the public credit. This Parliament could not in conformity with its honorable obligations pass a Bill instituting a loan fund having an interminable operation. (Cheers.) Besides the large pecuniary risk the Bill

### INVOLVED EVILS TENFOLD GREATER,

threatening to produce conditions which would shock humanity, imperil order and make worse the relations between the two countries. Statelordism implied the use of soldiers against the tenant, the use of every weapon of the State to enforce an unpopular law. It was a sad disappointment to find under the name of a voluntary arrangement between landlord and tenant a device for bringing an irresistible pressure upon the tenant, with a view to extorting for the landlord a benefit nearly the whole of the immense boon that Parliament might confer. Mr. Gladstone said these objections covered only a part of this measure, which was probably the most complicated one he had ever seen. In conclusion he said: I feel it to be my absolute duty to protest against principles of so flagrant a character and so tending to embark the country in immense pecuniary risks, while making land purchase not an aim in the settlement of the general Irish problem, but a means to further plunge us into the deepest political embarrassments. (Cheers.)

### What's in a Name?

A Washington despatch says: The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has decided to urge upon Congress the advisability of placing our Ministers to the great powers of Europe on an equal footing in respect of rank with representatives of other nations. Senator Sherman to-day reported from the committee an amendment to the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill giving the title of ambassador to our Ministers to Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia, the salary to be as now, \$17,500 per annum. Other amendments proposed by the committee to the bill provide that the salary of the Minister to Turkey shall be \$10,000, an increase of \$2,500; to Denmark, \$7,500, an increase of \$2,500; and to Greece, Roumania and Servia, \$7,500, an increase of \$1,000.

### Emia Charged With Treachery.

A Cairo cable says: A Coptic clerk, who was an employee of Emin Pasha while Emin was at Wadai, has made a sworn deposition before Masou Bey to the effect that the revolt of Emin's forces was solely due to the discovery of Emin's plans to surrender his Province to the Mahdi. Emin, according to the clerk's statement, sent three messengers to the Mahdi offering to surrender, but they were seized and stopped by Emin's officers. The revolt followed this discovery. Masou Bey considers the statement credible.

Andrew Campbell, founder of the printing press company bearing his name, died in Brooklyn ambulance Sunday night. He had been attacked by heart disease on the street. He was 69 years old.

## SCHOOL CLOSED BY A DOG.

"Nep" is Creating Huge Excitement in Camden County.

A Philadelphia despatch says: School Teacher Flora Marshall's dog, which has so divided the residents of Waterford, Camden county, by biting Miss Abbie Rice, a popular young woman of the town, several days ago, is forward again as a candidate for public attention. Four men with guns followed Miss Marshall in an effort to get a shot at her big shaggy friend "Nep," which she was taking across the border of Winslow township to get him out of harm. Miss Marshall closed her school, at Bates' Mill, yesterday and came up to Camden, where she held a consultation with Lawyer Martin V. Bergen.

"No one has a right to shoot your dog," said Mr. Bergen. "Get a pistol, and if they attempt it, shoot them." Miss Marshall has secured the weapon, it is said, and will defend her dog and herself.

Since the alleged biting of Miss Rice over a week ago, the town of Waterford has been rent asunder, and the question of the life or death of the dog has entered into every phase of social and business life there. Miss Rice insisted that as she was passing Miss Marshall's house the dog flew upon and bit her in the hand. She and her friends declare the big brute must die, but Miss Marshall defended her pet, asserting that she was tender, gentle and brave, and that she would as soon part with her own blood as see that of her noble "Nep" shed. She was sure that he had not bitten Miss Rice, but may have jumped upon her in play and caused her a great fright.

The trouble was discussed in all its phases, and Miss Rice's male friends made every effort to get a shot at the dog, but so far they have been unsuccessful. At last Capt. H. M. Jewett, Chairman of the Township Committee, was appealed to, and after hearing all the facts he issued a decree of death upon the dog. Miss Marshall, however, headed off any attempt to execute the decree of death by taking the dog out of the township. The four men who followed her found it impossible to shoot, as the plucky young schoolmarm kept so close to the dog that her own body might have received the charge intended for the dog.

The closing of the village school on account of a dog has added fuel to the fire among the brute's enemies, and there is no telling where the controversy will end.

## A WINNIPEG ELOPEMENT

In Which a Toronto Traveller Plays a Leading Part.

A Winnipeg despatch says: A private letter from Toronto making enquiries as to the cause of the continued absence and silence of a husband and father gives a clue to a sensation. The man is a commercial traveller, well-known in the East and in Winnipeg. During his frequent visits to this province he made the acquaintance of a woman here. The woman in question formed the central figure of an interesting incident in this city three or four years ago. She is the mother of two children, but is divorced from her husband, who is in the hardware business in Port Arthur. The acquaintance between the two became very intimate. In fact their attachment for each other decided them in abandoning their children and wife, home, situation, and all, and seeking seclusion and pleasure amongst the people of the Pacific coast. The woman to cover her steps announced to her friends that she was going on a brief visit to Chicago on Tuesday, and placed her two children in charge of her neighbors. She, however, only went as far south as Pembina. Returning yesterday, she at once proceeded to the Canadian Pacific Railway depot and boarded the express for the west. The commercial traveller was also on board, and the two alighted at Portage la Prairie and spent the night there at one of the hotels, continuing their journey to the coast on Friday.

## ROOF IN THE COUNTRY.

The Trouble Caused Uncle Sam by the Chinese Invasion.

A Washington despatch says: Attorney-General Miller informed the Treasury Department, under date of April 19th, that there are nineteen Chinamen now in custody of the United States Marshal of Washington, who were arrested and tried for coming into the United States in violation of the Chinese Exclusion Act. He recommended, in accordance with a suggestion from the Secretary of State, that notwithstanding the presumption that these Chinamen entered the United States across the British border, they be returned to China at the Government expense, for the reason that the men could not be returned to British territory without payment of a head tax of \$50 each, and even then they might probably again evade the vigilance of the United States officers and return to this country. Secretary Windom has adopted the recommendation, and has instructed the Collector of Customs at Port Townsend to see that the men are returned to China in the most economical way by sailing or other vessel bound direct for that country without touching at any American port en route.

## Portuguese Inhumanity.

A London cable says: The crew of the British barque Osseo, from Savannah for Newcastle, before reported abandoned, were rescued by the British ship Highmoor. Some of the rescued men were placed on another vessel off Lisbon. Five of the Osseo crew refused to proceed on the Highmoor and started in a boat for St. Vincent, 60 miles distant. They reached the island in a starving condition, but the Portuguese authorities would give them no succor and refused to allow them to land. The British consul gave the men a distress order addressed to the captain of the British steamer Buffon directing him to carry them to England. Statements in regard to the matter have been received by the British Government.

The most noted figure at the Putnam House at Palatka, Fla., is Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, who has spent the past three seasons in that city. She is beginning to show her age. Though her hair is as white as snow, Mrs. Beecher's activity is quite remarkable.

Nobody really hates an egotist, except another egotist. Other people are only bored.

## THE CRONIN CASE.

Kunze and Woodruff Liberated—Threats of New Revelations.

A yesterday's Chicago despatch says: State Attorney Longenecker has had the case against John H. Kunze stricken from Judge Hawes' docket. Kunze has been out on bail ever since Judge McConnell granted the young Cronin suspect a new trial. The State's Attorney believed that it would be useless to prosecute the German.

Frank J. Black, alias Frank Woodruff, the lone Cronin suspect, who has occupied a cell in the county jail almost a year, was discharged on the charge of murder by Judge Hawes. Attorneys Browne and Porter, for Woodruff, claimed that their client had been under indictment for murder more than nine months and had not been given a trial. According to the law, they said, he should be given a trial or discharged.

"The fact is," the State's prosecutor admitted, "I cannot try him for murder, but he ought to be kept in jail as long as possible on general principles. Such a liar as Woodruff is better off in the cage than out. As to the murder charge I can't do anything with him, but he'll go up for horse stealing."

State Attorney Longenecker said he knew who took Cronin's body away from the Carlson cottage, and it was learned to-night that this man was none other than J. B. Simonds, who has been so eagerly wanted. It is said Simonds died suddenly and suspiciously not long ago in an eastern city, while it is also said Patrick Conroy died suddenly and unnaturally in a Wisconsin village.

These facts have come out in consequence, it is claimed, of the misdirection of funds raised for the defence of the Cronin murderers. The relatives of Sullivan, the ice-man, and Dan Coughlin have been compelled to mortgage their property to raise the necessary funds to pay legal and other expenses, and they now threaten to tell what they know. Should they do this, it is confidently anticipated those of the conspirators now out of jail will soon find themselves in a bad box.

## VIENNA ALARMED.

Threats of Incendiarism and Attempts to Wreck Trains Made.

A Vienna cable says: A great sensation has been caused here by an apparently official note in the *Abendpost*, stating that the troops called out to repress the disorders at Biala did not, as previously believed, use blank cartridges on first firing on the rioters, but used ball cartridges at the first volley. This note, taken with the circular from the Minister of the Interior giving the provincial Governors instructions with reference to the proclamation of martial law, is regarded as indicating the determination of the Government to act with extreme energy in the case of disorder. At Biala matters remain calm, although at a workmen's meeting held last night threats to set fire to houses of the rich were uttered. The middle and upper classes are greatly alarmed, and many wealthy residents have left Biala for Cracow and Lemberg. The garrison has been strongly reinforced in view of further rioting. An attempt at rioting is signaled from Saybusch, the authorities of which place asked the military Governor of Cracow to send a battalion of infantry to their aid. It is announced that attempts have been made to wreck a train near Rasdorf, by placing large stones on the track. Happily the obstruction was discovered in time. Men also have been seen hanging suspiciously around Siebenbrunn station. Fears are entertained that the labor troubles in South Austria will be attended with some disastrous results, as the men are now worked up to a white heat of exasperation.

## SAN FRANCISCO SHAKEN.

A San Francisco despatch of last night says: One of the most severe shocks of earthquake experienced here for a long time was felt in this city and neighboring localities a little after 3.30 o'clock this morning. The buildings were shaken perceptibly and persons aroused from their sleep. Plastering fell from the walls in places, but no serious damage has been reported.

The earthquake shock at Mayfield was very severe. The railroad bridge was rendered impassable, as the piers, 60 feet high, settled a few inches, and the rails spread apart about a foot. The ground in places settled six to twelve inches. Railway travel will be delayed.

## Next Summer.

Wife (awakening her husband)—Oh, George, there's a burglar in the house!  
Husband (sleepily)—Huh!  
"Yes, and he's at my jewelry box!"  
"Huh!"  
"No; I declare, he's in the ice chest room!"  
"Is that so? Give me my revolver quick!"

## Unconscious.

Squacres—You're not looking well this morning, old man. What's the matter?  
Nickleby—No wonder! I was unconscious ten hours last night.  
Squacres—By Jove! And up this morning! Why, man, you ought to be under the doctor's care. What was the matter?  
Nickleby—I was asleep!

## Intensely Superstitious.

"Do you think that as a rule theatrical people are superstitious?" asked a traveling man of a manager.  
"Do I think so? I know it. I've seen twenty people sit for hours waiting for the ghost to walk."

## Why Schoolmarm's Are Old Maids.

"How does it happen that there are so many old maids among the school teachers?" a teacher was asked, according to a contemporary. "Because school teachers are as a rule women of sense, and none of them will give up a \$50 position for a \$10 man," was the reply.

## Rattled.

Nurse (to young husband)—A beautiful ten pound baby, sir.  
Young Husband (getting things mixed in his excitement)—Glorious! Am I a father or a mother?

The city of Austin, Tex., will erect the greatest dam in the United States. It will cost \$1,500,000.

## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Since April 1st '55 strikes have been broken in Austria.

The Austrian strikers are demanding advances of from 50 to 100 per cent. in wages.

Subscriptions for the relief of destitute Balaclava heroes in England so far amount to \$120.

The *National Zeitung* says that the Labor bill fixes the maximum of women's work at eleven hours a day.

There have been thirteen deaths altogether as a result of the anti-Semitic rioting in Biala, Galicia.

The death is announced at Belleville of Mr. John Francis, County Surveyor, at the ripe old age of 72 years.

M. Spitzer, the well-known collector, died in Paris on Friday. His collection of curios is valued at 14,000,000.

The bill providing for the closing of saloons in Ireland on Sunday has passed its second reading in the Commons.

A Zanzibar despatch says the Germans have built a fortified station at Mount Kenia, formally annexing to that district.

The non-union carpenters of Chicago are appealing to Secretary Blaine for protection against the intimidation of the unionists.

Giovanni Succi, who on March 17th began a 40-days' fast at the Royal Aquarium, Paris, successfully completed his task yesterday.

The Pittsburg Commission Company, the largest bucket shop concern in Pennsylvania, has suspended with liabilities estimated at \$150,000.

The Newfoundlanders are enforcing the bait regulations rigorously against all vessels, charging a license fee of \$1 per ton at each time of taking bait.

A London, Eng., grave digger has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment in Berlin for cutting the hair from the heads of corpses and selling the same to dealers.

The Pope announces that at the coming consistory, in accordance with the agreement with Gen. Simmons, he will raise the Bishop of Malta to the rank of an Archbishop.

The Brazilian Minister to Italy has been recalled because he failed to present to the Italian Government the decree of his Government forbidding Italians to enter Brazil.

It is stated that Emperor William is preparing to submit to President Carnot proposals for a rapprochement which would have been impossible while Prince Bismarck was in power.

A despatch from the Indian reservation at Gleichen, N.W.T., announces the death of Crowfoot, the brave and intelligent chief of the Blackfoot tribe. He died of inflammation of the lungs.

The *Novoe Vremya* says the Russian Government refused to grant the request of the Ameer of Bokhara that foreign goods for Bokhara be allowed to pass through Russia free of duty.

As the moment for Emperor William's journey to Bremen approached, the employees of the railway on which he was to travel struck for higher wages. Men from other lines had to work the trains.

During the past week persons in eight or ten Tottenham, S. I., families were made seriously ill by eating canned corned beef which the canners had cooked in a copper kettle. The sick people are recovering.

In a special cablegram from Berlin it is stated that Dr. Windthorst, the leader of the German Clerical party, intends supporting the Emperor's Socialist policy, but he expects in return the repeal of the May laws.

A cattle disease of extraordinary virulence has made its appearance with fatal effect in the vicinity of Seedwarzen-Eupen, Prussia. Traffic in cattle has been strictly prohibited within the infected districts.

The burgomaster of Stockerau, Austria, whose house contains a synagogue, has received a letter warning him his house will be burned and not a Jew will escape alive. Anti-Jewish rioting is reported in Kolomea, Galicia.

Mr. McMillan, the Manitoba Government agent, speaking near Elora on Friday night, said that fewer Ontario farmers are now leaving for the Western States while the lumber going to Manitoba is largely increasing.

Major Serpa Pinto, who was the primary cause of the trouble between England and Portugal has been appointed aide-de-camp to the King of Portugal, and a sword of honor has been presented to him in Lisbon.

The strike of railway men at Cork is causing considerable anxiety at Liverpool, owing to the fear that its prolongation may bring such pressure of public opinion to bear on the post-office authorities as will cause them to adopt a fresh mail route.

Henry M. Stanley arrived in London on Saturday evening after his long absence in the Dark Continent. He was given an immense ovation. Lady Burdett-Coutts was in waiting, and drove him off in her carriage. Stanley goes to Sandringham as the guest of the Prince of Wales.

In spite of the numerous conferences to be held there is but little prospect that the Chicago carpenters' strike will be settled. The Carpenters and Builders' Association refuses to recognize the union in any way, and the strikers insist they will agree to no terms until this is done.

The British and United States Governments have made an imperative demand that the Delagoa railway question should be settled by arbitration. The British and United States Ministers had a long interview yesterday with the Foreign Minister, who has the affair under careful consideration.

An ominous feature of the Berlin shoemakers' strike has been the issue of a violent manifesto, in which the existing social order is denounced. The Emperor's receipts are attacked as useless. The workmen, as the dominant force, the manifesto says, ought to return and renovate society.

There was a destructive wind and rain storm in Woodruff County, Ark., early yesterday morning. The village of Yorkville was almost entirely blown away and the disaster is very great. Houses, barns, fences, and structures of all kinds were

taken up by the wind and carried a distance.

Jas. Hamilton, John T. Owens, James Owens Isaacs, convicted of stealing a horse from a farmer at Crosskeys, were pilloried for one hour and whipped with twenty lashes each at Georgetown, Delaware, Saturday. There being no jail, the whipping took place on the village green, in a space roped off to keep back the 300 spectators.

On Thursday evening burglars attempted to enter Patter & Co's. store at Ironwood, Mich. A clerk fired a shot gun in the face of the foremost man and the burglars fled. On Friday night the burglar, whose name is found to be John Richards, turned up at the hospital with his face nearly gone. He refused to name his accomplices and died yesterday.

President Carnot has received a letter from the King of Dahomey, in which the latter complains that the French attacked him without warning and without declaring war against him. He further says that when his father died France alone omitted to send him a letter of sympathy. The King declares the French merchants now in his power will be kept as hostages until the end of the war.

The flower feast or combat of flowers began yesterday afternoon in the City of Mexico. One hundred thousand people were on the promenade of La Reforma and the Avenida Juarez. In addition to nearly 500 unadorned carriages, containing sightseers, there were over 40 carriages adorned with flowers and ribbons and fully 1,000 horsemen. The quantity of flowers was enormous, four carloads coming from Jalapa alone. The celebration was brought to a hasty conclusion by rain.

## Chinese Girls.

Chinese girls have, not infrequently, pleasing faces; but this applies more particularly to those of the middle and upper classes. The younger children wear their luxuriant raven tresses twisted into a heavy plait hanging down behind, secured with many yards of twisted scarlet cord. Up to the time of marriage, girls part their hair smoothly at the forehead, as the sign of their single estate; but when the wedding-day arrives, the young bride's hair is drawn back, and all the short hairs are pulled out by tweezers, with the idea of making her forehead appear broad and high. With regard to dress, a Chinese girl is little troubled by considerations of fashion. There is a slight difference, scarcely apparent to Western eyes, in the cut of the costumes of the girls and women of different Provinces; but, speaking generally, the same attire is worn by the aged grand-dame and her year-old grand-daughter, by the mandarin's child and the daughter of a poor coolie. Their clothing differs, not in shape, but in the material of which the garments are composed and the manner in which they are ornamented. With reference to this question of dress, a well-known American missionary lady, who has lived and worked for many years in China, writes: "In one thing the Chinese woman is exceptionally blessed—she has inherited from former generations a style of dress at once modest, economical and becoming. It takes but eight yards of yard-wide cloth for a complete outfit of winter garments, and there is no waste in cutting nor in unnecessary appendages. Its true economy, however, is in that saving of mental worry which comes from always outstaying by the same pattern and the obviation of all need of fitting. It allows unrestricted play to every muscle, is of the same thickness over the whole body, is not in the way when at work, and it has little weight, while it has all needful warmth." Probably some of my English girl readers may hold different opinions upon this subject, and think there are two sides to this, as to most other matters.—*Quiver*.

## A Cameroons Woman's Toilet.

So long as they are young and handsome the Cameroons women pay great attention to their toilet. The petticoat, which reaches down to the hips to the ankles, must be thoroughly smooth and clean, and the apron, which is worn under it, is as spotless as the underclothing of a European lady. Their hair is woven by professional hair-dressers into braids of various shapes, without grease and usually without ornaments, although a woman is occasionally found, who wears a string of beads around her head. The dressing usually lasts for a week, and is bound up at night in a cloth for protection. It is also a part of the hair-dresser's business, which is carried on in the street, to pull out the lady's eyelashes. A string of pearls or some other ornament of European origin is worn around the neck. The shoulders, breast and belly are covered with ornamental tattooing in red and blue, apparently entering at the navel. Elaborate ruffles of ivory or metallic rings are worn upon the wrists and ankles.—*From "Life at the Cameroons," by Robert Muller, M. D., in the Popular Science Monthly*

## Another Sweetheart Now.

Young man—I wish to get this engagement ring enlarged.  
Jeweller—Enlarged? Why, you told me a while ago it was a perfect fit.  
Young man—Oh yes, that was all right for her.

## A Backward Season.

Reporter—Well, sir, it looks as if spring had about come.  
Editor—Oh, no. Not for some time yet.  
Reporter—What makes you think that?  
Editor—Scarcely any poetry has been sent in so far. I can always tell by that.

## In a Chicago Court.

Judge—On what grounds, madam, do you claim a divorce from your husband?  
"The doctor told me to discard everything that disagreed with me, and my husband—"  
"Granted. Next!"

A Bridgeport newspaper recently printed the following advertisement. "Chu Fong would like some nice Melian lady. She no have to work, as Chu Fong got big lot of money. Chu Fong will do the washee and the cookee; wife she can dress up every day. Prize, \$10 for best girl. Chu Fong."

How music spreads among the masses can be imagined from the estimate that in Sheffield there are about 600 artisans who play the violin.