

THE WEEK'S NEWS

CANADA.

Coal has been discovered at Qu'Appelle, Man.

Fall wheat is looking well in Waterloo county.

The C. P. R. land department in Winnipeg sold nearly 25,000 acres last week.

Joseph Smith of Calgary drank a quantity of methylated spirits and died in great agony.

The people of Fort Erie, Ont., have decided to build a town hall at a cost of ten thousand dollars.

A woman named Dussault committed suicide at Quebec by cutting her throat with a carving knife.

Four valuable horses belonging to Charles Dalgleish were burned to death in a fire at Chesterfield on Thursday night.

In the first half of April 5,193 immigrants arrived in Manitoba, against 1,382 in the corresponding period last year.

Energetic action is being taken in Montreal to suppress the numerous lotteries which exist in that city.

Henry Koch, formerly of Listowel, died in Minto Township on Saturday from the effects of a kick in the head by a horse.

Hon. J. A. Chapleau has so far recovered that it is expected he will take charge of the Customs Department next week.

The death is announced of Senator Stevens, representative of the Bedford division of Quebec. He was in his seventy-eighth year.

The amount of revenue received on account of the Chinese poll tax at Vancouver last month, is \$690 ahead of March last year.

The stock of Mr. T. H. Love's well-known Red Bank farm was sold by auction at Montreal the other day. The prices fetched were not good.

A rich vein of nickel has been discovered on a farm two miles south of Keewatin. It is said the ore will yield a value of \$48 per ton.

The Macdonald Memorial Committee of Hamilton gave the order for the statue the other day. It will cost not more than £600.

Philip Powers, a Crimean veteran, who was in the battle of Inkerman, at the taking of the Redan, and at Balaklava, died at his home in Windsor, Ont., on Thursday.

In a line fence dispute in Maryborough township on Saturday, John George shot Daniel Eby with a shot gun. Eby is in the doctor's care and George is under arrest.

The new steamboat, the Garden City, built at Toronto for the St. Catharines, Grimsby & Toronto Navigation Company, was successfully launched from the Doty shipyard the other day.

Fears of floods, caused by the rapid rise of the Red and Assiniboine rivers, are revived among the people of Manitoba. Part of the railway bridge at Portage la Prairie has already been swept away.

The opening of navigation on the St. Lawrence will be the signal for the beginning of a very heavy export grain trade. Already about 2,000,000 bushels of grain have been booked for the St. Lawrence route.

Mr. Frank T. Shutt, chemist of the Dominion Experimental Farm has submitted some apples, which were twice sprayed with Paris green, to a delicate chemical analysis without finding the slightest trace of arsenic.

Mr. VanHorne, president of the Canadian Pacific railway, is very sanguine as to this season's immigration. During the past sixty days the company landed over 8,000 settlers in Winnipeg.

Mr. W. Edgar the general passenger agent of the Grand Trunk railway, died the other day in Montreal. He was born at Birkenhead, Eng., in 1841, came to Canada in 1856, and entered the service of the Great Western railway.

Trouble is feared from the Indians on the Upper Skeena in the North-West. The Government agent has a member of the tribe in custody on a charge of murder, and his fellow-tribesmen threaten to kill the agent if the prisoner is sent south for trial.

Several boys were shooting with a Flobert gun at a mark in the back yard of a private residence in London, Ont., on Monday, when Fred Wilson, thirteen years of age, passed between the pointed weapon and the target. The bullet, a small one, passed completely through his body. He will probably die.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Her Majesty accompanied by Princess Beatrice, visited Toulon on Wednesday.

Rev. H. Allon, for 22 years editor of The British Quarterly Review, is dead.

Miss Amelia B. Edwards, the well-known English novelist and lecturer, is dead.

The University of Edinburgh has conferred the degree of L.L.D. on Sir Charles Tupper.

It is stated that Home Secretary Ma thews has decided to release Mrs. Florence Osborne from gaol.

The Committee of Enquiry presided over by Lord Wantage has elicited the opinions of leading military authorities to the effect that the British army at present is in a terrible state of inefficiency.

The strike in the Durham coal region still continues. It is estimated that the loss in wages to the miners during the five weeks that they have been on strike amounts to a million and a quarter pounds.

In accord with the notice given by the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners the majority of the cotton mills in the Federation were stopped on Saturday, throwing many thousands of people out of employment in Lancashire and vicinity.

The trouble among the potters of North Staffordshire is still unsettled, and 25,000 hands will be thrown out of work at the close of the month unless the employers and the employees come to terms.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach believes there is real ground for a gloomy trade outlook for the coming season. While the McKinley tariff had its effect, he believed the depression was mainly produced by the want of confidence in foreign countries.

The McCarthy wing of the Irish party has split into four sections, one headed by Mr. Timothy Healy, and the second by Mr. John Dillon and Mr. William O'Brien. The members of the third wing are known as the Neutrals, and the fourth consists of Mr. Justin McCarthy and his son.

The four Lancashire weavers who recently returned from Brazil are receiving numerous donations at Southampton to enable them to reach home. The news of the disasters which befell the party with which these four men were connected has had the effect of almost completely stopping emigration to that country.

UNITED STATES.

The powder works at Moosic, Pa., exploded the other day, killing seven men and wounding five.

Louis Abertin was hanged at Freehold, N. J., the other day, for the murder of Mrs. Charles T. Leonard.

At Dover, Del., Cora Maginnis, aged 12, jumped a rope 500 times in a contest with schoolmates and is dying.

The estimated deficiency in the United States post-office department for the fiscal year 1890-91 is \$1,240,932.

George M. Merry, a variety actor, shot his 18-year old wife in Boston last week, from jealousy. Merry is at large.

It is estimated that 250 lives were lost by the Mississippi floods, while 3,000 families are homeless and in need of food.

The Grain Shovelers' Union of Buffalo has decided not to permit Canadians to work in the Buffalo elevators this year.

A number of Canadians employed in Buffalo are being discharged daily owing to the rigid enforcement of the alien labor law.

According to the observations compiled at the Lick Observatory, Swift's comet, discovered last month, has now three blazing tails.

Mexican revolutionists and United States troops had an encounter near Rio Grande. Two rebels were killed, but the soldiers were finally compelled to retreat.

John Ganper killed his wife and terribly beat his daughter at Brooklyn, N. Y. He had been drinking and flew into a rage because his supper did not suit him.

Mrs. Emma Hoy, the wife of a farmer living near Ionia, Mich., while in a state of mental derangement drowned her eight-year-old daughter in a spring close by the family residence, and then committed suicide by throwing herself into the water.

Mrs. James Robertson cut the throat of her three weeks-old baby at Portland, Me., the other day and then tried to take her own life. She is insane.

Under the influence of jealousy and drink, John E. Geist, at Dayton, Ohio, the other day, shot himself and his wife dead. They had been married 19 years.

The steamship Orenburg the other day landed at Baltimore, 2,493 immigrants, the largest number ever landed from one ship at one time. They are mostly Germans.

Mrs. Mary Lee, a handsome young woman from South Carolina, jumped from a second storey window of the New York lying-in hospital last week and killed herself.

Mrs. Alfred Hasbrouck jumped from the bridge at Forest Home, N. Y., into Fall creek, the other day, and killed herself. She was crazed from la grippe.

It is calculated that 50 men have been killed in the long range fighting between stockmen and horse thieves in Wyoming, and the war is not yet ended.

A New Orleans despatch says passenger train No. 2, northbound on the Illinois Central Railroad, was held up by robbers Wednesday night and robbed of \$3,000.

As a result of the Easter celebration by Hungarians and Italians at Hazelton, Pa., one man was killed and another seriously stabbed in the back and may die.

The Washington Post says the United States Government has agreed to pay to the families of the victims of the New Orleans lynching 125,000 francs, and that the affair is thus settled with the Italian Government.

Harry Lee, of St. Louis, Mo., aged 23, who has been in two Keeley institutes for the cure of the drink habit, took a heavy dose of laudanum on Friday evening with suicidal intent.

Martin Hannenburg has just died in the Detroit Emergency hospital. The passage to his stomach was closed by an abscess, and for four months he kept himself alive by conveying food to his stomach through a funnel inserted by the doctors.

On Saturday evening William Colby, a young man employed on a farm near Port Huron, Mich., deliberately beat to death with a neck-yoke another farm hand named Richard Cook, fifty-five years of age, who had accused him of hiding in the room of the adopted daughter of their employer.

At Niagara Falls (American side) on Friday night John Williams and Edward Coleman, colored navvies, got into a quarrel over a game of cards. The quarrel was renewed on Saturday morning and Coleman shot Williams in the head, fracturing his skull. Williams is in charge of a doctor and Coleman is in jail.

George Pfeiffer and Reuben Sherkle fell from the cupola of the new Hotel Waldorf in New York, on which they were working, crashed through a couple of scaffolds in their descent, and by the time they reached the ground were crushed out of all shape. Sherkle's body also struck a laborer and broke his arm.

Oliver Curtis Perry, the Lyons, N. Y., train robber, gives his keepers in prison no end of trouble. He shows especial animosity towards Deputy Collins, who arrested him. When food is given him he fixes the crockery in which it is served at Collins, and the other day was about to down the deputy with some slops, when Collins drew his revolver. This had the desired effect.

IN GENERAL.

Cholera is spreading alarmingly in the Punjab district of British India.

The state of Matto Grosso, Brazil, has proclaimed itself a republic under the name of Transatlantica.

The difficulty regarding American missionaries in the Caroline Islands has been satisfactorily arranged.

An eminent authority in entomological and ornithological physiology says that an ordinary house-fly makes 330 strokes with its wing each second; the humble bee, 240; the honey bee, nineteen; and the wasp, 110.

The sparrow, he says, strikes the air at the rate of thirteen strokes per second; the wild duck, eight; the pigeon, eight; and the osprey, six.

The most elevated railroad in the United States is said to be the Great Northern Railway, which crosses the Rocky Mountains at a height of 14,000 feet.

The King of Dahomey is reported to have

seized twenty Europeans at Whydah, including several nuns.

Fire at Nagoya, Japan, on March 22, destroyed the temple and tower and 1,300 houses. Loss \$350,000.

The official inspector in lunacy at Melbourne has declared Deeming, the wife murderer, to be sane.

Felipe Munos, the Anarchist now under arrest in Madrid, has confessed that at a recent secret Anarchist meeting lots were cast to decide who should kill the boy King of Spain.

It is expected that the workmen will not be allowed to hold processions anywhere in Germany on May day.

Russia has adopted a number of drastic measures which indicate that preparations are being made for war.

It is rumored in Berlin that the second daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh is betrothed to the Grand Duke of Hesse.

In a battle between British troops and Lushais, between Lungle and Damagiri, in India, 40 of the latter were killed.

The Spanish Budget Committee has completed its work, and in spite of all efforts to economize, it is said there will be a deficit of \$5,000,000.

In an interview with his brother on Sunday Ravachol said that he wished to feel the pulse of the revolutionary movement, and he finds that it does not beat.

One item on the programme of the Spanish Anarchist, revealed by Munoz, was the placing in the holy water fonts of churches of a newly invented bomb that would explode after a short contact with the water.

A letter from Samoa says Robert Lewis Stevenson, the English novelist, has gained an influence over the natives almost equal to that possessed by Malietoa, and he is trying to make them wear clothing and to abandon tribal fighting.

During Good Friday's services in a church at Anglesola, a village in Spain, while the priest was praying before the altar a man supposed to be a lunatic cut off his head with a single blow of a sharp sword, and made his escape through the frightened congregation.

It is stated that the eagerness displayed by the French to attack the King of Dahomey has been stimulated by reports brought by missionaries and traders to the effect that the King has an immense treasure, the accumulation of two centuries, buried at Abomey, the capital of the country.

PRACTICALLY MADE SLAVES.

Another lot of Gilbert Islanders to be induced to go to Guatemala.

While a search party is trying to find some trace of over 400 unfortunates who went down last September in the ill-fated brig Tahiti at the mouth of the Gulf of California, the owners have fitted out another vessel for the same traffic in Gilbert Island natives to supply Guatemala coffee plantations. The vessel selected is the tramp steamer Montserrat, which gained notoriety last year by carrying arms and ammunition to the Chilean insurgents and a cargo of general merchandise on which the consignees made a fortune. The Montserrat will sail on Monday, ostensibly for Nanaimo, British Columbia, but this trip is a mere blind. She will coal there, but will then shape a direct course to the Gilbert Islands, where she will take on board 600 islanders. Her true destination is proved by the fact that she takes as passengers the King of Butaritari and his party.

There are immense profits in this "black-birding," as it is called in the South Seas, and the men who lost the Tahiti voyage to make up their losses on this venture. There are agents now in the Gilbert Islands employed in inducing the simple natives to sign contracts which consign them to a living death on far-off coffee plantations. The contract compels them to work on plantations for five years at from \$2 to \$5 per month.

At the end of that time they are to be returned to their homes free of charge. It is safe to say that out of 600 or more that will be stowed away in the stifling hold and between the decks of the Montserrat not twenty will live to see the contract expire. Gilbert Islanders are home-loving people, and have no idea of what the contract they sign calls for. This the agents carefully conceal from them, for otherwise, they know, not one would go on board the steamer. The Montserrat will fly the Hawaiian flag to avoid any complication with the American authorities. Her owners and her crew are Americans.

HEMIZED ODDITIES.

A mushroom described by a Brownsville, Tex., paper sprang up in a single night and expanded to gigantic proportions. A physician and an Alderman measured it and declared it to be 24 inches in circumference and to weigh 1½ pounds.

The foundation of a church at San Como, Guatemala, has been shifted seven inches by the roots of two immense white gum trees, which tower over 100 feet above the pinnacle of the church steeple. Each of these immense trees average twenty feet in diameter.

According to a bulletin issued by the American Geographical Society there is no immediate danger of the present generation being crowded off of the continent. If five acres of ground were allotted to each person, the three Americas could accommodate at least 2,000,000,000 people.

A French microscopist calculates that there are 625,000,000 parasites to the square inch of soil in corn—a disease of our common maize for which agricultural science has not as yet discovered a remedy.

A rancher ("broccoman") near Dunbar, New South Wales, Australia, named McLeod, has seven horses in his pastures which have neither ears nor hair. One of them has eyes as pink as those of any albino but has no upper teeth. This curious freak remains unaccounted for.

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SORROW AT BERMUDA.

The Parting With the "Bully Ruffian" and Her Jolly Commander.

Last winter, as was duly chronicled in despatches at the time, Sir Provo W. Parry Wallis, Admiral of the British fleet, died at the age of 100 years. This caused a good many changes among the Admirals, among others the recall of Vice-Admiral Sir George Willes Watson from the Bermuda station, where he had been for the past six years.

The flagship of the fleet at Bermuda was the Bellerophon, an old style, graceful vessel that had seen service in the Crimea, and is known throughout the world as the "Bully Ruffian." In his six years' sojourn abroad the "Bully Ruffian" at Bermuda Admiral Watson had made himself extremely popular. He had got about him a staff as jolly as himself, and the jollity of the officers seemed to have communicated itself to the men, so that in the whole squadron and in the forts and in the hotels and cottages, where the guests from all the countries in the world were enjoying Bermuda's wonderful climate, Admiral Watson and his officers and his crew were regarded as the jolliest, most agreeable people on the face of the sea. As for the Admiral himself, with his hoarse voice and his 64 years, that seemed to have been all summers, he was, in the language of the women, "the dearest man in the world."

So when the news that old Sir Provo Wallis was dead and that Admiral Watson and the Bellerophon and its jolly crew would have to leave was spread abroad in the harbor and on land there was lamentation everywhere, and when the day came for the Bellerophon to take her departure there were great preparations to give Admiral Watson a rousing farewell.

The yards and rigging of all the eighteen vessels were manned until they seemed to be made of human beings, shoulder to shoulder and one above another. The officers were on deck in full uniform and over at the fortifications the soldiers were on parade. As the Bellerophon weighed anchor and set out on her long voyage the war vessels began to salute and the big guns of the fortifications sounded melancholy and echoing expressions of esteem and regret.

The Bellerophon was finally in the midst of the seventeen vessels she had consorted with so long, and was never to see again. All the sailors in her rigging, at a given signal, cheered as one man, and the sound floated out over the water. Then, at the rising of a flag, the thousands of sailors in the rigging of the seventeen vessels answered this cheer as though the thousand throats were one. Handkerchiefs, caps, hands were waved, and from the shore came the fluttering of smaller handkerchiefs and smaller hands and gay sunshades. And the officers used the handkerchiefs in quite another way as they saw the "old man" on the deck of his old flagship, turning away his head and shutting his eyes from "the d—d dazle" of the sun for a moment. The Bellerophon was soon out at sea, and then a graceful outline against the horizon, and then a speck, and then only known by the cloud of smoke which was soon dissipated.

As may be imagined, nobody was particularly glad to see the new Admiral, who of course could not take the place left so terribly vacant. He was to come in the Blake, a battle ship, the largest and newest and swiftest and finest in the whole navy. One day they saw a cloud of smoke on the horizon, and then, with strong glasses, they made out a low-lying, long, mastless, ungainly looking craft much like a shaved and shorn bulldog. There was nothing graceful about this new flagship, nothing of the easy, jolly way the Bellerophon sat upon the water. The Blake was built for business, and very ugly business at that, and as it came nearer they saw through the holes in the sides long vicious-looking guns, quite different from those of the old Bellerophon.

Of course the new Admiral must be received with all the formalities. So the guns were got ready on the seventeen vessels in the harbor and the soldiers lined up on the fortifications. Presently the big guns on the great masonry were booming away, a little gloomily, a little crossly, and not at all jollily, while the smaller guns on the war ships were cracking also. As the Blake came up a big collar of smoke rolled away from her side and then a long bright flash, keener than the bright sunlight flashing on the waves, and then 'thou on sea and shore heard the roar of the gun—sour, hoarse, ugly, a growl of surly warning, as it seemed, that the days of a jolly admiral and a jolly crew on a jolly flagship were over. The bulldog had drawn back his tip and had shown his teeth.

Tommy's Wild Run for Life.

Tommy L. Dyer, a fourteen-year-old boy of Hulbert, a lumbering town forty miles west of Salt Lake, Marie, Mich., had an exciting adventure on Wednesday, in which he narrowly escaped being devoured by a couple of big gray wolves.

Near the town is a lake of considerable extent. G. W. Dyer, father of the boy, is in charge of Hulbert's lumbering operations there. At the request of his son he caused a half-mile track to be cleared on the lake by a snow plough so his boy and others could enjoy skating. Wednesday afternoon Tommy was out alone at the end of the track furthest from camp. As it began to grow dark the boy was about to start for home when he was startled by the howl of a wolf not far off, followed instantly by another. At the same time two large and ferocious timber wolves made their appearance a short distance away.

The boy, aware that his life was in danger at once sought safety in flight. The ugly brutes, half famished during the winter and intent on having a feast, immediately started in pursuit. Fear lent speed to the flying feet of the fugitive, and he raced along with all the strength he could command. For a time he distanced his pursuers, but he soon began to lose his strength, and the hungry animals were soon close behind, with their eyes gleaming like coals of fire and their red tongues hanging out between cruel, glistening teeth.

The lad continued his exertions, however, calling loudly for help. At last, feeling the hot breath of the panting brutes, he began to give up in despair. He saw a way out and he ran towards it, but he was not to be saved. The wolves were upon him, and he was devoured.

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FOUGHT HUNGER AND STORMS FOR WEEKS.

A British Tramp Steamship Has an Eventful Passage.

The British tramp steamship Walby, Captain Ogg, has arrived in Philadelphia from Aguilas, a small town in Spain, with a cargo of iron ore, after an eventful passage, during which death from starvation stared the crew in the face for weeks. On February 23, with exhausted sailors and the vessel almost a complete wreck, Bermuda was reached, where the vessel effected repairs.

On January 22, the Walby sailed from Aguilas, and since that time misfortunes seem to have followed the vessel on her passage to this port. When in latitude 32, longitude 30, while breasting heavy seas, the rudder head was wrenched from its hangings, and the vessel became disabled to such an extent that all hands feared the vessel would founder. The Walby in her deeply submerged condition was most of the time wholly at the mercy of the waves, and all efforts to ease her position were futile, as her head could not be kept to the lee.

For weeks she drifted in this condition, and all that time not a vessel was seen that might come to their aid. To add to their miseries the provisions were becoming exhausted, as well as the fuel, and the men were reduced to one-third rations.

GAVE UP HOPE OF REACHING LAND.

As the days of struggling passed on the situation grew worse and even the captain himself nearly gave up hope of reaching port. Finally the weather became moderate and a temporary steering gear was rigged up by which the ship could be guided, as long as the sea remained calm.

These conditions did not favor the unfortunate crew long, however, for a heavy northwest gale sprung up and the rudder head which had been patched up again gave way and the vessel was once more at the mercy of the sea. It was only under favorable conditions that the Walby could make any headway and Bermuda was not reached until February 23. She resumed her voyage March 30 and was again forced to return on April 12. Permanent repairs will be effected at Philadelphia.

Irish Home Rule.

The declaration of Ulster Loyalists through their representatives at Belfast that they will use all means in their power to overthrow Irish home rule if enacted, besides preventing its enactment if possible, has caused a great sensation in Imperial political circles. Threats of this kind have been heard before, but they have never been formulated by any representative body of Irish Protestants. No one pretends to doubt that the Irish Loyalists are in earnest. It is known that they are armed and organized and ready for a struggle whenever a home rule Parliament should attempt to assume authority over them.

The number of men the Loyalists could put into the field has been variously estimated but never at less than 40,000, and some of the estimates go as high as 80,000. As no programme for home rule has concluded the placing of a military force under the authority of the Dublin Parliament, a rebellion in Ulster would have to be dealt with by the imperial forces. It is notorious that the official organization of the military above the rank and file is Conservative in sympathies, from the Duke of Cambridge down. If there are any Liberals wearing epaulets they take care to avoid the discomfort that would attend an avowal of their sentiments. The general talk in the club is that a Liberal Secretary for War would find it a difficult task to direct the operations of the British troops against Loyalist rebels in Ulster, as the latter would undoubtedly march under the English flag and claim to be friendly to England and hostile only to the Dublin Parliament. All these possibilities are being eagerly canvassed by the Conservatives, and discussed with unconcealed anxiety by the Liberals.

Meantime the Ulster Loyalists propose to appeal to English Protestants generally, and especially the Nonconformists, to aid in preventing the calamities which they claim home rule would bring upon the Protestants of Ireland.

Women and Divorce.

It is rather an incredible thing to find an organization of women seeking to open still wider the gateway to divorce, and to degrade marriage from a sacrament, a union which under all save the most fortuitous circumstances shall be co-equal with the lives of the parties, to the plane of a mere material compact, to be broken at will. Yet the Woman's alliance of Chicago, after discussion and debate, passed a series of resolutions the other day the last of which declared "That the mutual consent of the parties concerned be considered as good ground for divorce as for marriage." The parties being of years of discretion their mutual consent is sufficient ground for marriage. The resolution simply declares that when a husband and wife agree to separate the law should yield to their wishes and grant the divorce. This is stripping matrimony of those attributes of sanctity with which the church has clothed it, and which have acted as a safe-guard for women. History and sociology show that among the people who regard marriage as a purely material contract, easily terminated, the status of woman is degraded and miserable. The effect of the change urged by the Woman's alliance would be unfortunate for society as a whole, but felt most bitterly by women.

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