## WALES IN IRECAND .-

A last (Thursday) evening's Dublin cable says: After the Prince and Princess of Wales had luncheon with Earl Spencer at the Castle yesterday, they drove in open carriages to the Royal Dublin Society's Cattle Show at Ball's Bridge, a small suburb just beyond the Botanic Gardens, on the road to Kingstown. All along the route, especially Bagot street and Pembroke road, which are fashionable quarters, the decorations were very handsome and the cheering enthusiantic. The large new agricultural hall, which will be used for the citizens' ball on the 22nd inst., as well as the grounds generally, were crowded with a most fashionable assemblage, and as their Royal Highnesses passed on their way to the dais reserved for them their recep tion was most cordial. The exhibition of cattle was remarkably good, and the show was rendered more attractive by the fact that Her Majesty entered some of her stock from the royal farm among the exhibits. This is the first time such a distinction has been conferred upon an Isish

The Prince wore a dark Chesterfield overcoat, light trousers and a tall silk hat, and looked as if he realized the description given of him in the much talked-about volume of the hour, "Society in London;" Being provided with lessons of experience, be looke back upon the past, marked by incidents and viciseitudes not uniformly rise or decorous, with feelings of satisfac tion at having risen superior to his early

escentricities."

The Princess, who had not made any alteration in the costume the wore upon arriving, also realized her own portrait, as drawn by the same author: "Her function is to be and to look charming, to pre-serve the appearance of youth, without invoking the aid of art, and to retain the place in the English heart she won when she first came to this country more than two decades ago." After spending an hour on the agricultural grounds the party returned to the Castle, spent a quiet evening, and retired early. The Prince s' bedroom and boudoir, the windows of which look out on the south side of the Castle into the gar dens, are magnificently upholetered and decorated. The bouldoir furniture is upholstered in rale blue poplin, with wreaths of natural flowers beautifully worked in colored silks. This morning the Prince held a levee in the Castle on behalf of Her Majesty, and the attendance of gentlemen. both military and civil, was very large and fashionable. To-morrow a state ball will be given. In the afternoon the Prince of Wales, Prince Albert and party did some "slumming," and visited some of the rookeries of the city. They were everywhere courteously received. It is stated that several menacing letters were in the Prince's mail this morning, but the only notice that His Royal Highness took of the threats of anonymous cowards was to direct his Secretary to throw such letters into the fire as soon as their character is discovered

## FIGHT FOR A WOMAN.

### A Nephew Runs Away with His Uncle's Wife

A Lewes, Del., despatch says: This town was thrown into great confusion yest rday morning over the elopement of the wife of Robert Parsons with his nephew, Edward Parsons. The eloping couple reached the station a few moments before train time, followed by Robert Parsons, who rode up on horseback, just as his wife was boarding the train. As young Parsons was following her into the car her husband served him, and a terrible struggle followed. The antagonists fought desperately. Young Parsons felled his uncle to the ground, and breaking through the crowd ran and caught the departing train. Robert Parsons is a respectable farmer, about 30 years of age. He say been married only a few years, and has lived happily with his wife, who is a heautiful woman, 21 years old. They have one obild. Edward Parsons is a handsome young man about 42. He has been living with his uncle. During the fight Robert Parsons received several serious wounds, and now lies in a critical condition. The eloping couple bought tickets for Phila-

## Morrible Death at a Fire.

A Detroit despatch says: Three miles northeast of Williamston on Wednesday, Stephen Southard, a highly respected citizen, was burned to death. A fire broke out in the house of one Conklin, a neighbor Southard's. Mr. Southard and several Finding it impossible to save the building they began removing furniture from the Mr Southard went in once too. many times. Just as he passed inside the chimney came crushing down, causing the seiling to fall in a blazing mase around him and preventing his retreat. He made his way to the rear door, which was fastened. It was broken in, and Mr. Southard emerged a moving fire. His burning plothing was soon pulled off, but the flesh name also in stripe. He was taken home very hopeful of recovery, but at 5 o'clock he began to sink and died an hour later.

## A Quadrille on Horseback,

A lit. Petersburg telegram says : Last evening a grand entertainment called a carousal was given to the official and distinguished portions of St. Petersburg society by the officers of the Chevalie Guards in their large riding school, which was gavly decorated for the occasion. The and several other members of the imperial family wore present. The main feature of the evening was a quadrille gone through on horseback by officers of the regiment and a troop of fair ladies led off by Miss Thornton, eldest daughter of the British Ambassador, whose riding was eldest daughter of the greatly admired.

A San Francisco despatch says: The city coroner on Sunday organized an anti-Chinese procession. Before starting he the crowd on Chinese evils Every Chinaman who happened to cross the route of the processionists was chased and ill-treated if caught. It was supposed at the time the Chinamen were badly injured. Many were badly cut about the of the coroner was to parade through thingtown. Had be done so there would have been a big butchery of Chinese.

## Dr. Begg and Jean Armour.

From the recently published autobiography of the late Dr. Begg we find that while at Dumfries he met Jean Armour, Burns' widow. He gays: "Mrs. Burns. or 'Jean,' at the time when I saw her, could not be called 'bonnie,' although appearance was well enough. was rather old and frail in appearance, but extremely interesting and pleasing in conversation. I can quite well imagine that when young che may have been very engaging to an intelligent man. She had beside her always the large family Bible, in which er children were written in the poet's hand. many of the poems of Burns about Dum-fries at that time in the bold and well marked handwriting of the poet himself, as

The people of Pelee Island have abolished roadways are cared for by taxation and

In Maeicopa county, Arizona, there is considerable barbed fence, and the vast flocks of wild ducks which frequent the valley often fly low, and, striking the barbed fence, become impaled thereon. It barbed fence, become implied thereon. It is said that tons of ducks are gathered decorations and rewards have already been conferred by telegraph on the Russian market.

# THE YORK HERALD.

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WH OLE NO 1,396 NO. 46.

(Laughter.)

## THE COMING WAR.

Komaroff's Account of His Engagement With the Afghans.

INDIA ON THE CRISIS.

Feeling Now That War Cannot

be Averted. During Mr. Gladstone's statement in the House of Commons this evening regarding the battle in Alghanistan his manner, even more than his words, emphasized the gravity of the situation. Most of the facts which he stated were quoted from an offi-

oial report just received from Gen. Sir Peter Lumsden, the British Boundary Commissioner, who is now at Gulran, on the Hererud River, thirty miles west of Herat, with an escort of 3,000 Indian cavalrymen. It has been learned that Gen. Lumsden's report was based on the statements of Col. report was based on the statements of Col.
Ridgeway and Capt. Yale, of his staff, who
we re witnesses of the fight on the Kushk
River from beginning to end. When the
Afghans retreated Col. Ridgeway and Capt.
Yale accompanied them for a short distance, and then gallopped to Gulran,
a distance of about 150 miles, to
make their report to Gen. Lumsden.
The lides that they saked the Rus. The idea that they asked the Russians for protection against the Afghans is absurd. They had been comrades and active allies of the Afghans since last January, when they were sent by Gen. Lumsden to give the native garrison of Penjdeh the benefit of their engineering skill in strengthening the fortifications of the town. Colonel Ridgeway highly eulogized the gallantry of the Afghan troops during the action. He says they fought under every disadvantage, and the fact that they held their ground as long and as stubbornly as they did in the face of terrible slaughter and almost certain defeat, shows them to be possessed of splendid courage. They were taken by surprise, being attacked in the absence of any declaration of war and on ground which they believed was admitted to be theirs. They were vastly outnumbered, having only 1,500 men, with poor artillery, while the Russians had 3,000 well armed regulars, besides a force of Turcomans. Col. Ridgeway says that the retreat of the Afghans was conducted with perfect order and sullen deliberation. It was impossible, however, to concentrate for the defence of Penjdeh, and it is probable that that important position is now in the cos-session of Gen. Komareff. There is a widepread belief here that the Russians have acted with duplicity, not only in the field but also in the embassy at London. The news of the battle on the Kushk river was known at the Russian embassy at an early hour yesterday, and still, with this startling information in his possession, Baron De Staal continued his assurances of the pacific intentions of Russia. The feeling in Parliament on this branch of the subject

was shown during Mr. Gladstone's state-ment in the House of Commons this even ing. He naively mentioned that M. De Giers, the Russian Foreign Minister, had expressed the hope that the battle would not impair friendly relations between Russia and England. This statement was received with roars of derisive laughter, which were started by the Tories, but which soon spread to the Liberal benches when the full absurdity of the statement was realized. The war feeling is universal in London. It is felt that the Government cannot now yield an inch, and it is generally hoped that Russia will not yield, but will stand up for a squar fight, and every Englishman is confident of the result. Everybody seems permeated with Lord Dofferin's belief, that war is inevitable and that it had better come now than later. It is rumored in well-suformed circles that the Government has arranged with Italy to supply the entire force necessary to garrison Egypt and the Soudan.

This would enable the British troops to be

Lord Dufferin, at Rawul Pindee, was informed to-day of what had occurred at Penjdeh. The native Indian chiefs in attendance at the councils unanimously recommended the immediate throwing of the troops into Afghanistan.

yithdrawn at once for service in India and

Seventy thousand British and Indian troops, now stationed near the northern Indian frontier, may, it is thought, reach Herat in time to prevent its capture by the

The Morning Post states Lord Wolseley has been ordered to withdraw a third of his entire force in the Soudan for service elsewhere. The Post adds that even those most desirous of peace must feel that all negotiations are now closed. The question lies in a nutshell-Russia either did or did not acquaint Gen. Komaroff with the agree ment of March 17th.

Later in the evening Mr. Gladstone said the Government has received another tele-gram from Sir Peter Lumsden stating that when the Russians threatened to attack the Afghan position by advancing in force on Ak-Tepe the Afguans threw out the videttes and extended their pickets to Pul-I-Khisti on the left bank of the Kushke River and gradually strengthened their position until on March 30th the bulk of their force had been transferred across the river. Sir Peter Lumsden considers this movement did not constitute an actual advance on the part of the Afghans, but was merely an occupation of a more advan-

tageous military position. Sir Peter Lumsden has begun the march from Gulran to the Robat Pass which commands the approach to Herat from the north. His troops have encountered fearful sufferings from cold and many have perished in the snowstorms on the

Lord Dufferin, after consultation with the Ameer, urges the Government to order an immediate advance into Afghanistan. The Ameer has sent out couriers with orders to the Afghan chiefs to meet him at Cabul for the purpose of holding a war

Letters from St. Petersburg mailed at Berlin in order to escape Russian censor-ship charge the Russian Minister of War with having sent orders to Gen. Komaroff about the end of February to bring on a conflict with the Alghans. The letters state that Gen. Komaroff started for Merv with reinforcements for Pulikhiski, and took advantage of a favorable opportunity to make an attack soon after his

arrival. The Standard's correspondent with Sir Peter Lumsden says: "The accounts of the Afghan losses in the recent engage ment are conflicting. It is asserted that hundreds of Afghans were literally mas-

A St. Petersburg despatch says that

and that the Alghans have risen against the

Russia continues her naval and military preparations with great energy. Admiral Shestakoff has ordered all the torpedo boats to be sent to the Baltic and the Black See. Torpedoes have been sunk at the canal binding St. Petersburg with the sea. Cronstadt, St. Petersburg and the Kras-noeto Palace are connected by telephone, so that the Czar will be informed of every movement in case of an attack by the English fleet. The Russian fleet has been in a thorough state of readiness since the 2nd of April. Komaroff's brother announces that Russia intends to send 100 000 men to Herat as soon as the English advance to

A London cable says:
The St. Petersburg Official Messenger rublishes the following telegram from Gen. Komaroff, dated April 1st: "On the 25th of March our detachment approached Dasn-Kapri. When near the bridge we saw ac entrenchment occupied by the Afghans. In order to avoid a conflict I Afghans. In order to avoid a conflict stationed my troops three miles from the Afghan position. Negotiation with Captain Yate (a member of Sir Peter Lumsden's force) commenced on the 26th. When the Afghans became convinced we had no intention of attacking them, they daily drew nearer to our camp. On the 27th drew nearer to our comp. On the 27th they deepatched three companies with a gun and some cavalry against a company covering our reconnoitring party. Next day their audacity and arrogance increasing, they occupied ahigh position commanding the left flank of our camp, made entrenchments, and placed a cavalry post in rear of our line and a picket within gunshot of our fort. On the 29th I sent the Afghan commander an energetic summons to evacuate the left bank of the Kushk and the right bank of the Murghab as far as the mouth of the Kushk. He as far as the mouth of the Kushk. He with Russia. Suitable applicants are being replied that, acting on the advice of the Euglish, he would not retire beyond Kushk.

All admirals of the navy have been noti-I then sent him a private letter, couched in amicable terms. On the 30.b, in order to active service. A special injunction has been support my demand, I marched with a detachment against the Alghan positions, Mediterranean equations a pacific issue, but five from ready for service.

the Afghan artillery and an atteck of their cavalry compelled me to accept a combat."

The S: Petersburg Journal says the foregoing statement leaves no question of Russian aggression. Moreover, Sic Peter Lumsden's second despatch to the British Government justified Gen. Komaroff's action, and even Gladstone has shown praiseworthy anxiety to atone for the ungracious words about Russia which first stoaped him.

This report or defence of General Komaroff, as it is variously termed, absorbs attention in military and political circles to sight. The imputation that the English instigated the Afghans to advance is secuted by the politicians, but the report of Captain Yates on this point is acxiously swaited. Gen. Bir Peter Lumsden ha already described the Afghan movement as an act of purely defensive strategy, but his brief despatch was based upon the report of his staff officer, Captain Yates, and the details of the latter's report are needed to establish the facts to the satisfaction of military experts.

The Cabinet, however, will now be forced to speak without waiting for detailed versions of an already old story from subordinate officers. It is expected that Mr. Giadstone will make a statement in the House of Commons to morrow evening, and the nature of that statement is causing lively debates in the clubs and eliciting the most contrary opinions. The peace party think Mr. Gladetone will say, in effect, that the Afghans provoked and deserved the thrashing they got. On the other hand it is more generally believed that in the present temper of the nation the Premier dare not take any step that would look like a back down on the part of England. Russia no only refuses to recall General Komarcfi and withdraw her troops, or even guaran-tee no further advance pending the commission's discussion : but she insults England by congratulating General Komarof

praising him for his action, and promising rewards and decorations for the soldiers who attacked Penjleh. Hopes of peace are discounted by the preparations for war. The executive departments are relaxing none of their vigor. The full force of officers and artisans at Woolwich arsenal has been worked throughout this Sabbath day and night preparing heavy sea ord-nance. The special object of to-day's overwork is the arming of the chartered trans

Atlantic liners Oregon and America.

Lord Randolph Churchill, who has just returned from an extended trip through returned from an extended trip torough India, is enthusiastic over the military ardor of the native princes. He says the view recently published in the Rawul Pindee Pioneer by the Nizam's political secretary that "in India Russian rule secretary that "In India Kussian rule would mean retrogression" is a true reflex of native public opinion. Lord Churchill speaks in the highest terms of the military readiness of the Indian troops and the immediate military resources of that Ingland's Determined Stand.

A very determined and grave position has been assumed by the Government toward Russia concerning the Penjdeh inci-dent. At first Mr. Gladstone satisfied himacif with demanding an explanation of General Komaroff's attack upon the Afghans. He felt sure, it is stated, that Russia was sincerely desirous of peace, and would discountenance Gen. Komaroff's action, no matter how thoroughly he might have represented the bellicose policy of the St. Petersburg war party. But when the Czar answered he would explain to England as soon as General Komaroff time. Yesterday, therefore, Earl Granville advised Baron de Staal that the British Government had decided that whatever the nature of the Russian explan-Great Britain would not allow any further discussion concerning the delimitation of troops have been withdrawn from their works are being constructed for the defence present outposts in the disputed territory, of Batoum and Nicolaieff.

Russian Withdrawai of Troops De Count von Munster, the German Ambasador to London, states that at the Conference upon the Afghan situation vesterday Earl Granville declared that England had resolved that it was impossible to climates in the civilized world. The mounconsent to a continuance of a diplomatic tainous plains of the Andes are almost discussion with Russia unless England was uninhabitable, while the valleys luxuriate guaranteed security against having the in a tropical temperature.

the battle with the Afghans. Rumors are afford that some English officers were killed in the Russo-Afghan engagement, accept Russia's assurance that she desired peace unless the assurance was accom-panied by a withdrawal of her troops to the line drawn from Tepi to Sari-Yazi.

Russian Ruse to Gain Time. M. de Giers, through Baron de Staal, has offered to abandon the Russian proposal to extend the line of the debatable zone procosed by England, so as to include the Parapamissus mountains, and recur to the line suggested in the Lessar proposals. This offer, while apparently containing a concession, is considered to be really a russ to modify the effect of General Komaroff's attack and to gain time. As Earl Granville's demand for the withdrawal of the Russian troops was made after the receipt ot M. de Giers' proposal, it is inferred the Russian Premier's overture has made no impression upon the English Government. At the German and Russian embassies here the opinion is expressed that the dispute between the Czar and Great Britain has actually reached its final phase in

Russian Occupation of Penjdeh.

General Komaroff has made a detailed statement tending to show that the Afghans provoked the recent battle. The effect of this statement, however, has been weakened by report of the statement of

seut to Vice-Admiral Hay, commanding the Mediterranean equadron, to hold the fleet amendment to the Scott Act. and the Factory

Two men of war at Kingstown have been Bill had been given the first place in the ordered to Portsmouth, to take torpedoes aboard. It is reported they will proceed immediately to the Baltic.

Atlantic Steamers Secured. All the English naval war preparations are being accelerated. Purchases of swift cruisers and the construction of torpedo boats have been increased. The list of Atlantic steamships secured for the use of England in view of war embraces the Arizona, Alaska, Oregon, Etruria, Umbria, Servia, Aurania, City of Rome, and America. The Admiralty have decided to organize a great orniser service of swift vessels. Part of the British squadron in Chinese waters has been ordered to rendezyous at a point on Hamilton Island, which commands the entrance to the sea of Japan, and largely commands the way to Russian

ports on the Pacific.

Several batteries of artillery have been ordered to embark at once for India. The Ameer upon leaving Rawul Pindee expressed the certainty that the whole of Afghanistan would welcome the assistance of British and Indian troops to repel

General Stewart, in anticipation of instructions to advance his entire Indian command, has crdered an advance by the way of Quettah of the artillery corps now stationed in the Kahal, Peshawur and Hazar districts. The utmost secrecy is maintained about the movements of British roops in India. Press correspondents at order. about army orders. It has been ascertained. nowever, that a number of detachments have already left on the route to Ouettab.

## The Native Indian Press.

Recent mail advices from India differ ignificantly from the rose-colored official legrams concerning the loyalty to England. of the native chiefs and people. Mail advices indicate that there is a pretty general feeling among the Indians, which, under certain circumstances, might prove anything but advantageous to British prestige in India, in the event of a stubborn Anglo Russian conflict. The native Indian press is nearly unanimous in favor of war, but with more of a feeling of resistance to Russian aggression than of sincere loyalty to purely British interests. The Lahore Tribune calls for a national Hindoo army, not composed of mercenary Sepoys, but of volunteers recruited on a national basis. The Benare Herald advocates a levy of all able bodied men. The Kurrachee Times urges that a council of war, composed of native princes, he held at adopt a war policy, and that the Council offer four hundred thousand troops to the ladian Government, to resist Russia. The Madras Hindoo predicts that the struggle against Russia cannot be successful unless India be armed to assist England. Most of the other native organs discuss the situation in similar terms. Other Indian papers, probably under official influence, urge the formation of an Auglo-Indian force as preferable to a purely Indian corps, unless the latter be officered by Englishmen. It is plain the Indians do not look upon themselves as mere dependente upon Great Britain for protection is difficult to estimate how strong this feeling of national independence is. But it is believed to be sufficiently prevalent to prove dangerous if too far ignored by Great

The Russian Minister of War has sent s congratulatory message to Gen. Komarcff. and directed him to thank the troops in the name of the Czar, and inform them that explained to him, the Premier was forced all who took part in the recent battle will to conclude the Czar was trifling to gain be rewarded. He last night said be bad

News has been received from Odessa that ation of Gen. Komaroff's action might be, the transport services on the Black Sea are busily engaged carrying troops and muni-tions of war from Sebastopol and Nicolaieff the A'ghan frontier until the Russian to Batoum and Poti. Immense earth-

present outposts in the disputed territory, loss to the positions they occupied at the time England appointed her part of the commission to adjust the Afghan frontier. As almost all the Russian advances have been made in the interval, it is difficult to believe Russia will seriously attempt to reach an amicable understanding.

There is great military activity at Odessa. Numerous battalions of Coseacks are reviewed daily. The garrison at Kertsch is working night and day in bastening the completion of the works their full capacity preparing provisions. A despatch from Aix-les-Baines states

Queen Victoria has received reassuring despatches from Berlin, St. Petersburg, and London.

# DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

On the motion for resuming the adjourned debate on Mr. Bergin's Factory Bill,

Mr. Jamieson moved in amendment, that the Bill to amend the Scott Act be taken up. He did not mean any discourtesy to the hon. member for Stormont and Corn-wall (Mr. Bergin), nor to hint that his Bill was not an important one. That Bill was itself brought up higher on the motion paper than it otherwise would have been by the action of the House. The Bill was an important one but he believed that the great question of its consututionality should be left for further deliberation by the House, but this Bill to amend the Scott Act was one put forward by the great repre-sentative body of temperance men, and he thought it only fair to the great body of temperance men in the country that this Bill should be taken up this evening, that it might have every opportunity of being put through this session. The Bill did not interfere with the principle of the Scott Act, but merely provided means for carrying

provoked the recent battle. The effect of this statement, however, has been weakened by reports from the Austrain telegraph stations on the Russian frontier that Perjieh taking a stand in antagonism to the Fac-

Mr. Cameron (Victoria) opposed the motion to bring the Scott Act amendment first on the paper. He believed the Scott Act was an unconstitutional and victors Act, and he thought the Factory Act of far

order paper through the action of the House, but the member for V.ctoria (Mr. Cameron) had not objected when that was proposed, or expressed the view that it would lead to confusion. These amend-

ments to the Scott Act were not trifling
They were few but important.
Mr. Macdonald (Kinge) said that if there
was any fear that the passage of the Fac
tory Bill would be delayed by the passage of this amendment the Government could emove the difficulty by making the Facorv Bill a Government measure.

Mr. Foster said it must not be supposed that it this motion were carried the Factory Bill would not be carried out. The amend ments proposed to the Scott Act, though relating to matters of detail, were of grea importance in rendering the Scott Act workable. It was necessary to show the good faith of Parliament in the legislation which it had already passed, to carry out the implied agreement that the work carried on under the Scott Act should not be allowed to retrograde. The people had shown by their votes that they wanted the Soott Act, and it was the duty of Parliament to provide proper machinery for its working. The member for North Victoria would oppose the amendments necessary

The Speaker ruled the amendment in Mr. White (Cardwell) objected to the

the House. Mr. Landry (Kent) said that the Speaker had ruled that there was a precedent, and the mover of the amendment was strictly within his rights. Those who desired not to force the Scott Act on any county but to

see the Scott Act enforced in counties where it had been already adopted, would vote for the amendment, because if it were not carried the passage of these necessary amendments would probably be delayed Mr. Fisher said it was untrue that notice had not been given. A fortnight ago the House had been requested to make this Bill the second order on the paper, and the member for Lanark was the take the course he was now taking. confusion between the Scott Act and the

McCarthy Act should be put an end to, and this was one object of these amendments. Mr. McNeill said that although opposed to the principle of the Scott Act, he was in favor of carrying out the will of the people, and giving the necessary machinery for the working of the Act. He would therefore vote for the amendment. Mr. Fairbank urged that the proper

machinery for the working of the Scott Act should be provided. At present the friends of the Scott Act had a fiddle without a bow. The amendment giving the Temperance Bill the precedence was carried on a vote of 86 to 62. Mr. Dickinson moved the second reading

of the Bill. Mr. Cameron (Victoria) said that after the question of precedence had been settled he did not intend to oppose this Bill in a captious manner. He objected to the Scott Act being carried by a mere majority of those voting. In no county, he believed, has it ever been carried by a majority of the electors. He believed that experience

showed that the Scott Act was not enforced. Mr. Jamieson said he hoped no friend of the Scott Act would be drawn into a discussion on the general principles He had ex-Scatt Act or its operation. plained the Bill on its first reading.

Mr. Bourbeau proposed an amendment to

the effect that a priest or minister should be allowed to grant medical certificates authorizing the purchase of liquor. Mr. White (Hastings) thought ministers

were as liable to go wrong as medical men, and he thought it was not fair to ask this power for them.
On clause six providing for the repeal of

that section of the Dominien License Act which the Supreme Court of New Brunswick declared caused the procedure of that Act to supplant that of the Scott Act, Mr. Weldon objected to this being done without the right of the parties engaged in the cases now before the courts being reserved from the operation of the amendment, and moved lution providing for that.

Mr. Jamieson said there was no interference with anybody unless he was a violator of the law, and the question was whether the House would allow such a person to escape through such a mere technicality.

Mr. Irvine said that the cases in New Brunswick kept the Scott Act practically suspended for about a year and a half and cost the temperance men \$500. The law Europe and crush out our civilization.

which caused these things was passed at the instance of the Government, and he believed they should repay that sum.

After some further discussion an amendment was drafted which made the excep-tion desired by Mr. Weldon, still keeping the Scott Act intact. This, however, was objected to as too sweeping, and was held back to be moved on the third reading of the Bill.

Mr. Cameron (Viotoria) moved amend-

ments embodied in the Bill by Mr. Mo-Carthy, providing that not only brewers and distillers outside of a Scott Act county might sell in quantities of eight and ten gallons respectively in the county, but those within a Scott Act county might have the

same privilege.

Mr. Jamieson objected to this as destroy. ing the effect of the whole Act and the mendment was lost.

Mr. Bourbeau renewed his amendment to give clergymen the power to issue medical certificates for liquor, expressing his willingness to have it confined to clergymen in places where there was no doctor.

The amendment was lost.
The Committee rose and reported the Bill. The amendments were concurred with and the Bill was ordered to stand for its third reading.

## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

The British Conservatives have resolved o strongly oppose the Egyptian loan.

A London syndicate has contracted to build and operate a railway in Honduras. M. Brisson, the new French Premier, is strongly opposed to the Corn Duty Bill, and it is betieved it will be shelved.

Peru has given formal notice to the United States of her intention to terminate in March, 1886, the treaties of commerce and extradition signed in 1870.

Gen. Ricci has informed the Italian Government that Massowah is the most important point on the Red Sea. He says Italy must guard it carefully and keep it. The bodies of two children, who died last week in Cleveland, Ohio, showed after

death such marked symptoms of cholera as to cause great excitement among medical orroles. The Mexican Congress is reported to be adverse to declaring war against Guate-mula. Honduras has seceded from her alliance with Guatemala and joined the

allied republics. General Wolseley and Lord Chas. Beres ford arrived at Cairo yesterday. General Wolseley says he has no idea of abandoning his intention to recapture Khartoum in the

The Congregation of Rites of the Vatican has approved of the petition of the Flat-head tribe of American Indians to canonize the Jesuit martyrs massacred in 1646 by he Iroquois. Latest advices from Kassala state that the garrison has provisions for a month and

plenty of ammunition. The rebels attacked an Abyssinian caravan en route to Gella, and killed thirteen persons. It is stated M. de Freycinet desires to abandon the French operations in Mada-gascar and will make a commercial treaty

with the Hovas, as a pretext for an honorable retirement of the French from Tamatave. The British Government has requested that the Alert, which was used in the Greely Relief Expedition, be sent to Hali-

fax, where she will be received by the English authorities. The Alert sailed from New York yesterday. John V. Onderdonk, excise commissioner nd editor of the Independent and Adver tiser, a weekly paper published at Nyack,

motion as establishing a precedent, and said it had been moved without notice to by the wives of Colstables Shakspeare and Harris for publishing offensive articles about their husbands. The whipping was witnessed by a large crowd, and created a great sensation. The post-office authorities at Frankfort on-the-Main discovered a suspicious-locking box, addressed to Prince Bismarck, which

on being opened, was found to contain dynamite and a delicate explosive machine. special says it was supposed it was intended to reach the Chancellor on his birthday, when, arriving with hundreds of presents, it would have escaped special attention, and, being opened carelessly, would have done its deadly work. The Albion Hotel at Brandon, Man., wa burnt down at an early hour on Saturday

morning. Two persons were burned to death, Miss Buchan, sister of the proprietor, and a boarder. Miss Beaubier jumped from a second story window, and was adly scorched. The rest of the boarder scaped with great difficulty in their night clothes. The firemen did excellent work and saved the adjoining building. Insurance, \$1,000, in the City of London.

The reservations made by Turkey of signing the Egyptian financial agreement recently are as follows: First—That the Sucz Canal Convention shall give Turkey the right to defend Egypt in the event of internal troubles or foreign invasion second, that the Convention shall not dea with the expenses of the English occupa-tion of Egypt; third, that the mention o mixed tribunals in the Financial Convention does not imply an indefinite prolong tion of the tribunals; fourth, that the Porte reserves the right to recognize any com-missioners of foreigners deputed to inquire into the financial resources of Egypt.

## The Fashion in the Soudan

I am told by a gentleman who has travelled in the Soudan that among many of the tribes supporting the Mahdi fat wives are the fashion. To develop the desired form of feminine beauty female children are perpetually fed upon sweet milk, and even when they reach adult age they are allowed little exercise and their unnatural obesity so much admired by their husbands. I fear that Sarah Bernhardt would not be a very great attraction down that way .- Lady's Pictorial.

A huge drum, nearly eight feet in diameter, anciently used for religious ceremonies at the Imperial court of Kiyoto, is to be sent from Japan to the impending exhibition of musical instruments in Loudon.

The New York Mail and Express remarks "The town of Yakima, Ore., is distin-guished no less for its culture than its enterprise. A saloon keeper there adver-tises an unequalled assortment of bacchanalian goods.'

It was Napoleon Bonaparte who said when the conquest of the Chinese was pro-posed to him: "No; there are too many of them. Once teach them the art of modern warfare, and they will overrun

## BACKBONE

Long Body Said to Mean a Long Grasp on Life.

person compliments another by When a person compliments another by saying he has a good deal of "backbone," he comes very near stating a scientific truth, without knowing it perhaps. At least, so romarked a nayal medical officer to a reporter of the Washington Star, the other day, as the latter atopped to chat in the room of the nayal examining loard. "Step up here a moment," continued the officer, conducting the reporter to a measuring rod which stood in one corner of the room. The rod, beside having the moveable arms with which a man's height is able arms with which a man's height is guaged, had another intermediate arm below, by which the length of his legs is determined. The difference between these measurements, of course, shows the length of his body and head, or the length of his apinal column, including his head. "There," said the officer, after the reporter had subjected himself to the measuring process, "you are 69\$ inches tall, your legs are 33\$ inches long—pretty good legs—and that leaves a length of body of 36 inches. That's very good, rather above the aver-

age."
"Well, what does it all mean?" asked the reporter. "Boiler power," remarked an official who was standing near.

an official who was standing near.

The medical officer, enlarging on the figure thus suggested, proceeded: "That's it. You see, putting his hand on his head, here's the governor. Here," he continued, lowering his hands to his chest, "is the boiler. The lungs and the heart are here and below are the abdominal organs of viscera. You mouth and nostrils are blowers. You shovel in coal—take food—in your mouth. It is turned into steam—blood—and goes out in every direction, you blood—and goes out in every direction, you see, toward the surface. Now the man with a long body has a great deal of boiler

surface."
"Then the man with considerable backbone is much stronger than the one who

Well, that is one circumstance to be considered with others of course. The man with backbone is apt to have greater power of resistence. He can endure more toil and can resist disease longer. Why, there were no men in the war so good for a long march as your duck leg fellows with long bodies. The long-legged men could not stand it. General Sheridan is a good specimen of a man with a long body—long grasp on life—and General Grant is another. There was a case here not long ago," continued the officer, "which would indicate that a man's other, "which would indicate that a man's backbone had a great deal to do with his general character. An officer, who was examined for promotion, was found to be physically, mentally and professionally unfit, and also morally unfit. He was dropped from the service. When we came to take his measurement we found he had the shortest backbone of any man in the navy who had ever hear a symmet. the shortest backbone of any man in the navy who had ever been examined. He did not have great physical power of resistance, you see. When he graduated at the naval academy he stood very high. When he had to do duty it is probable that his strength failed him, and he resorted to stimulants. The taking of stimulants became a habit, and gradually affected his intellectual powers. His mind being weakened, his morals were soon undermined. All of this, you see," laughed the officer, "came, of course, from having a short backbone."

## MURDER IN BATTLE.

Does the Soldier Who Kills His Enemy Stain His Soul With Blood?

It must needs be that new questions arise, or old perplexities in a fresh form, and of these one that has risen again in our time is this: Does any moral stain attach to bloodehed committed upon the battle-field? Or is the difference between military and ordinary homicide a real one, and does the plea of duty sanction any act, however atrocious in the abstract, provided it be committed under the uniform of the State? The general opinion is, of course, that no soldier in his military capacity can be guilty of murder, but opinion has not always been so fixed, and it is worth noticing that in the forms of civilization that preceded our own, and in some existing modern races of lower type than our own, traces clearly appear of a sense of wrong attaching to any form of bloodshed whatever, whether of fair battle or of base treachery calling alike for the purifying

influences of expiation and cleansing. In South Africa, for instance, the Basuto returning from war proceeds with all his arms to the nearest stream, to purify not only his own person but his javelins and his battle-axe. The Zulu, too, practices ablutions on the same oceasion, and the Bachuana warrior wears a rude kind of necklace to remind him of the expiation due from him to the slain and to disperse the dreams that might otherwise trouble him and perhaps even drive him to die of remorse. The same feelings may be de-tected in the old world. The Macedonians had a peculiar form of sacrificatory purifi-cation, which consisted in cutting a dog in half and leading the whole army, arrayed in full armor, between the two parts. As the Bootians had the same custom, it was probably for the same reason. At Rome, for the same purpose, a sheep and a bull, and a pig or boar were every year led three times round the army and then sacrificed to Mars.

In Jewish history the prohibition to King David to build the temple was expressly held himself unnt, without expiation, to be admitted to the mysteries of Oeres, though the blood that stained his hands was only that of thieves and robbers. And in the same spirit Hector refused to make a liba tion to the gods before he had purified his hands after battle. "With unwashed hands," he said, "to pour out sparkling wine to Zeus I dare not, nor is it even the custom for one soiled with the blood and dust of battle to effer prayers to the God whose seat is in the clouds."—Gentleman's

## REPENTED IN TIME.

at the Falls-Rescued from a Perilous

A last (Sunday) night's Niagara Falls (Ont.) despatch says: Mr. John Waugh, ex.Mayor, who has been failing in health the past three months, walked out on the railway suspension bridge this afternoon, climbed over the railing, and got hold of one of the iron girders underneath the bridge, hanging by both hands with his body dangling in the air some 160 feet above the rocks near the water's edge. Luckily for him some friends saw him climb over and ran out on the bridge, expecting to see his body dashed to pieces on the rugged rocks below. The unfortunate man no doubt repented his rash act, and held on for dear life to the iron girders. Soon three young men, named Kerr, Howe and Gillespie, came to his assistance, and, by pracing themselves with their legs and lean endangering their own lives, rescued Mr. Waugh from his perilous position. Mr. Waugh has for some time past shown signs of temporary insanity, caused by sickness from over-exertion in political life. He is a gentleman who is highly respected by both political parties of this town, and has held the chair of the Conservative party of this town for some years past. His friends

The Courts of France, it is said, consider Lake Erie has been frozen over this year

will have him placed in suitable quarters to

recover his health.

it a libel to overestimate a lady's age. from shore to shore—a rare event. A fish-erman of Port Dover, Canada, is said to have walked across on the ice from Long Point to Erie—twenty-eight miles.