HOME RULE COMING.

Archbishop Walsh Says the Pope is Opposed to Parnell.

GLADSTONE TO REGAIN POWER.

A to-day's Rome cable says: In an interview here yesterday Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, expressed satisfaction that in a long audience with the Pope he had found His Holiness perfectly acquainted with the position of affairs in Ireland. "The Pope," he said, "has followed every change in the situation with sympathy. He has recognized that by legal means we will eventually obtain our rights. He has never thought of interfering with Irish affairs while the questions were of a purely political character. Those who presume that the Pope would take any action against Ireland were badly informed. There may exist parties desirous of drawing the Vatican into a line of policy against us, but His Holiness will not lend an ear to these interfering voices. He fully approves the attitude of the Irish episcopate during the present internal crisis, and desires union and common tactics on the part of the bishops."

In reply to questions, the Archbishop said the crisis in Ireland would not last after the coming general election. Parnell has been led astray by some adherents making believe that the whole people marched behind him. He will soon realize the opposite. When defeated at the elections he will understand his error, and will seek to repair the wrong which the present rupture has done to the cause of Home Rule. Mr. Gladstone's victory in the election is nearly certain. He will have at least a majority of fifty, sufficient to pass the Home Rule Bill in the House of Commons. Possibly he will not have enough strength to overcome the opposition of the Lords, but Gladstone will reform the existing electoral law, so as ultimately to assure his party of a triumph. The success of Home Rule is only a question of time and cannot be long delayed.

IT HAD ITS COMPENSATIONS.

A Quebec Elopement, an Irate Father and Comforting Second Thoughts.

A Quebec despatch says: A sensational elopement which took place yesterday causes a good deal of talk. A widower, aged 47 years, and father of three grown up daughters who resides at Lake St. Joseph, on the Lake St. John Railway, has been for a long while paying addresses, unknown to her parents, to a young English girl aged 19 years, who resides in Palace street in this city, where her mother keeps a boarding-house. Some time ago the father of the young girl discovered the cause of the widower's frequent visits to his house, and indignantly forbade him ever again to do so, but unknown to the parents the widower still persisted in his suit with the young girl. Yesterday morning the parents went to church, leaving their daughter behind to keep house. When they returned from service their daughter was not to be found, and the old people became uneasy. The mystery was explained when a telegram arrived at the house addressed to the old lady, announcing that she girl was in Montreal with the widower. The father of the girl became furious when the truth commenced to dawn on him, and he immediately sought the advice of the chief of police, who telegraphed to the chief of police at Montreal asking him to apprehend the couple. The irate father on being told that it was evident the widower intended acting honorably with his daughter expressed the deepest disgust at the idea of a widower 47 years of age and the father of three children running away with a young girl of only 19 years. "But," said he, "he told my girl that he had $1,500 per year salary, and besides that had $14,000 in the bank, and would insure his life in her interest." The here of the runaway is well known in lumber circles. Up to noon there were no tidings of the runaway couple, but it is supposed that they are married and that they will return home in a few days.

POISON IN THE HIGH WINES.

Strange Death of a Township Clerk in Renfrew County.

An Eganville despatch says: Eugene Straine, for many years known in this section as a highly respectable and efficient school teacher and clerk of the united Townships of Griffith and Matawatchan, came into the village to do some business in connection with the taking of its census, and while here fell in with some friends, one of whom produced a small bottle and both partook of the contents. A throwing off soon followed and an investigation proved that the professional friend had got hold of a bottle of high wines containing corrosives. The visitor got a heavier dose than his friend, and while the latter speedily recovered, Mr. Straine, although under skilful medical treatment, gradually sunk under the effects of the corrosive poison until yesterday morning, when he passed away. He was about 65 years of age.

THE WORKMEN'S CONGRESS.

The Programme Adopted by the Great Convention at Paris.

A Paris cable says: The Workmen's Congress has adopted a programme embracing the following propositions: That eight hours constitute a day's work; that the minimum of wages be fixed; that children under fourteen be prohibited from working; that everybody declared by the workmen's syndicate to be unable to work receive public support; that masters be held responsible for accidents to workmen; that municipal bakehers, bake houses and bazaars be formed; that communes be allowed to borrow money without consulting the Central Government; and finally, that every trade organize in readiness for a general strike to vanquish the opposing employers. The Socialist Allemane dominated the congress.

THE NEW "PRINCE ALBERT."

How Pall Mall "Brummels" Will Swell Around This Spring.

From this time on says the New York *Sun*, the dandies of Pall Mall and Piccadilly will wear a slightly modified form of the existing garment by which the name of Prince Albert is perpetuated in the grateful memory of civilized nations. The new coat is shorter in the waist than the departing style, and is longer in the skirt. It may be either black or gray, and the edges may be corded or stitched, as the wearer's fancy dictates, but it must be of rough cloth if he desires to retain the respect of polite society.

Obitual Compliments.

It was in the cars, where sooner or later he who listens can hear everything, from declarations of passion to the quarrels of hate, the weightiest affairs of the nation to the lightest gossip of the frivolous. Two women were chatting together of a funeral which they had been out of town to attend.

"Yes," one of them remarked, "I don't know when I've been to such a sweet funeral."

"No," the other responded, "nor I."

"Didn't you think that was a beautiful selection from scripture?"

"Yes; beautiful."

"And those two hymns; weren't they appropriate?"

"Yes; there couldn't have been anything more appropriate."

"Well, the corpse chose 'em all."—*Boston Courier.*

Dan Cupid on a Donnet-Hoss rgoun.

This is what a Jersey bridegroom-elect sent to the bride-elect on the day set for their wedding:

> There will be no wedding. The young lady just refused to marry me yesterday, and the marriage is off. I have lost all faith in women and will have nothing more to do with them.

It turned out that the humbug of a lover had married another girl the night before.

Ninety one Japanese swords, the property of Brayton Ives and exposed at the sale of Mr. Ives' bric-a-brac in New York on Thursday night, were purchased for the Metropolitan museum of art for $15,000. This sum of money was raised in a few hours by a number of gentlemen who did not like to see the fine sword collection dispersed, Mr. Ives himself contributing $5,000 for the purpose.

Baron Rothschild has offered to advance money to finish the Manchester Ship Canal, in the event of that city not being able to raise it. He sees the advantage of having two great seaports on the west coast of England.

The Florist Kinder says that the most expensive dinner decoration he ever had charge of was on the occasion of the Delmonico banquet, when the whole outlay for flowers alone amounted to $8,000.

ITALY'S BACK IS UP.

The Italian Minister at Washington Recalled by His Government.

A HASTY AND ILL-ADVISED ACTION.

What is Thought of It in Washington—"The King of Italy is Dissatisfied"—The Minister's Passport Not Demanded—Probably Recalled Because Disliked—The Citizenship Question.

A Washington despatch says: In an official note dated to day Baron Fava, the Italian Minister, declared to the Secretary of State that the United States Government, not having given assurances that the murderers of the Italian subjects acquitted by the jury and murdered in prison while under the immediate protection of the authorities of New Orleans would be brought to justice, the Italian Government has found itself under the very painful necessity of showing openly its dissatisfaction by recalling the Minister of His Majesty from a country where the Italian representative is unable to obtain justice. The Baron will soon leave the United States, leaving the secretary of legation in charge only of the current affairs. This action by the Italian Government caused the deepest surprise in official circles here when the fact became known. It had been generally supposed that the Italian Government would at least await the action of the New Orleans grand jury, which is charged with an investigation of the bloody episode at the jail. It appears, however, that the information received from its representatives must have led that Government to the conclusion that the grand jury investigation would

FAIL TO RESULT IN THE PUNISHMENT,

or even indictment, of any person connected with the killing of the Italians. Governor Nicholl's letter in reply to Secretary Blaine was also, it is thought, regarded as evasive of the real point at issue—reparation for an alleged wrong—and the Governor's assurances that further bloodshed would not follow, unaccompanied by any excuse for the failure of the State or municipal authorities to take precautions to prevent the killing, was, it is said, regarded by the Italian Government with extreme dissatisfaction. It appears to it that the United States Government had exhausted its resources.

NO ASSURANCE POSSIBLE.

The relations between the National Government and the Governments of the States are so fixed by the American Constitution that when the Italian Minister, obeying the commands of his Government, sought for some assurance that the persons concerned in killing its subjects would be punished, it was not possible for the general Government to give any definite assurance of the kind. It could and did point to the fact that the grand jury was the American provision for calling before the bar of justice persons who had violated the law, but this particular grand jury was called together under the laws of the sovereign State of Louisiana, and whether or not it would punish according to the Italian idea of justice was something that no national official, from the President down, could guarantee. The Italian Government was not satisfied with such views. With the relations between the State and National Governments and the peculiarities of our constitutional system of government it had nothing to do, but it was necessary, according to its views, that Italian citizens in foreign countries should be accorded

THE FULL MEASURE OF PROTECTION

fixed by the laws of these countries. Here was a case where according to the statement of the Minister the Italian subjects had been arrested on a charge of crime and acquitted by an American jury according to the forms of American law. These men, declared innocent by a judicial tribunal, had been slain by an angry people. The Italian Government could not go behind the verdict of the American court, and, notwithstanding it was stated in some quarters that the men were really guilty of foul assassination, and had been acquitted by means of bribery, in the eye of the Italian Government they were innocent Italian subjects. In their violent killing the Italian people had been outraged and insulted. The National Government of the United States had failed to give any definite assurances that reparation would be made. There was but one recourse, and that was taken to-day when the Italian Minister notified Secretary Blaine that he had been recalled because his Government was dissatisfied with the negotiations. This is the Italian view of the matter.

Surprised Officials.

There was a commotion among State Department officials when the fact became known that Baron Fava had been recalled. They did not know it officially—save the Secretary—before the close of office hours, for the Secretary was confined to his home again by a recurrence of gout, and did not send word to his lieutenants in the department. But he did manage to get into his carriage about 4 o'clock and drive to the White House, where he told the President what had occurred, and discussed the future prospects. He stayed with the President for an hour, and when he returned he was not accessible.

The Rift in the Cloud.

Baron Fava had not demanded his passports as he had been first reported. A demand for passports is an extreme measure. It is taken when war feeling runs high and the Minister's person is in danger at the hands of the populace. It is also in a degree suggestive of menace. A recall under the circumstances of this case is a serious matter—there could be no attempt to disguise that fact—but it does not signify that mutual explanation and diplomacy cannot restore the old status. The charge d'affaires, Marquis Imperiali, has been left in charge of the Italian Legation, so that the severance of diplomatic relations cannot be regarded as complete. Just what the status of this official is cannot be known except through his official acts. It is stated that he is in charge of current affairs. If any serious significance attaches to the Minister's recall this means that the Charge is to be limited to his functions of issuing passports, instructing consular officials and other email matters. In this case further correspondence between the Governments of the United States and Italy must take place directly between Washington and Rome.

The Feeling in Washington.

A special despatch says: From despatches which have been received here from different cities it is evident that there is a misunderstanding as to the effect of the retirement of Baron Fava. The interruption of diplomatic relations does not of necessity mean war—quite the contrary. The general opinion among those officials who are willing to talk at all upon the subject is that there is not the slightest probability of war, but it is a noteworthy fact that there is not one person in official life whose opinion is of value who will permit himself to be quoted to-night. As for the President and the Secretary of State, they decline absolutely to be seen upon the subject, and no statement of any sort has come from them or from authorized by them. The presentation of the letter of recall, instead of formally making a peremptory demand for the passports in the first instance, is a somewhat more courteous proceeding, but the diplomatic effect is the same.

The Diplomatic Situation.

The situation between the United States and Italy as it stands to-night is the same as that between the United States and Austria at the time that Austria declined to receive Minister Kiely under the Cleveland Administration. The only difference in a diplomatic sense is that Kiely simply was not received. The refusal to receive Kiely was resented by the United States, and another minister was not sent to Austria by our Government for fully one year. The result of that was that the Austrian Minister to Washington was given whatever he called a leave of absence and left Washington. He never returned, and subsequently died in retirement. When diplomatic relations were renewed Austria sent a new Minister. The relations between the United States and Austria were in consequence for a long period strained and there was a complete severance of diplomatic relations; but no one talked of war and the consuls remained at their posts. The commercial relations between the two countries were not interrupted, although the diplomatic relations were suspended. For a very considerable period Kiely remained titular Minister to Austria and drew the salary, but he was never received in Austria, and in course of time resigned. Then, without any demonstration, a successor was sent to Austria and was received in due course. It is the opinion to-night of some members of the diplomatic corps that the incident of to-day may not prove to be as formidable as it appears, and it is even possible that Italy may reconsider her action.

ITALY TOO HASTY.

It is also an opinion quite generally entertained in the corps that Italy has acted very hastily. It is believed that there must be some local reasons in home politics in Italy which have seemed to the present Cabinet to necessitate a jingo demonstration of this sort. At all events, the talk of war is ridiculed in the quarters likely to be the best informed, although of course the situation is a serious one, and bad diplomacy might cause a dangerous breach in the relations between this country and Italy. The objection to Kiely was that his wife was a Jewess and would not be received at court.

Baron Fava denies himself to all callers to-night. He would under no circumstances discuss the situation. There are reasons for believing that the new Italian Cabinet was dissatisfied with Fava long before the New Orleans incident.

It is suspected in Administration circles that the recent changes in the Italian Cabinet may have had much to do with the present state of affairs.

A RATHER GHASTLY JOKE.

Alarming Spread of Grip and Kindred Affections in Pittsburg.

A Pittsburg despatch says: From a street joke the grip has become a very dangerous disease. The death rate this month will break the record by the alarming increase of 50 per cent. Closing at noon, 723 deaths have occurred in Pittsburg and Allegheny in the 24 days of this month. The causes given are grip, influenza, pneumonia, typhoid and diphtheria. From the last-named disease one death per day has occurred within the past three weeks at the Home of the Friendless alone. In the two cities there were 51 funerals last Sunday, and there were not half enough hearses to go around. Respectable covered waggons are used, and carriages are daily at a premium. The influenza is daily growing more severe, and now numbers nearly 5,000 victims in the city and suburbs. Physicians are overworked, and some have as high as 40 to 60 cases of grip alone. It is estimated over 1,000 people are suffering with the grip in the towns along the Fort Wayne road. At Bellevue and West Bellevue over 2,000 cases are reported, some of which are very serious. At Ellsworth and Hayville there are over 100 cases. There are also many cases in Sewickley, and it is estimated 500 people are confined to their homes. Reports from other towns show results somewhat similar.

VICTIMIZED BY A SWINDLER.

A Young Woman's Too Hasty Marriage and What Came of it.

A Detroit despatch says: C. E. Richards, a handsome six-footer, has been registered at the Hotel Tacoma with his young and pretty wife for a week past. He was from Boston, he said, a doctor, and desirous of settling in Detroit. He was a high roller, and made friends with some very fast people here, with whom he spent money freely. He failed to pay his hotel bills, however. Then came an inquiry from Syracuse, N. Y., for a man who had swindled a bank there, by, it is understood, a forged cheque. This led to the arrest of Richards, or that is his name. His wife Richards is believed to be a dupe. She is a daughter of wealthy Syracuse people, and had known Richards only a short time when she married him four weeks ago. She also is in custody. She tells the detectives and others that, unknown to her, he has pawned her sealskin cloak and all her jewelry. The first thing she missed was some bric-a-brac. The chambermaid was accused of taking these, but Mrs. Richards now says her husband stole them. He obtained $85 on the cloak and then took all her diamonds. The value of the property she pawned is about $400.

BY ORDER OF THE MAFIA.

An Austrian Murder in which the Assassin Mistakes His Victim.

A Vienna cable says: A despatch from Kufstein, a fortified town of the Tyrol, on the Inn and near the Bavarian frontier, says that a well-known merchant of Kufstein, who was upon the point of entering a railroad car at that place, was confronted by an Italian, who plunged a stiletto in the merchant's breast, killing him almost instantly. The Italian, who was a workman employed in the neighborhood, was arrested. The police found that the Italian was a member of the Mafia Society, and had killed the merchant in mistake for a compatriot whom he had been detailed to kill for some real or imaginary wrong done to the Mafia Society, and for which the prisoner's compatriot had been condemned to death by the Mafia's secret tribunal. The murder has created considerable excitement, and there is a feeling of dangerous indignation growing against the Italian secret society.

NINETEEN MEN PERISH.

A British Steamer Ashore at Chicomico, North Carolina.

A Norfolk, Va., despatch says: The steamer which went ashore a mile below Chicomico life-saving station on the North Carolina coast yesterday morning is the British steamship Sitsshairly, bound from Santiago de Cuba for Baltimore. Out of a crew of 26 there were 19 lost, including all the officers except the second mate. The steamer will be a total loss. She was commanded by Capt. Wynn. She left Baltimore on February 25th for Havana, where she arrived March 7th. She proceeded from Havana on the 18th for Santiago de Cuba, where she arrived on the 16th. She was on her homeward trip from Santiago to Baltimore when she went on the North Carolina coast with such fatal results.

A SHOCKING AFFAIR.

A Man Dies From Shock on Seeing His Companion Torn to Pieces.

A New Westminster despatch says: A shocking story has reached New Westminster from Popum. An Indian named Pierre, employed as sawyer at Knight Bros'. mill, while working at his post fell against the circular saw. In an instant he was cut up in a horrible manner; one leg was severed close to the trunk; the intestines were torn out, and the body was otherwise terribly mutilated. Death was instantaneous. Another Indian named Jim, a strong healthy fellow, saw the accident and its results, and fell down deathly sick at the sight, and remained almost unconscious until early the next morning, when he died.

A THEATRE TRAGEDY.

A Jealous Gambler Shoots Two Actresses and Then Suicides.

A Spokane Falls, W., despatch says Early this morning, at the Casino Variety Theatre, Charles Elliott, a faro dealer who was occupying a box near the stage, fired several pistol shots at the performers. One bullet took effect in the breast of Mabel Debahian, killing her instantly. Another bullet lodged in the back of Carrie Smith, also a variety actress, inflicting a fatal wound. Elliott then placed the muzzle of his revolver in his mouth and blew out his brains. His shots were intended for an actress named Lulu Dumont, and who was on the stage at the time, and of whom Elliott was insanely jealous.

Chinese Don't Like Blair.

A New York despatch says: The Chinese residents of New York, in conjunction with their Consul here, are getting up a mammoth petition to be sent to the Chinese Minister at Washington protesting against Senator Blair, their old enemy, as Minister to China. These indignant Chinese residents will demand of the Chinese Government to receive Senator Blair in precisely the same manner as he wished the United States to receive the Chinamen, and every one of them that has any influence here will write to his friends at home and the press of China to see to it that Mr. Blair receives his just dues.

—"Hello! McGourmand, what's wrong this morning? Toothache?" "Yes, toothache and cramps. The doctor always told me to avoid eating anything extremely cold and this morning I was foolenough to bite a piece of one of my baker's fresh bed cross buns and—Oh!—oh!!"

—Everybody has announced the date or a grand spring opening except Dame Nature.

An English judge has decided that a groom may wear a moustache if he chooses, notwithstanding that his mistress objects to such manly mouth covering. On the other hand an indoor footman can be compelled to use the razor if the mistress desires. The wise judge remarked that a man who is employed at outdoor work ought to be allowed to take all precautions against catching cold.

C. P. R. IN NEW YORK.

VanHorne to Get Into That City Over the New York Central.

EFFECT OF THE NEW CONNECTION.

A Washington despatch says: An arrangement which was completed yesterday between the Canadian Pacific and New York Central Railways may have an important bearing upon the future of Canadian railway interests in this country and also upon the regulations which the Treasury Department may establish, or the legislation which Congress may be induced hereafter to enact, relative to the amenability of foreign roads to the interstate commerce law. President VanHorne, of the Canadian Pacific road, at last has achieved the object which he has had in view for years—an entry into the heart of New York City over the New York Central tracks. The agreement was signed last night between President VanHorne and President Depew. The agreement in substance is this: The Canadian Pacific will come to New York city from Brockville over the new bridge which is to be built at that point, by way of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg to Utica. No Canadian Pacific trains will come over the Vanderbilt lines by way of Buffalo or Suspension Bridge at present, although this may follow if the Canadian Pacific completes its line either to Buffalo or to the Bridge. The details of the agreement are to be worked out by the traffic officers of the two companies and they are to go into effect immediately.

WHAT MR. DEPEW SAYS

President Depew says: "This arrangement will give the Vanderbilts the transcontinental line from Nova Scotia to Vancouver, and the foreign roads will bring a great amount of business to the metropolis. Along 250 miles of the Canadian Pacific the trains are never out of sight of a saw mill. The Central will get from the north products which go another way at present. Pro rata arrangements will enable the Central to reach any point in the British possessions on the lowest practicable rates, and New York merchants will get the benefit of corresponding low rates. Freights will go through in both directions without breaking bulk, and fast through trains will be a feature. The Canadian Pacific will run its own trains into Weehawken, where the West Shore has one and a half miles of water front, and will give it terminal facilities. Freight intended for New York city will come in over the tracks of the New York Central. As for the passenger service, the Canadian Pacific may have its own trains if it thinks fit, but probably a through car service like that in connection with the Lake Shore Railroad will be the arrangement which will be made for the present."

PROBABLE RESULTS.

One result of this arrangement will probably be to leave the relations between the New York Central and the Delaware & Hudson R. R., over which the Central now sends all its passengers for Montreal, somewhat strained. When the new bridge at Brockville is completed the Central will establish a through train service by that route, because the use of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg road will give it a longer haul, and consequently a larger share of the profits. The Canadian Pacific, by its arrangements with the Boston & Maine, already has an entrance into Boston; by the aid of the Wabash it has a terminus in Chicago; by means of the Soo road it touches Duluth, Minneapolis and St. Paul; and now, by this alliance with the New York Central, it reaches New York. Inasmuch as it is a foreign road, it is not amenable to the interstate commerce law, and whenever during the past year or two there have been rate difficulties at the junction points named the Canadian Pacific has not often escaped suspicion. This new alliance will attract attention to it more closely than ever, and the Canadian Pacific can be certain that the representatives of the trunk lines which are rivals to the Vanderbilt line will keep it under close surveillance.

"We will continue to use the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg road under its new management just as we have before. We have no intention of buying the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg road. If that road had not secured the control of the Utica & Black River road some time ago, we might have bought that line. The entrance we now have to New York over the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg road and the Ontario and Western is satisfactory, and the business we have with New York over the New York Central connection is of such a character that the Central will have no connection in covering it for us. At least 90 per cent. of the business coming from us is local business in Canada. If we made an effort to reach down to Chicago and get a larger percentage of through business at the expense of the New York Central and other trunk lines, there might be objections. The Canadian Pacific is not much of a competitor for through business. Rates are now fairly well maintained, although the volume of business is not large. I want it distinctly understood that the Canadian Pacific is not a rate disturber. It is true that I no longer attend the meetings of the trunk line presidents. The last one I attended was two years ago, when an agreement was made by all of us to abolish passenger commissions. That agreement was never lived up to by some of the lines, and I decided that until satisfactory amends were made for the violation of that agreement I could not have faith in the performance of any agreement, and so concluded not to attend any more meetings. Our freight department is represented at the meetings, but I will not attend. Whatever agreement is made by the other trunk lines for the maintenance of rates I am willing to abide by."

THE RIFLE FELL DOWN,

And the Bullet Was Discharged Into Its Owner's Breast.

A Stevensville despatch says: Yesterday evening as Mr. N. Kline, a farmer living near here, in company with a friend, was returning home from shooting pike in Beaver Creek, he stopped on the way at an old dwelling, Kline wishing to show his friend the farm implements he had in the old dwelling. Mr. Kline set the rifle up in a window, and in so doing he did not leave it very sure. The rifle slipped and fell over, the muzzle falling against Mr. Kline's right breast, and the hammer of the rifle struck the sill of the window, which caused it to go off, the ball entering his breast and coming out below the shoulder. The rifle was a 44 calibre. The ball was checked by the clothing and dropped after taking off his coat. The ball had the appearance of having come in contact with some bones. Mr. Kline is lying in a precarious state.

BOMBARDED WITH EGGS.

A Quack Doctor Induced to Leave Town by a Mob of Women.

A Freedom, Ill., despatch says: Dr. F. H Moleskie, who lived here, enjoyed a fair practice until a few months ago, when it was whispered that he was not a doctor, but an impostor. His practice fell off, and it is said he resorted to shady methods to secure money. A Citizens' Committee ordered him to leave town but he refused. The women whom he treated then formed a committee and ordered him to leave, but again he declined. Yesterday forty women, married and single, young and old, on whom the alleged physician had tried his art, decoyed Moleskey into the street and pelted him with bad eggs until he found refuge in a house. Then the house was bombarded. In the middle of the night the doctor left town.

The Belleville Murderer.

A Belleville despatch of Thursday says: James Kane was seen to-day in his cell. He was as unconcerned as ever, and showed no signs of weakening. He says he will plead guilty in spite of any influence. "I have nothing to say in excuse of my action other than the ill-treatment that I have been subjected to," answered the man fatally. "When I committed the deed I knew the consequences, and I am prepared to suffer them." The victim was buried in the cemetery at 2.30 this afternoon. It is stated that Kane is a relative of the Kane who beat his wife to death in Toronto.

Mr. W. B. Coines, who has made a sensation in missionary circles by charging apathy concerning the evils of intemperance, is about to make another tour of India. He erased this time is to open temperance guilds in connection with the schools and colleges, in all the provinces. He will also introduce English text-books on temperance.

A lump of coal was sent from the Roslyn mine to the Spokane Falls exposition. It measured 11½ feet long, 4½ feet wide, and 2½ feet thick. The weight was four and one-half tons.

MASSACRE IN ASSAM.

A British Commissioner and 470 of His Escort Killed.

TROOPS ADVANCING ON MANIPUR.

A Calcutta cable says: A despatch from Manipur, Province of Assam, brings news of a disaster to a force of native troops there. John W. Quinton, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, has recently been investigating some serious troubles which have occurred among the native chiefs. As a result, the Chief Commissioner was holding a conference with the nobles of Assam with the view of arresting one of the prominent chiefs who had been instrumental in deposing the Rajah.

The Chief Commissioner, while pursuing his inquiries into the disputes between the chiefs, occupied a camp which was garrisoned by a strong force of Goorkhas, native infantry in the British service.

Suddenly this camp was attacked by a number of hostile tribes led by their chiefs. A two-days' battle, during which some desperate fighting took place, followed the onslaught of the tribesmen. The Goorkhas fought most determinedly against heavy odds, and according to the report 470 of the Goorkhas were killed. Seven of the British officers, who accompanied the Chief Commissioner, and thus official himself, are reported to be missing.

The news of the massacre was brought to Kohima, on the Assam frontier, by two Goorkhas who arrived here yesterday. The massacre originated in a feud between the Rajah of Manipur and a leading tribal chief. The Rajah was deposed and he appealed to the Viceroy. Mr. Quinton was sent to settle the trouble, and started from headquarters at Shillonge, escorted by the 42nd and 44th Goorkha light infantry. After crossing the frontier Quinton summoned the chiefs to a durbar at Manipur, for the purpose of arresting the rebellious chief. The tribesmen pretended to obey the summons, mustered in force, and at midnight on the day before that on which the durbar was to be held suddenly attacked the camp of Commissioner Quinton, which lay between Kohima and Manipur. The attempt to surprise the camp failed and the tribesmen were driven back. They returned, however, and kept up the attack and siege night and day for 48 hours. Finally the ammunition of the Goorkhas gave out and Mr. Quinton was obliged to give the order *sauve qui peut*. During the fight scouts were sent out to try to communicate with Shillonge, but they never returned. The Manipur natives cut the telegraph wires and killed the messengers. Fugitives report that a general massacre followed the taking of the camp. There is reason for believing that the estimate that 470 were killed is incorrect. One account of the affair reports that Commissioner Quinton and his staff were made prisoners. Another account says Col. Skene, the commander, Commissioner Quinton with his son and daughter, Captain Boileau and six officers were killed, the natives refusing to give them quarter. The rebellious tribe is famous for cunning, cruelty and bravery.

Immediately on receiving the news of the disaster the Viceroy at Simla summoned a council. Two native regiments stationed in Assam have already been despatched to Manipur. The 3rd Bengal Infantry will start for the scene to-morrow.

The Viceroy of India has abandoned his tour, and has started for Simla. Five regiments and a mountain battery have been ordered to Manipur.

A GALLANT RESCUE.

The Crew of a Wrecked Barque Rescued at Cape Henry.

A Norfolk despatch says: The Norwegian barque Dictator, from Pensacola, Fla., to West Harlepool, Eng., laden with pine lumber, with a crew of fifteen and the captain's young wife and little boy of three years, went ashore in a strong easterly gale on Friday morning, ten miles south of Cape Henry and two miles north of Virginia Beach Hotel. The weather was so thick that the vessel was not seen until 9 o'clock, and then she was in the breakers broadside on, within a quarter of a mile of the shore. Full crews from two life-saving stations, those of Cape Henry and Seatack, under command of Captain Drinkwater, were promptly on hand, and began firing lines to the ill-fated barque. The guns could not deliver the lines so far, though they were repeatedly fired. The ship finally succeeded in getting a line ashore tied to a barrel, which the surf carried to the life-savers. The breeches buoy was quickly rigged and sent to the vessel, but unfortunately the barque's crew were ignorant of its use, and the rescue was badly delayed until Captain Drinkwater wrote instructions, put them in a bottle, and sent it to the Dictator by the line connecting the vessel with the shore. The men on board broke the bottle at once, as could be seen by glasses from the shore, and proceeded to carry out the directions. The first man was delivered ashore in eight minutes, and seven others were rescued before sunset. Four of these came ashore in a lifeboat, which was capsized, but the men succeeded in reaching shore half dead.

WHO KILLED UNIBERGER?

Two Men Condemned, but Fitzsimmons Believed to be the Murderer.

A Pittsburg despatch says: Something of a sensation was created here yesterday by the charge that Fitzsimmons, the desperado who murderer Detective Uilkinson last Saturday, was the real murderer of Farmer Uniberger, for which crime David and Joseph Nicely are to be executed at Somerset, Pa., next Thursday. John Myers, a reputable citizen of Homestead, says Fitzsimmons was recognized as one of the two peddlers who were seen in the neighborhood of the Uniberger homestead the night of the murder and robbery, and who are believed to have been the murderers of the old farmer. The Nicelys were convicted on purely circumstantial evidence, and have steadily protested their innocence. The friends of the condemned will make another effort to have them respited pending an investigation.

A GREAT COURTER.

A Man Who Won Eighteen Girls' Hearts and Deserted Them All.

A Huntington, W. Va., despatch says Oliver Deacon is very much in demand up in the Toms Creek neighborhood. He was without doubt the most numerously engaged man in all this region. There have been eighteen girls who have stated since his escape that they were engaged to be married to Deacon, and that the wedding day fixed in each case was the 20th of April. The most distressing part of the whole affair is that the greater portion of the eighteen maidens spoken of are liable to have living reminders of Deacon. A letter from Deacon, written from Cattlesburg, says he believes himself safe, as they "don't hang gentlemen in Kentucky."

Three were Killed.

An Ashland, Pa., despatch says: While a freight train on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad was ascending the grade from Locust Summit last night, the locomotive jumped the track near Barry station and rolled down the embankment, carrying with it 32 freight cars. Engineer Andrew Walker and Fireman John Ochse, also Frank Myers, a passenger engineer, who was riding to his home at Tamaqua, were instantly killed. Conductor William E. Hoffs and Brakeman Lewis Cockart and Jacob Yanancor were very seriously injured, the former perhaps fatally. The cause of the wreck is attributed to the spreading of the rails.

Mail-Carriers Perish in the Storm.

A Denver despatch says: Thomas Clark, aged 16, who carries the mail from Oil City to Rongy Wyo, has not been heard from for over a week. The route is over a terrible road. The snow in that section is five feet deep on the level, and the boy is supposed to have lost his way. His father, A. W. Clark, started to hunt for him on Friday in a driving snowstorm, and has not been heard from since. Search parties are looking for them. Yesterday a horse driven by the father was found dead between Envay and Oil City. It is feared father and son have perished. The storm is still raging in that vicinity, and it is the worst in the history of the country.

—Mary E. Dewey, of Goshen, Indiana, wants a pension. She disguised herself as a man and served through the war as a private in the 26th Ohio volunteers. She was shot in the leg.

—Joseph Maobeca, one of the Italians killed in New Orleans, was a large shipowner and his estate is estimated at $2,000,000.

Nominations will take place in Algoma on April 28 and polling on May 10.

THE KILLING OF ROWE.

A Strathroy Jury Says Murray is Guilty of Wilful Murder.

A BATTLE WITH CLUBS.

A Strathroy despatch says: The inquest on the body of Wm. A. Rowe, of Metcalfe, who died from the effects of a scuffle on Saturday last, was held in the Town Hall here to-day, when Messrs. E. Meredith and R. P. Tooth appeared for the defence and Mr. J. B McKillop for the Crown. After the court had been opened and the jury had answered to their names the following evidence was taken:

James Grosvenor said he was related to the Rowes. Hetherington's waggon was stopped on the town line opposite the ninth concession, Caradoc, in the centre of the road. Deceased and Hetherington sat on the waggon talking about building a granary when Murray drove up in his buggy. Hetherington moved north so as to almost clear the ninth concession. Deceased got off the waggon when it started and went to the east side of the road near the ditch. Deceased did not call on Murray to get out of the buggy, but said that he would very soon fix him if he did get out. Deceased called Mrs. Murray a liar, and said that she was not a decent woman. Murray got out of the buggy and both abused each other. They advanced towards each other talking. Murray advanced four or five feet while Rowe advanced a couple of rods. Deceased struck at Murray once with a club, but did not hit him. Witness would not swear that Rowe did not hit at Murray more than once. Deceased asked witness to help him and use the axe he had in his hand. Mr. Murray got out of the buggy then and stopped him from helping deceased. He went up with the intention of helping Rowe and caught hold of Murray's legs, the axe being on the ground. After the clinch deceased got his club again and Murray got another. Witness continued: While Murray was after the club deceased and myself started away, but returned again as far as the buggy. Both renewed the fight with their clubs. I stood close by with the axe in my hand, but did not advance so as to hit Murray. I did not intend to strike with the axe, although asked twice to do so. Murray threatened to strike me with the club. I was very much frightened and excited. Deceased pointed a pistol at Murray the day before his death, but it was not loaded. The two always quarrelled when they met.

Dr. A. S. Thompson, Wm. Hetherington and others were also sworn. Mr. McKillop then said that closed the case for the present, when the coroner addressed the jury, explaining the evidence as he viewed it and the nature of murder as the law looked upon it.

The hall was then cleared and the jury considered their verdict, which was unanimously reached in about fifteen minutes. It was to the effect that on the 21st day of March, 1891, on the town line of Metcalfe and Caradoc, Robert Murray did feloniously, wilfully and of his malice aforethought murder William O. Rowe.

The interest manifested in the investigation was of the most intense nature, and the hall was densely crowded throughout the day. The proceedings closed about 5 o'clock.

THE REBEL CROFTERS

Ready to do Battle for Their Homes.

An Edinburgh cable says: The 100 rebellious Lewis Island crofters who have entrenched themselves in the Orissay Park Forest, from which they were evicted by the owner of the land in order to enable him to convert the forest into a hunting reserve, were to-day engaged in rebuilding their demolished homes and strengthening their entrenchments. Several of the party have been on hunting, and the crofters are feasting upon an abundance of game, fat deer forming the principal part of the bill of fare. Orizsay Park Forest is a fine, densely-wooded tract covering about 96 square miles. Previous to the eviction of the crofters the land was covered with numerous well-cultivated farms. A large force of police is already en route to the forest with instructions to drive the crofters out of their entrenched camp as any and all costs. If the crofters resist, as they have announced they will, there is a possibility of bloody work within a day or so. The sympathy of the people in general is with the crofters.

HER LIFE FOR HER HONOR.

A Farmer's Wife Attacked and Murdered in Her Husband's Absence.

A Bedford, Ind., despatch says: A horrible murder took place some time Wednesday, twelve miles southeast of Mitchell, on a farm in the extreme southern part of the county. In the morning Solomon Middles left his house to attend a public sale. He little dreamed of the frightful tragedy that would be enacted in his home ere he returned. He arrived late last night and found that his wife had been murdered during his absence. Her dead body was found in one of the back rooms of the house with two large bullet holes through her body. In her right hand she held in a death grasp a stove-hook with which she had attempted to defend her honor. The left hand is badly burned with powder, as if she was warding off the revolver. Neighbors and his wife have been married some five years and have lived very happily together. She was a very handsome woman, about 25 years old.

CATTLE SHIP CRUELTIES.

A Russian Dies in London From the Effects of Maltreatment.

A London cable says: An inquest was held in the London hospital on Wednesday on the body of a Russian Jew named Pracian. From the evidence it was learned that he arrived in Liverpool last week on an American cattle ship. He complained that he had been cruelly treated on board the vessel. He said he had been compelled for seventeen days to sleep on the deck and live on bread and water, although he was ill. His companions testified that many such cases occurred, as destitute men wanting to go back to their native land were compelled to work abnormal hours and to eat miserable food, and were paid one dollar on landing. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the evidence, the coroner remarking that if the testimony was true a horrible state of affairs existed on these steamers and ought to be stopped.

A White Slave in New York.

A New York despatch says: An agent of the Children's Society brought a South American named Marie Devonicie, 14 years old, before Justice Divver, at the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning. She had been bought from her parents in Peru for $300 by Consul General Quinlan, of Peru, who placed her in service with his family in this city nineteen months ago. Marie, through an interpreter, told the court that she had been shamefully beaten by Mrs. Quinlan on Monday night, and left the house. Mr. Quinlan, who was in court, said he was willing to send the girl back to her home in Peru. The magistrate placed the girl in the care of the Children's Society for further investigation.

Forgery and Suicide.

An Amsterdam, N. Y., despatch says: William Etherton, a farm laborer, 21 years old, committed suicide this afternoon at Branker's Hotel, at Nelliston. Etherton had a cheque cashed for $100 at the bank here this morning. This cheque was signed by Sanford Johnson, of Starksville, who had an account at the bank. When Johnson reached town he was told about the cheque and pronounced it a forgery. Etherton was tracked to Nelliston