

THE OLD WORLD.

THE LATEST AS TO THE SEARCH FOR THE PHOENIX PARK ASSASSINS.

The Return of Gladstone to England Under Police Guard—The French Minister of War on the Removal of Pretenders From the Army—Internationals in Spain and Belgium.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DUBLIN, Feb. 24.—Harrington, secretary of the organizing committee of the land league, now in jail for using intimidating language, has been elected without opposition to a seat in the commons for West Meath.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—General McArdar telegraphed Trevelyan, chief secretary for Ireland, as follows: "I am willing to submit to a most rigid scrutiny of my actions." The Times says: "Parnell's speech will be read with the profound repugnance that it excited in the house. His coolness, not maintained with entire success, does not imply courage so much as shamelessness. Some consciousness of the utter inadequacy of his evasive quibbles to dispose of this charge, but upon very broad induction, may account for his labored explanation of trifles, and the resort to ill-timed reminiscence, which marked his speech. The house waited patiently for a frank treatment of the main question, which never came. The chilling reception of his callous triviality was only accentuated by the mechanical cheers of the Irish members."

It is understood that Parnell is determined to press his amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne arranging the executive in Ireland for the administration of the crimes act. The Daily News says suspicious against the land league and some of its officials are increased by the absence of any defense. Parnell said nothing to disprove his complicity in the outrage, of some officials with whom he had acted. It would have been well had Parnell shown the house that he had disapproved of the incendiary speech constantly printed in the Irish World.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Feb. 24.—Jno. Morley, Liberal, defeated Gainsford Bruce, conservative, in the parliamentary election. Morley received 9,443 votes; Bruce, 7,187.

SKIBBEREN, Feb. 24.—A parcel addressed to Earl Spencer and containing several ounces of dynamite with fuse attached was deposited in Ballydehob postoffice to-day.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Duchess of Albany was delivered of a daughter at Windsor, at 11 o'clock.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—In the Danubian conference Russia accepts Gravelle's compromise.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Gladstone will arrive in London Thursday. The police on Saturday renewed their precautions for his safety. Several additional suspected persons arrived in this city last week. Important information regarding their movements has been received.

DUBLIN, Feb. 25.—Carran, divisional magistrate, has opened a further private inquiry at Castle into the murder conspiracy.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Harrington will decline to give Northcote a day for the discussion of the motion asking for a committee to inquire into the "Kilmannin treaty," on the ground that the subject has already been discussed.

It is said the authorities decline to assist the English police who have gone to France to track the persons implicated in the Phoenix park murders.

Police have guarded the house of Forster since his speech attacking Parnell.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—In the chamber of deputies, to-day, a vote of confidence in the government was passed by 369 yeas to 93 nays. Tolbois, Bonapartist, asked whether the government's claim of right to the initiative was not above law.

Prime Minister Ferry said: "It is a legitimate right of defense, of which it is impossible to define the exact limit, but I advise the Bonapartists not to go too far to test our indulgence."

Tolbois denied the republic emanated from the national sovereignty, as it lacked a plebiscite. He moved that the chamber desires that the individual liberty of all citizens, without distinction, be respected. The motion was rejected, 395 to 92. Rano moved as an expression of confidence by the chamber, that the government was sufficiently firm to ensure respect for the republic. Adopted, 368 to 93.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The report of General Thebaudin, minister of war, in justification of the retirement of Duc d'Alençon, Duc de Chartres and Duc d'Alençon, says public opinion demanded the adoption of a measure placing these princes on the retired list. The public had become alive to the inconvenience of their presence in the army of officers belonging to former resigning families. The great principles of subordination and discipline might be weakened thereby. The Temps, National, and other conservative-Republican papers deplore the fact that the government is forced to place the princes on the retired list of the army. They demand a revision of the law of 1834, and that the officers be reinstated.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 25.—Pere Hyacinthe lectured to 3,000 persons. There was great uproar, the athletes hissing and insulting him.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Frank Byrne states he had no political relations with Carey, the former, since 1870.

Prince Jerome Napoleon says he was not a pretender. If the nation elected Grey or any one else to the head of the government, the prince would be his most loyal subject. The prince complains that he was watched by spies. He has sent valuable property to England anticipating flight.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—The statements by Cardinal Jacobini, papal secretary of state, that the bishops had been authorized to give notice to the government of clerical appointments as soon as the reigning and landtag assented to the measures insuring the free exercise of ecclesiastical jurisdiction and free instruction of the clergy, is regarded as putting the end of the Kulturkampf as far as it goes.

The composition of the French cabinet has caused slight disappointment in Berlin. A journal describes Chaillemet Lacour, minister of foreign affairs, as a Gambettist doctrinaire knowing the revanche policy only from study; and though no friend of Germany, is yet an honorable foe.

Lieutenant Von Camp, of the Uhlans, dismissed from the service, has killed himself.

The premature publication of Cardinal John's letters has greatly enraged the center party, and the Vatican.

The National Zeitung says the fears of the ultramontane papers that Von Bennigsen would enter the ministry are wholly unfounded.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 24.—It is stated that letters have been received by the authorities conveying threats to blow up the Kremlin palace at Moscow, where the czar is to be crowned. Search has been made but nothing indicating preparation for the destruction of the palace was revealed. A close watch is being kept and the public are not allowed to enter the building.

JOHN CHINAMAN'S NEW YEAR.

Celebrating the Occasion with Oriental Pomp and Ceremony.

[New York Star, Feb. 7.] In the proverb of Confucius it is written, "A year ended virtuously, the ensuing one begins with joy;" and there is scarcely a Chinaman in New York who is not just now repeatedly reminding his countrymen of this sentiment, the maxim having been inculcated into the entire nation by this long-quoted philosopher of the Orient. The reason for reviving this bit of wisdom and giving it more attention than at other times, is because to-day the festivities of the Chinese New Year begin, and there is not a Mongolian in the country who will not celebrate the occasion. It is obligatory that the year should close with special services, and to-night will be passed by these trusting heathen in praying for the forgiveness of their sins, asking pardon for any exorbitant laundry charges they have made, and the pieces of clothing they have failed to account for, and in thanksgiving to Joss for his many blessings during the year just brought to a close.

The New Year, like the other holidays in the Chinese calendar, is a movable feast governed by the new moon, and is never very far away from the beginning of the Christian Lenten fast. In China the celebration ceremonies continue a month or longer, beginning with an exchange of visits on the first day and followed with great pomp and ceremony by public balls, dinners and banquets to all classes of people. At the close of the year every young man has a "good eye" child, the sun may have suffered is to be forgotten, and it is imperative that all debts and bills shall be discharged before any greeting or salutation may be exchanged. If the debtor is unable to release himself, he may have the loan renewed for another year; but so generally has this annual settlement of accounts taken place, and so sensitive is the unfortunate debtor about asking for a renewal that a number of them annually prefer to commit suicide. The exchange of visits on the first day is carried to a great extent. Instead, however, of shaking hands with the host, the guest takes his own hand, and the compliments of the season are made with many low obeisances, while the young Chinese swells compare favorably with the Western civilization in their ability to consume a tremendous amount of delicacies and wine.

To day with sleek queue and polished skull, every gentle heathen will himself to the abode of his neighbor, where will be found a table groaning under the delicacies of his country, at each corner of which a large candle will be burned to keep the evil spirits from sharing unwittingly these outspread luxuries. In the early morning sandal wood will be burned in propitiation of the gods who rule the destinies of the Flowery Kingdom. The New Year cards prepared for these visits are of extraordinary shape and color. Some are small, blue strips of silken paper, engraved with Chinese characters in silver, while others have golden crowns and thin sheets of red. Instead of being deposited in baskets these cards will be hung on hooks driven into the wall for that purpose, and, swinging here all the year, they are supposed to exorcise evil thoughts. The officers of the three Chinese club houses in this city, located at No. 105 Park street, No. 283 Water street and No. 14 Mott street, have made extensive preparations to receive callers all day, and every successful Celestial merchant in Mott street will give a dinner to the number of the year.

To-night the indigent Chinese will be banqueted in several parts of the city by their brethren who enjoy a greater share of Joss's favor. To-morrow morning a large number of these people go hence to Belleville, New Jersey, where a Joss house was recently erected. Here they will be joined by all the Mongolians of Eastern cities who have money for the journey, and will participate in a grand New Year incantation. As soon as the incantation is over, the will consist of incessant prostrations before the altar, interspersed with such music as can be evoked from the curious instruments they take with them. A large table in front of the altar will be covered with a cloth of crimson silk, in the center of which will be placed a life-like image of the great Joss. In the evening the ceremonies will conclude with a great display of fireworks.

An Anecdote of Pendleton and Barrett. [Columbus Times.] An incident that will well illustrate Mr. Pendleton's characteristics, came under the writer's observation a couple of years ago, which we will relate for the benefit of the public. It chanced that the well known actor, Lawrence Barrett, had a night's engagement in one of the interior cities of the state, and his agent had arranged with one of the leading hotels of the place for rooms for him. The day preceding Barrett's arrival Mr. Pendleton visited the city on business, and putting up at the same hotel was naturally assigned as good a room as the house could afford. The room assigned to the actor differed from the senator's only in its location and was good enough really for either one, but when the actor arrived and learned that possibly the senator had been shown some preference he made an ass of himself and raved and tore around at a disgusting rate, even going so far as to threaten to leave the house. His conduct attracted the attention of everybody about the hotel, and finally reached the ears of Mr. Pendleton. That gentleman expressed his regret that there should be any difficulty, and insisted upon vacating his room at once, and having his luggage removed to the one that the concealed actor refused to accept.

This concession Barrett accepted, and even so much as a thank you, and took possession of the senator's rooms, as though he had been accorded but his just deserts. That is the kind of an aristocrat that George H. Pendleton is.

English, Irish and Scotch. [London Quarterly.] Looking at the population of the three kingdoms it may easily be perceived that there is a considerable difference among them with regard to temperament. The Irish are gay, ardent; the Scotch are comparatively cool, steady and cautious; the English are, perhaps, a middle average between the two. A Scotchman is not intelligently observed by a friend that an Englishman thinks and speaks; a Scotchman thinks twice before he speaks; and an Irishman speaks before he thinks. A lady present asked: "A Scotchman thinks with his head, an Irishman with his heart." This allusion to impulse operating more rapidly than deliberation is akin to Miss Edgeworth's remark that an Irishman may cry with his head, but never with his heart; the truth, however, is that he obeys his heart, not always waiting for the dictates of his head. Some years ago there was a caricature very graphically portraying the grades of difference in the ardor of the three nations. An Englishman, an Irishman and a Scotchman are represented as looking through the window of a confectioner at a beautiful young woman serving in the shop. "Oh!" exclaims Mr. Patrick, "let us be spending a half crown with the dear creature, that may look at her conveniently and have a bit of a chat with her." "You extravagant dog," said Mr. George, "I'm sure one-half the money would do quite as well. But let us go by all means, she is a charming girl."

Spain. MADRID, Feb. 25.—Societies to destroy the rights of property and exterminate Bourgeoisie land owners have been discovered in Andalusia. The government has resolved to suppress the societies. They number 1,000 members and include persons of social standing.

The society was organized by the International. A member of Xerez Branch, who declined the task of murdering its master, first revealed the plot. The arrests at Xerez, Cadiz and Seville exceeded 500. Seven informers in different towns exposed the organization of the society with its local and foreign correspondence and secret tribunals.

Belgium. BRUSSELS, Feb. 24.—There was an explosion of dynamite in a neighboring village to-day. Two men, one of whom was mortally wounded were arrested. Both were recently sentenced to imprisonment for being connected with the trouble in the Monteca les Ines. Important confessions were made.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 25.—The explosion of dynamite yesterday occurred in the open air in the village of Gnanmorten. One of the men wounded, named Metayer, has since died. The prisoners belonged to the committee of anarchists. They were experimenting with a new kind of firework, when the explosion accidentally occurred. The police seized documents revealing a plot affecting Belgium and other countries. A cipher telegram was sent to Vienna, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg. Arrests are expected.

Carter Will be a Candidate. [Special Telegram to the Globe.] CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—It has leaked out in local political circles that Mayor Carter H. Harrison, notwithstanding his protestations to the contrary, will be a candidate for re-election. This he has determined on, and his lieutenants are already at work. Numerous slates are ruthlessly broken by this action of the chief executive. Although no mayor was ever more sharply criticized by the press than has been Harrison, his chances for success in leading the Democratic hosts to victory are good. Even with bad streets, sand baggers, grumbling bells and a delinquent annual bill, tax-payers are grateful for lower taxes, great reforms in the administration of the municipal finances, and a splendid police patrol system, that largely atones for the insufficiency in number of the police force of the city. It is the general belief that his honor never runs for anything unless he knows he can get there, hence few care to oppose him. The election in five weeks hence.

The Passion Play. NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Salini Morse was before Justice Duffy at Jefferson Market police court to-day on the charge of producing the "Passion play" without a license. Captain Williams was the only witness. His testimony went merely to show that a portion of the play has been played. The counsel of Morse proposed to bring a number of clergymen as witnesses and asked a postponement, which was granted. A further hearing will be held at the court of special sessions Tuesday next.

Catarth of the Bladder. Stinging irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary Complaints, cured by "Buchu-palpa." 18.

Right-of-Way Question. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—The city authorities of East St. Louis are taking measures to prevent the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Narrow Gauge Railroad company from laying track through a part of that town until proper permission to do so has been obtained. The railroad company claim that they have acquired the right of way over the land owned by the Wiggins Ferry company, but the city officials say the land had been platted into street and lots, and they don't intend the railroad company shall cross any street of the city until it secures the necessary authority to do so from the city council. The police are guarding the street where it is expected the railroad company will attempt to lay track, but the railroad has made no move yet and no disturbance has taken place.

On application of the city of East St. Louis, Judge Wall of the Belleville, Ill. circuit court, to-day granted an injunction restraining the railroad company from laying a track on Second street. It was reported that the Wiggins Ferry company would lay the track from the levee over its ground to the point in dispute, but at last accounts no such action had been taken.

Ocean Steamship News. NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The steamer Rhyndland, from Antwerp, reports sighting many icebergs and passing through much field ice.

Arrived.—The City of Chester and Lake Winapee, from Liverpool. LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Westphalia and Elbe, from New York, have arrived out.

Michigan's Senatorship. DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 24.—In the ballot to-day the Democrats concentrated on Lathrop, who received forty votes. Palmer had thirty-one on all three ballots; Stockbridge had twenty-eight on the first two and twenty-five on the last; Willetts fourteen and twelve; the remainder scattering.

Mortality. AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 25.—The funeral of Dr. Chabodrone occurred to-day. The coffin was borne by the faculty of the agricultural college and ex-president Stockbridge.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 25.—El-Judge Cloud died on a train of apoplexy.

Last evening Mr. J. Paul, the husband of Miss Belle Cook, the champion equestrienne, received a telegram stating that his wife, who is now in California, is lying dangerously ill from an attack of inflammatory rheumatism. Mr. Paul will start for home on the first train this morning.

THE DEADLY SOOTHING SYRUP

The Drugs with Which Many Little Babies are Poisoned.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.] The recent death in St. Louis from the injudicious administration of a certain soothing syrup to two infants (twins) has aroused attention to the danger attending the use of opiates by mothers and nurses to quiet young babies. In this case the medicine was given every day for a week, according to the testimony of one witness. The children, it is supposed, became saturated with the opiate. H. Harger, a St. Louis chemist, said there was no opium in the sample bottle of soothing syrup furnished him, but that in an ordinary bottle of the same stuff bought by him he found four grains of morphine to the ounce. The stuff is the more dangerous that those using it are not careful to shake the bottle, and the morphine floats on top. Another comes from the fact that the appetite for opium grows rapidly, and the dose which satisfied the child to-day is not enough for to-morrow, and it must be increased. If the stuff is in the house it is difficult to prevent nurses from using it surreptitiously. A careless person can easily make a mistake through intention, and not be aware that an overdose has been taken until it is too late.

"There are cases," said Dr. T. C. Minor, "of poisoning from the use of soothing syrup happening occasionally in this city. In the returns to the health board there is a blank for 'immediate cause of death,' and another for 'remote cause of death.' I remember, it seems to me, at least three cases while I was health officer, where the immediate cause of death was stated to be the use of soothing syrup. This medicine contains considerable opium. I do not think opium should be given in any form to a young infant, except where the physician deems it necessary, and then only in the most extreme cases of colic, which is the distention of the intestines by gas, warm tea will give the necessary relief, and are entirely safe. Paregoric is a safer thing than soothing syrup, but there should be no opiates administered to quiet a child. There is always danger that it will cause congestion of the brain. Some cases of congestion of the brain reported in young children are the result of administering soothing syrup, or some other opiate. It is more difficult to rally a child from the effects of an overdose of an opiate than an adult."

"Soothing syrups," said Dr. D. D. Bramble, health officer, "are not so much used in this city, I believe, as in other cities. Our people prefer to use the prescriptions of the pharmacopoeia." "No," said Mr. Bart Chapman of the health office. "When I was in the drug business I know there was little call for it. I only know of one case of fatal poisoning in this city. That occurred years ago on East Street."

"Paregoric is safer than any soothing syrup," continued Dr. Bramble, in answer to questions, "for it contains a certain amount of opium. The purchaser is warned of the nature of the contents, and the drug clerk stated the proper doses for a child of any certain age. But I have taught for many years, and I have always advised my people to be exceedingly cautious in the use of opium in any form in the case of young children. All such cases I shall advise, or a single warm tea, milk of assafetida, or the like. No one in charge of a child, mother or nurse, should meddle with soothing syrup or anything containing opium."

A Temperance Truism. [London Truth.] At a temperance meeting held at Barnstable, a local clergyman held an amusing story of how Canon Basil Wilberforce gave him a distaste for wine, albeit without the least intention of so doing, as it appears that in his "salutary day" the ardent vicar of St. Mary's not only liked, but understood wine. The speaker was at Oxford with Canon Wilberforce, and they occupied adjoining rooms. The canon was then famous for his skill in the compounding of claret-cup. One day his friend, coming hot from the river, walked into a tempting tankard of the noted claret-cup on the table, at which he took a hearty pull. Wilberforce came in just as he had finished, and exclaimed, "I hope that you have not been drinking that." "Yes I have; what is the matter?" "You had better go out what is the matter. You had better go out to your rooms at once. There is a lot of tobacco-juice in that cup. People have been coming in for weeks consuming my claret, and I determined to put a stop to it; but I did not mean to catch you, old fellow." The speaker explained that he went to his chambers, and so desperate and prostrated were his sufferings, that from that time he never could bear the taste of wine.

Prince Napoleon. The author of the Bonapartist manifesto lately posted on the walls of the French capital, is the second son of Jerome Bonaparte, brother of the great Napoleon. His mother, her husband's second wife, was the Princess Frederika of Wurtemberg. The prince was born at Trieste, Sept. 9, 1822. His early life was passed in Vienna, Trieste, Florence and Rome, varied with occasional sojourns in England and Spain.

Spain.—On the deposition of King Louis Philippe in 1848, he went to France and was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly by the voters of Corsica. His first parliamentary experience was as leader of the extreme republicans, rapidly succeeded by a moderate spirit in his political views. In 1849 he was made minister plenipotentiary of France at the court of Madrid, from which he was recalled in a short time. After President Louis Napoleon had succeeded in overthrowing the republic and establishing the empire, he made his cousin a French prince, with a seat in the senate and council of state, a recipient of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor and a general of division in the army. In this last named capacity he saw a brief service in the war with Russia, commanding an infantry division of reserve at the battles of Alma and Inkerman. His marriage with the Princess Clotilde, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, took place Jan. 30, 1859. The offspring are two sons and a daughter, of whom the eldest child, Napoleon Victor Jerome Frederic, born July 18, 1862, has inherited the great expectations of the late Prince Imperial. Prince Napoleon had a command in the war of 1859, between France and Italy on the one side, and Austria on the other. An attack which he made on the Orleans family, in a speech delivered in the senate in 1861, was resented in England, and he was expelled from the republic and establishing the empire, he made his cousin a French prince, with a seat in the senate and council of state, a recipient of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor and a general of division in the army. In this last named capacity he saw a brief service in the war with Russia, commanding an infantry division of reserve at the battles of Alma and Inkerman. His marriage with the Princess Clotilde, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, took place Jan. 30, 1859. 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