

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

POLITICAL STRUGGLE REHEWED IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The Tories Hope by Popular Clamor and Threats of Violence to Defeat Home Rule—A Husband Defends the Despoiler of His Home—Women Suffragists Threaten Members of Parliament with Exposure of Their Evil Lives—The Persecutors Who Tried to Ruin Lady de Walden's Good Name Will Be Prosecuted—Virechow's Discoveries as to the Cellular Principle of Life—The Emperor of Austria Seeking Vainly for Health—Stealing Electricity in Russia—Speculates for Horses and Dogs.

LONDON, March 18.—It is now fully apparent that the country is to be plunged at once into a most desperate political struggle, with all the worst features of a contest which will not wait on the natural rhythm of a decisive ballot. The battle is to be transferred next month to Parliament to the people. The methods to which the Tory party has committed itself is not short of insurrectionary. Popular clamor and threats of violence are expected to accomplish what cannot be done by ordinary means of argument in Westminster. It is the first time in the present reign that the minority party in Great Britain, with no question before the people, has made a bold and illegitimate appeal to popular passion.

This new departure in British politics will furnish a scene of the most dramatic and watch with the confident expectation of plenty of lively features. The surrender of the Government this week to Tory obstruction is undoubtedly a severe blow to the home rule cause, but perhaps it was inevitable. Mr. Gladstone's slight illness, which at the time threatened to prevent his presence in the House, without hope that in a few months she will be restored to health.

The prospects of the Channel Tunnel Company have considerably improved and concurrently the hopes of the promoters of the alternative scheme for bridging the Straits of Dover have gone down. The Government will not oppose the company's bill authorizing the construction. Heretofore the Government, acting on the advice of its naval and military experts, has secured the rejection of the bill each session, and several years ago the Board of Admiralty, after a long and costly experimental boring, apparently fearing that the hole might be pierced as far as France without anybody on the surface knowing anything about it. The action of the present Government will make the desirability of the tunnel scheme an open question, and there will be a second round of cross voting, even the opponents of it and a few Liberals opposing it. The chances are that the bill will be again rejected, although Mr. Gladstone will vote for it as a private member, as he has done upon previous occasions. The advocates of the tunnel believe it will be of immense service to the country, and they are not likely to meet the military objections by offering to provide most elaborate machinery for destroying the works at short notice. The opponents predict financial failure, and apart from that object to sacrifice the advantages of England's insular position merely to save weak stomachs from the sight of the sea.

Another split is imminent in the ranks of the Legitimist League, the curious collection of cranks whose mission on earth is to prove that Queen Victoria is a usurper. The newspapers announced that a prominent member of the League, Mr. G. G. G., had resigned, and another officer also declined to ship. Mr. G. G. G. had resigned, and another officer also declined to ship. Mr. G. G. G. had resigned, and another officer also declined to ship.

The father of Brigatocce also writes a letter setting forth his reasons for declining to be the respondent. Mr. Brigatocce, in 1884, and that these relations continued until recently. Pearce was in 1884 an undergraduate at Cambridge and 22 years old. It is said on his behalf that he did not then know Mrs. Brigatocce was a married woman. These facts are not, however, in themselves, sufficient to defend the wrecker of his happiness in a letter, in which he says:

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these do not destroy life and produce local disease. Disease presupposes life. Should the cell die its disease also comes to an end. Correctly, a consequence, resembling, and even far distant from, the economic process, and as regards the cell itself susceptibility to disease is extinguished with life.

"The new science of biology has not brought us a solution of the ultimate riddle of life, but it has provided concrete, material, anatomical proofs for investigation, the progress, the actions, and the passions of which we can analyze. It has put an end to the wild confusion of fantastic and arbitrary notions. It has placed in a strong light the immeasurable importance of anatomy even in the most delicate conditions of life; and lastly, it has made it possible to trace the life of the cell in the highest and lowest organisms, and has thus afforded us an invaluable means for comparative investigation. To pathology we are indebted for the knowledge that the opposition between healthy and diseased life is not to be sought in a fundamental difference of two lives, not in an alteration of the essence, but only in an alteration of the conditions."

Emperor Francis Joseph has returned from Switzerland to Vienna alone, having failed to persuade the Empress to accompany him. She will continue her restless travelling about the world, and it is doubtful whether she will ever again set foot in Vienna except on a occasional hurried visit to the vault wherein rest the remains of her husband. The Empress suffers terribly from insomnia. During her stay in Switzerland she walked at least two miles every day, and she has been seen herself into sleep, but in vain. She obtains upon an average only three hours' broken sleep nightly, and it is feared that she will become utterly worn out. Fortunately she has resolutely resisted the temptation to take opium, and if she continues firm in this wise and courageous course the physician will not without hope that in a few months she will be restored to health.

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POINTERS ANNOUNCED DAILY.

It is again prevented in Moscow, although not officially confessed. Italian authorities are using drastic means to suppress the plague at two or three points in northern Italy.

Political and financial scandals in Italy continue to develop features as dramatic as those of France. The betrayal of Crispi by his son this week's incident. The ex-Premier discovered that many of his private political papers had disappeared. He learned that many private letters from Garibaldi and Mazzini and documents of state were in the hands of his political enemies. It was proved that his disloyal son had stolen the papers and sold them right and left. The young man had been sent to the house of correction and his father's application.

English yachtsmen are practically unanimous in their approval of the conditions adopted by the New York yacht clubs for the America cup race. All declare them fair and square, and a good race is now regarded as a foregone conclusion.

The performance of Cambridge in rowing over the Thames course in 10 minutes 25 seconds has raised the hopes of the light blue and made the people think that there will be a close race. Cambridge has improved much this week. The crew had everything in its hands, and they were rowing like a team. A rattling good end under them—when they made the quick time mentioned. They lasted the course, however, and finished with a grand burst, beating a strong scratch eight in the last mile. Oxford has done some smart rowing also, and it is evident that every man in the boat does his work. Their progress through rough water with the boat full of water was good. There is little betting, odds being three to two on Oxford.

A QUEER YARN ABOUT BOMBS.

Two Said to Have Been Found on the Ship Cyrus Wakefield at Pier 19, E. R.

A story was told yesterday that not long before the ship Cyrus Wakefield sailed for San Francisco on Friday morning two bombs were found in the hold, and that in consequence of this fact the ship was ordered to return to New York, and remained in New York, positive in the belief that there is some scheme afoot to sink the craft before she reaches San Francisco.

The story is told by one of the officers of the ship who refused to sail with her, and is as follows: "The first case of explosives or bomb was found two weeks ago, when the ship was loading at Pier 18, East River. It was discovered by the stevedores between the lumber strakes on the port side of the ship, with planking laid over it. Four common nails held the planking in place. The explosives were in an iron cylinder, about a foot in diameter, and protruded a bunch of matches. A piece of sandstone was suspended above the matches in such a position that, when once at sea, the plunging and rolling of the ship would cause the sandstone to swing against the matches, thus igniting them and causing an explosion. Mr. W. G. G. was on the ship at the time, and continued to take on a general cargo of everything from railroad iron to bird cages. There was also a large consignment of oil in casks. The next day after the discovery of the first case of explosives, another case was found on board the Wakefield by the finding of a second case in the hold. The second case was found in a similar position to the first, and was also in an iron cylinder. The second bomb was like the first in that it was an iron cylinder, and was held in place by four common nails. A train of powder leading from a small opening along the freight to a bundle of matches was found in the second case. This second case was found on the port side, and like the first, was on the port side.

On the heading of the second bomb Captain Morton said that 8000 a month would be paid to him to go to the other side of the world. Another Captain willing to take the ship out was found, and on Friday she put to sea. The ship was loaded with a cargo of 2700 tons register. She carries a general cargo, and is owned by the firm of J. G. G. & Co., of New York. The ship is owned by the firm of J. G. G. & Co., of New York. The ship is owned by the firm of J. G. G. & Co., of New York.

On Feb. 20 last, the date of her Majesty's silver wedding, numerous telegrams were sent from all parts of the country, to which most gracious replies were vouchsafed. But no telegrams were sent by any members of the Royal Household. Mrs. Davis, and Mrs. Davis arrived at 7 o'clock last night at the Brevoort House from London. The Princess and her party will remain in this city until Wednesday, when they will return to England on the steamship Majestic.

Mr. Davis, who speaks for Princess Kaiulani, said that the appointment of a Commissioner by the President to go to Hawaii and investigate the matter of proposed annexation is the very thing we want. There are 14,000 voters in Hawaii, and of these not over 4,000 would vote in favor of annexation. You in America will be the same in the end. The Princess Kaiulani will come to England, and head the Princess will then return to this country, visit the World's Fair, and possibly visit the Hawaiian Islands.

U. A. Spreckels of San Francisco is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Spreckels is a member of the Hawaiian Islands and Commissioner of the Hawaiian Islands, and is a member of the Hawaiian Islands and Commissioner of the Hawaiian Islands.

At a meeting to-day of the Committee of Investigation into the Hawaiian Islands, Premier Ribot explained the measures of the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, and the Committee of Investigation into the Hawaiian Islands.

FATHER TRACY AND THE BISHOP. No Service to Be Held in the Swiss Church to-day.

SWITZERLAND, N. J., March 18.—The combatants in the war that is being waged for the possession of the little Catholic church have been resting upon their arms, but to-morrow Father Tracy, with the aid of the law in the person of Deputy Sheriff Garrison, will strip the parsonage and the church of their furniture upon a writ of replevin, leaving Father Tracy, the excommunicated priest, to find what comfort he can in bare walls and floors. Father Tracy is a resolute in opposition to Bishop O'Farrell as ever.

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DANGERS BEFORE FRANCE.

FERRY'S DEATH VIEWED WITH DISMAY BOTH IN BERLIN AND PARIS.

His Influence was Strongly for Peace.—The Present Ministry May Fall Any Day.—Ribot's Indiscreet Words Make Him Very Unpopular.—The Situation One of Suspense.—A Dazzling Tragedy in Lyons.

PARIS, March 18.—Even death when it strikes a blow at France does it dramatically. The snatching away of Jules Ferry at this moment adds another to the startling series of events which during the past few months has suggested that a grim and implacable fate was working out a sentence of doom against the present Government. Ferry was the principal element of strength in a situation which at best is critical. He was the one strong man above reproach, and respected by all as well as loved. Many go so far as to say that in his new position he embodied, as much as the life of one man could, a guarantee of the peace of France and of its death.

Diadem at his death is as great in Berlin as in Paris. The defeat of the Army bill and the death of Jules Ferry are equally mourned by the lovers of peace in the German capital. The outlook for France for the moment is not bright. The present Ministry is tottering to its end. The next fit of hysterics in the chamber will probably send it to the political graveyard. The question whether the Government will still remain in one of those close sweats which are such a relief to the feelings of the French people in great crises. Great reliance would have been put upon the strong hand of Jules Ferry when the joint session of the dissolution of the chamber and the framing of a new Cabinet were before the Government, as they soon must.

The fall of the present Ministry would have taken place this week if it had been clear what the effect would be. Cavaignac overreached himself in attacking the Cabinet. There has been a sharp reaction from the high popular party, and the Government is now in a position that, when once at sea, the plunging and rolling of the ship would cause the sandstone to swing against the matches, thus igniting them and causing an explosion. Mr. W. G. G. was on the ship at the time, and continued to take on a general cargo of everything from railroad iron to bird cages. There was also a large consignment of oil in casks. The next day after the discovery of the first case of explosives, another case was found on board the Wakefield by the finding of a second case in the hold. The second case was found in a similar position to the first, and was also in an iron cylinder. The second bomb was like the first in that it was an iron cylinder, and was held in place by four common nails. A train of powder leading from a small opening along the freight to a bundle of matches was found in the second case. This second case was found on the port side, and like the first, was on the port side.

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DEPUTY SENS-LEZOR, ACCUSED OF HAVING

Joined the Committee on the Panama Lottery Bonds for a Bribe of 100,000 francs sought to sustain by documentary evidence. Many go so far as to say that in his new position he embodied, as much as the life of one man could, a guarantee of the peace of France and of its death.

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DEPUTY SENS-LEZOR, ACCUSED OF HAVING

Joined the Committee on the Panama Lottery Bonds for a Bribe of 100,000 francs sought to sustain by documentary evidence. Many go so far as to say that in his new position he embodied, as much as the life of one man could, a guarantee of the peace of France and of its death.

Diadem at his death is as great in Berlin as in Paris. The defeat of the Army bill and the death of Jules Ferry are equally mourned by the lovers of peace in the German capital. The outlook for France for the moment is not bright. The present Ministry is tottering to its end. The next fit of hysterics in the chamber will probably send it to the political graveyard. The question whether the Government will still remain in one of those close sweats which are such a relief to the feelings of the French people in great crises. Great reliance would have been put upon the strong hand of Jules Ferry when the joint session of the dissolution of the chamber and the framing of a new Cabinet were before the Government, as they soon must.

The fall of the present Ministry would have taken place this week if it had been clear what the effect would be. Cavaignac overreached himself in attacking the Cabinet. There has been a sharp reaction from the high popular party, and the Government is now in a position that, when once at sea, the plunging and rolling of the ship would cause the sandstone to swing against the matches, thus igniting them and causing an explosion. Mr. W. G. G. was on the ship at the time, and continued to take on a general cargo of everything from railroad iron to bird cages. There was also a large consignment of oil in casks. The next day after the discovery of the first case of explosives, another case was found on board the Wakefield by the finding of a second case in the hold. The second case was found in a similar position to the first, and was also in an iron cylinder. The second bomb was like the first in that it was an iron cylinder, and was held in place by four common nails. A train of powder leading from a small opening along the freight to a bundle of matches was found in the second case. This second case was found on the port side, and like the first, was on the port side.

On the heading of the second bomb Captain Morton said that 8000 a month would be paid to him to go to the other side of the world. Another Captain willing to take the ship out was found, and on Friday she put to sea. The ship was loaded with a cargo of 2700 tons register. She carries a general cargo, and is owned by the firm of J. G. G. & Co., of New York. The ship is owned by the firm of J. G. G. & Co., of New York. The ship is owned by the firm of J. G. G. & Co., of New York.

At a meeting to-day of the Committee of Investigation into the Hawaiian Islands, Premier Ribot explained the measures of the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, and the Committee of Investigation into the Hawaiian Islands.

FATHER TRACY AND THE BISHOP. No Service to Be Held in the Swiss Church to-day.

SWITZERLAND, N. J., March 18.—The combatants in the war that is being waged for the possession of the little Catholic church have been resting upon their arms, but to-morrow Father Tracy, with the aid of the law in the person of Deputy Sheriff Garrison, will strip the parsonage and the church of their furniture upon a writ of replevin, leaving Father Tracy, the excommunic