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The Evening Gazette.

The Evening Gazette is the Largest daily paper in the Maritime Provinces.

WANTS. TEN CENTS is all it costs you to Advertise for anything you want.

VOL. III.—WHOLE NO. 552. ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

s offering rare inducements until further notice far outdoing all previous advertisements. Grey Flannels for Men and Boys Shirts, 13 cents a yard; Swansdown, fine heavy make 8c., 9c., 10c.; Tapestry Carpets from 65 cents a yard down to 40 cents; 100 Doz. Towels, 42 inch at 9 cents, 10 cents, 12 cents and 25 cents. There are also big bargains in Tweed for Men and Boys wear as low as 26 cents a yard. In Red Flannels there are a great fall. Linen crashes down to 8 cents a yard. Men and Boys Shirts and Drawers down to 40 cents on the Dollar. Linen Handkerchiefs 4 cents each. FINE GOODS.—Men's White and Colored Shirts down to 40 cents each; a Job Lot of Men's Braces 40 inch long, Brass Buckles and ends, 25 cents a pair, original price 45 cents.

J. W. MONTGOMERY,
9 KING STREET.

C. P. R.

Can Prices Reason? If so, the following will prove a very strong argument.

DRESS MATERIALS.

13 Colors of 42 inch Cloth, Original Price 65c. reduced to 32½c.
7 Pieces of 42 inch Cloth with Border, reduced from 87c. to 43½c.
4 Colors of 24 inch Cloth, reduced from 32c. to 16c.
7 Colors in 23 inch Cloth, warranted All Wool, for 14c.
18 Pieces. of All Wool Flannel Plaids for 15c.
6 Ends of Fine Silk and Wool Material, Original Price 95c., reduced to 50c.
6 Pcs. of All Wool Dress Homespun, 25c.
Ladies' Black and Colored Astrakan Back Gloves, reduced to Half Prices.
Just a few of the Linen Samples left, consisting of Towels and Napkins; included in the former is a lot of Turkish Towels held back by us until the present, but now offered for sale at Two Thirds the regular price.

New Prices to Take Effct on MONDAY, February 10.

HUNTER, HAMILTON & McKAY,

GLASS AND PUTTY.
McCAW, STEVENSON & ORR'S
PATENT 'GLAZIER" DECORATION,
A Perfect Substitute for Stained Glass.
New Designs in Window Shades and Wall Papers.
F. E. HOLMAN, - - 48 King Street.

CLEARING SALE.
Short Lengths of Dress Goods, Tweeds &c. at
HALF PRICE.
Call at once and Secure a Bargain.
KEDEY & CO.,
213 UNION STREET.
P. S.—If you want Cotton, or Hamburgs you will find ours the best values in town. K. & Co.

DEAD AS A MACKAREL.

We guess that persons using their own thinkers and studying economy, have come to the conclusion that the shoddy manufacturers of Ontario are a great drawback to the honest working men of these provinces. And like John Chinaman—they must either make honest goods or meet a financial death. The Tryon Woolen Manufacturing Co., have now on sale about 100 pieces of their own manufacture, made from pure native wool, in all the newest designs and colorings. When you contrast these goods with that of Ontario, as to strength, beauty and cheapness, theirs sink into oblivion—as the snow-flake upon the bosom of the Atlantic.

Heavy All Wool Tweeds,	- -	50c., cheap at	75c.
Extra Heavy "	- -	65 " "	95
Very Heavy "	- -	75 " "	$1.75
Union Tweeds	- -	35 to	55

SPECIAL. SPECIAL.
Four Bargains in Boots and Shoes.

Lot No 1.	Ladies Polished Calf, full finish,	-	$1.15 worth	$1.45
Lot No 2	" Dongola Kid Opera Toe Boots		1.65 "	1.95
Lot No 3.	" Dongola Extra Quality full finish		1.85 "	2.40
Lot No 4.	" French Kid Opera Toe "		2.65 "	3.25

Men's, Misses, and Children's very cheap.
Special Discounts every Saturday.
20TH CENTURY STORE, 12 CHARLOTTE ST., Directly Opposite Turner & Finlay's.
TRYON WOOLEN MF'G. CO., Proprietors.
J. A. REID, Manager.

SHARP'S
Favorably known for upwards of forty years it has become a household name No family should be without it. It is simple and very effectual. In cases of Croup and Whooping Cough it is marvelous what has been accomplished by it.
BALSAM
in its use the sufferer finds instant relief. How anxiously the mother watche over the child when suffering from these dreadful diseases, and would not she give anything if only the dear little one could be relieved- Be advised of
HOREHOUND
and keep constantly on hand in a convenient place a bottle of this Balsam. If you cannot get it of your dealer, send direct to us, in stamps or currency, 30 cents,
ANISE SEED.
with your address, and we will forward, carriage prepaid, one bottle of this wonderful rem dy, so that you may try it and be convinced.
SHARP'S BALSAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
CONNOR & DINSMORE, Proprietors,
Saint John, N. B.
T. B. BARKER & SONS, Wholesale Agents.

DON'T CRUMBLE
at your servant or wife because your shirts and collars are not done up nicely, but send them at once to us and you will always have peace at home.
UNGAR'S STEAM LAUNDRY,
26 to 34 Waterloo St., St. John, N. B.

Livery and Boarding Stables,
Sydney Street, St. John, N. B.
DAVID CONNELL.
Horses Boarded on Reasonable Terms.
Horses and Carriages on Hire. Fine Fit-outs at Short Notice

SECOND EDITION.

PRESS OPINIONS.

THE ENGLISH PAPERS ON THE COMMISSION REPORT.

The History of Parnellism and Crime From Its Birth to Its burial—The Most Colossal Fiasco in Political Journalism of the Victorian Era.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

The Morning Post in an article on the Parnell Commission report says; We sincerely congratulate Parnell who has unmistakably, so far as his personal character is concerned been the victim of gross injustice and whose separation from these odious imputations will do much to neutralize the shock given to public confidence by the long unanswered repetition of such charges. But apart from the charges against the leader, there still remains a residuum of charges too serious to leave any dispassionate mind unaffected. It remains for the British electorate to estimate alike the acquittal of Parnell, and condemnation of Davitt, though honor is due to Davitt, that he was the chief denunciator of crimes and outrage.

The News says, the report amounts to a practical acquittal. The Commissioners have vindicated at once the character of the Irish leaders and the integrity of the English bench. Thus the basis, "Parnellism and crime," with the hideous superstructure raised upon it, disappears from view. Nobody will think the worse of Davitt, Dillon or O'Brien, for having taken part in a revolutionary struggle. This is not a moral offence. The vile calumny that their movement was based upon assassination is exploded and recoils with terrible force upon those who uttered it.

The Telegraph says, "we cannot say that the protracted and costly investigation has borne very valuable fruit. Upon all the serious charges the verdict is not guilty, or not proven. The issues upon which the verdict is against the respondents are those as to which a majority of the English public has already pronounced its own informal verdict of guilty."

The Chronicle says, "The report confirms the impression made upon calm observers by the violent and noisy "Parnellism and crime," articles when they first appeared, that what was new in them was not true, and what was true, was not new. The report may be summed up in a sentence. The Parnellites have done and said nothing more reprehensible than Salisbury and Carnarvon knew they had done when the latter negotiated with them an alliance that placed the government in the hands of the Tories. The Times case has tumbled down like a house of cards. The history of "Parnellism and crime" from its birth to its burial in this report, is a history of the most colossal fiasco in the political journalism of the Victorian Era.

The Times says: We leave it to the public to judge whether the report does not confirm, though in colorless, guarded, judicial language, the main part of the statements in our articles on "Parnellism and Crime." It is but right to observe that many things which the commissioners in their judicial capacity declare not proven, therefore, inconclusive, a legitimate matter for inference. The judges acted upon the strict interpretation of the law of evidence. The most notorious facts were not accepted, the most obvious assumptions were not entertained unless established by direct conclusive testimony. We are not finding fault with this, which was a necessary result of the form the Judges held it their duty to give to the inquiry. After enumerating the charges proven and those not proven the Times asserts, it never accused the Parnell men of personal participation in crime and concludes, "If on certain points we are held not to have established our statements the general effect of what we said remains unshaken."

The Standard says that while the verdict favors the accused upon a few of the most heinous charges in support of which but few people expected that any proof would be brought, there are more than enough behind to substantiate all that has been generally believed of the connection between the home rulers and conspiracies against the law, and to bring home to the respondents at the same time the moral responsibility for the worst crimes committed by the league and its agents.

The Star (T. C. O'Connor's paper) claims that the report of the Parnell commission is a triumphant acquittal of all the accused Parnellite members of the House of Commons.

HALIFAX MATTERS.

Death of a Former Merchant—Sudden Death at St. Margaret's Bay—Prince Dhuleep Singh Skips Out—A Rector's Installation.

SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.

HALIFAX, Feb. 14.—Joseph Fader who formerly did an extensive business in the meat and provision line on Bedford Row, died suddenly this morning.

At St. Margaret's bay, this county, yesterday, a tree fell on a young man named L. Brown, killing him instantly.

Rev. Dr. Hill formerly of St. Paul's church in this city has been installed rector of Kedleston, in Derbyshire, England.

Prince Dhuleep Singh is now enroute for England. The sheriff visited the Prince's apartments yesterday to seize some of his things to satisfy a furniture dealer's debt for $159. The seizure did not take place owing to all of the Prince's goods and chattels being under a bill of sale. A writ was also issued against the Prince by the firm of Adolphe Chariviere and Rodrigeri who sold him a T cart and toboggan for $368.

THE SUSPECTED FRATRICIDE.

He Asserts His Brother Hiram Sawtelle Will Return When the Proper Time Arrives.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

ROCHESTER, N. H. Feb. 14.—Isaac B Sawtelle suspected of fratricide passed a restless night in his cell guarded by eight officers. In an interview this morning he asserted his brother would be found all right. "He will return" said he," when the proper time arrives and then I will make an explanation.

The question was asked, "Do you authorize the statement that he will return and that your prediction is based upon knowledge in your possession?" To this, after a moments hesitation he replied in the affirmative. The search for Hiram Sawtell's body was resumed this morning.

LOCAL MATTERS.

For additional Local News see Last Page.

POINT LEPREAUX, Feb. 14.—3 p. m. Wind west, strong, cloudy. Therm. 41.

AT HOME.—The officers and members of the Salvage Corps and Fire Police hold an "At Home" at their rooms on Tuesday evening next.

FUSILEERS CONCERT.—Preparations are being actively made for the Fusileers concert on the 27th inst. Besides new selections by the band a number of the best vocal and instrumental performers in this city will assist.

THE SARAH WALLACE TOWED OFF.—The brig Sarah Wallace which was ashore at Dipper harbor was towed off this morning by the tug Storm King. Her deckload which was taken off to lighten her, is being reloaded and if she does not leak too much with this deckload she will proceed on her voyage. The extent of her damages is not known.

TRAIN SEVEN HOURS LATE.—The Canadian Pacific Short Line train from Montreal due here at ten minutes to two o'clock local time is not expected to arrive till about ten minutes to nine this this evening, as she is expected seven hours late. The delay is caused by an accident on some section of the I. C. R. beyond Megantic where it is reported a freight train ran off the track and made a smash up.

THE FLORENCE CHASE.—Schooner Florence Chase arrived in port to-day in tow of the tug Storm King. She was towed off the shore at Bliss harbor about 5 o'clock last evening by the Storm King. She will go on the blocks here and have her damages repaired. A piece of her fore foot is gone and she is badly strained. The Florence Chase was bound from Annapolis to Demerara and put into Bliss harbor for shelter from the storm. While beating out of the harbor on Wednesday last she missed stays and went ashore.

THISTLES WIN THE GAME.—At the Thistle club house this morning a rink from the Thistles, skipped by F. R. Titus, played a rink from Moncton, skipped by Chas. Nevins, defeating the latter by 21 points. To the Thistles then belongs the championship of the bonspiel lately held here, to decide which, the postponed game between these two rinks was played today. St. Stephen comes next to the Thistles in point of scores, and it was against this club holding the championship that the Thistles protested. The McLellan cup, therefore, comes to St. John.

Police Court.

J. W. Roop pleaded guilty to selling liquor without a license on two occassions and was fined $100; $50 for each offence. The information against Mr. Roop was given by a man named McGuire, who formerly worked for him, but was discharged not long ago. He sued Mr. Roop for wages and being defeated in the suit he took this means of getting even, as he calls it.

A Sell from the Cells.

Last Saturday night shortly after the first prisoner was locked up in a cell of the North end police station, Inspector Rawlings heard considerable noise as if some one was talking loudly or making the noise of a vampire in the recess between the police and electric light stations. After hunting for some time without success for the supposed drunk who was making so much noise the Inspector became deeply perplexed. He knew there was only one prisoner in the cells and still there seemed to be some one outside talking to the prisoner while the latter talked back. On close examination, however, it was discovered that the individual who had been locked up while yet in a hilarious condition was somewhat of a ventriloquist, and to pass the lonely hours away he had been amusing himself by carrying on a dialogue with the unseen man whom the inspector could not find, and who was not there.

Capturing an Island.

Capt. Atstetinson of H. M. S. Comus, a third class cruiser, demonstrated how easily the Island of Barbadoes could be captured by a naval force in a mimic battle which occurred there a few weeks ago. He sent word to Major-Gen. Pearson, commander of the troops in the West Indies, that he could take the island single-handed, and was authorized to go ahead and show what he could do. The Major-General picketed the island from end to end and placed videttes at all points where attack was possible. The soldiers waited for the attack, but as night after night passed and no attempt was made to take the island they grew slightly careless. One dark night the crew of the Comus approached the island in boats covered with tarpaulins, passed the videttes and pickets, laid a train of gun cotton to the fort, surprised the sentries, and sent word to Major-Gen. Pearson that the island was in their possession. Upon investigation the Commander-in-Chief found that such was the case, and was obliged to acknowledge the superior military skill of the gallant commander of the Comus.

Sharpers on the Train.

Some gentlemen who came up on the Shore Line Railway today, tell of quite an experience with fakirs. They were enjoying a game of cards when a tall, grey whiskered man, having rather a clerical appearance, approached them and began to tell them about the evil of playing cards. A crowd soon collected to listen to the old gentleman, but he did not stay long as he seemed to have urgent business at some other portion of the train, which also seemed to be the case with a number of the crowd that collected around the gentlemen playing cards. When the crowd had dispersed, one of the gentlemen, a young business man of this city, discovered that his wallet had been taken. The white whiskered philanthropist was accused of taking the purse but he denied having any knowledge of it. It is suspected that he and a number of the others that collected are a gang of sharpers. The old man was seen with a mit full of money which it was thought he has picked from other people's pockets.

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, Feb 14.

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
WHEAT.				
July	75¼	76¼	75¼	75¾
May	77¼	77¼	76¼	77¼
March	75	75	75	75
CORN.				
May	30¼	30¼	30	30¼
July	31	31¼	30¼	31¼
March	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
PORK.				
March	9.80	9.85	9.77	9.85
July	10.10	10.17	10.10	10.17
May	10.00	10.12	10.00	10.07
OIL.				
	106½	106¼	105½	106½

THE HERRING FISHERY.

SOME INFORMATION ABOUT THE BAY OF FUNDY FISHERIES.

The Modes of Catching, Curing and Disposing of the Fish—Views of Prominent Fish Dealers and Curers on the Report of the Canadian Delegates to Great Britain and Holland.

On Monday Hon. C. H. Tupper, minister of marine and fisheries laid on the table of the commons the special report of Messrs. Wm. Gunn and M. G. Leod, the delegates appointed in June 1889 to proceed to Scotland and Holland to enquire into the methods of catching, curing and packing fish in those counties.

The suggestions put forward in the report and recommended to be adopted in the Canadian herring fishing districts are the subject of considerable comment among the fish dealers, and others interested in the fishing business.

Mr. John Seely, a prominent South Wharf fish dealer in conversation with a GAZETTE reporter expressed himself as being of the opinion that the suggestions contained in the report taken as a whole would not be, if applied, of much benefit to herring business in the Bay of Fundy. He said that the largest market for Canadian herring was the United States. But the duty of $1 per barrel handicapped the dealers here and made it difficult to compete with the Eastport dealers. If a regulation was made that the herring for export should have to be packed in hardwood barrels, which would cost about a $1 each, it would tie the hands of the dealers still more. The rates generally obtaining were so low that after deducting the cost of barrel, inspection fees, duty, etc., very little was left for the fisherman.

He favored the suggestion in the report recommending the putting up of herring in small packages, and thought it would increase the demand. As to the quality of the fish here, he had smoked herring of the very best grades and shipped more or less every year to England, and the great market there with many millions of people to supply, he thought accounted for the higher price which obtained for fish.

Mr. James Patterson, who does an extensive business in herring and has an intimate knowledge of the business of catching curing and handling this kind of fish, next gave the reporter his views. The first section of the report says:

CURING AND PACKING.

"That while some slight degree of improvement in the details of curing and packing herrings may be at once attained by changes in the present methods, yet no real permanent improvement can take place nor can the herring industry in Cadada be placed upon a satisfactory commercial basis until the fisherman ceases to be his own fish curer, and until the business of curing is taken in hand by a class of merchant fish curers, as in Scotland, men of energy, business experience and capital, with all the necessary appliances to carry on the business on fixed principles and in accordance with such regulations as may be promulgated for the benefit of the trade from time to time."

Speaking of this section Mr. Patterson thought that the suggestion could not be well applied here. If the fish were all caught in the harbors and mouths of rivers it would perhaps be the best way to have the business of curing and packing carried on by merchant curers, the same as is done with our harbor gasperean fishing business, where all the fishing is done in boats in and about the harbor and the fish can be handed over to the merchant curers as soon as the tide is over, and before they can suffer any damage. With the herring fishing it is different here. The business of catching is carried on mostly in small vessels along the coast, and at some distance from places where the fish can be disposed of and it would be next to impossible for the fishermen to carry their fish every day to a curing establishment, not to speak of the great loss of time in doing so. Then no merchant fish curer could possibly cure the fish as well and as cheaply as our fishermen can do it. As soon as the fish are taken out of the nets they are thrown into tubs of strong pickle, and between tides, when they would be idle if not so employed, the fishermen gut and pack their fish. They carry their barrels in the vessels and the fish are generally salted down in them very soon after they are caught. Mr. Patterson

LAUGHED AT THE IDEA

of bringing out Scotch girls to teach our people how to gut and pack fish.

"The method of gutting employed by our fishermen," said he, "is the very best. They take the head almost off, cutting from the back down to the gills, rip the belly of the fish running the knife towards the tail, and then run it back towards the head, scraping the back bone and removing gut and head at the last stroke."

A DAYS WORK.

In the section of the report last referred to the delegates say. "We learn from a reliable source that in some places in New Brunswick it took four men eight days to put up, in an indifferent way, 200 barrels and four men four weeks to put up the same quantity in good order and style; whereas an expert crew of three Scotch gutting girls can gut and and pack 80 Scotch barrels, equal to 100 Canadian barrels of herring, in one long summer day. If the women at or near the several fishing stations in the Dominion and the young lads on the herring schooners were taught, so that a crew of three of these could gut, cure and pack even 50 or 60 barrels a day, or more, what a good work would be done, and what a saving of time and money would be effected."

Mr. Patterson thought the delegates must have been wrongly informed. He did not believe that the Scotch girls could possibly gut and pack fish at the rate of 33 barrels per day for each girl, as the report stated. It is considered good work here for a man to pack 25 barrels of fish when they are all gutted and ready to throw into the barrels. About 10 to 13 barrels is all a man could gut and pack in a day.

THE BARREL.

That the present Canadian barrel, being too weak to stand the rough handling to which it is exposed on the railways in transportation, should be greatly improved. We think the present capacity of the barrel should be retained. That it should contain not less than 200 lbs. of herrings, exclusive of salt; that it should be made of stronger material; that the staves should be of hardwood wherever possible, and that if spruce is permitted to be used, the stave should be thicker and stronger than the present stave.

Mr. Patterson had never experienced any trouble in shipping with the present barrels where they were properly made, and he thought that a hardwood barrel, while it might be better, would be too expensive.

Speaking of

SMALL PACKAGES

the report says we are of opinion that in addition to the barrel and half barrel, there should be established a grade of small packages in which to put up re-packed herring, after the manner of the Dutch and German. That these packages or kegs should be integral parts of the large barrels, say one-fourth, one-eighth and one-tenth-parts of the full sized barrels.

Mr. Patterson thought this a good idea, and said that herring were now put up in quarter barrels to the extent called for by the trade. Years ago very few fish were put up in half barrels but the custom of packing in half barrels is growing more common.

He thought that as a general thing our fish were well cured and taken care of, but that an improvement might be made in the manner of preparing smoked herring. This class of fish, as a general thing, were not of as good quality now as formerly, a large quantity of the smoked fish sold here are caught in the burst weirs, along the shores of the bay. They are too small and being smoked with soft wood and sawdust have not the substance or flavor desired. The fish should be smoked with hard wood, and more care should be taken in curing them.

Mr. Patterson thought that the government should look into this

BRUSH WEIR FISHING.

Many people argued that this kind of fishing did no harm to the fisheries. The government set apart spawning grounds but no means are taken to prevent the wholesale destruction of young fish carried on year after year in the brush weirs. Every cove along the northern coast of New Brunswick from Musquash west and south has from one to half a dozen of these weirs on its shores

Every land owner or person with a water front on which there is a fishing chance erects weirs. These weirs are built almost as our harbor weirs in shape but the space between the poles, instead of being covered with nets through which the fish could escape, is woven closely with brush, birch or spruce twigs, so that it is almost impossible for even the smallest fish to get through it.

Most of the large herring caught in the bay are taken by the schooner fishermen off shore. The small fish come along the shores and get into these brush weirs in immense quantities. At low tide the fish are taken out of the weir. Large quantities of the best of them are taken to Eastport where they are put up as sardines, more are smoked, and the remainder of the smallest fish from three inches in length up are either carted on to the land and used as manure, or are made into pinnice. Pinnice is used for fertilizer and brings good prices, In making it the fish are salted, boiled and then put into a press and have the oil all pressed out. This wholesale destruction of young fish has been going on for years, and must affect the run of large fish. Herring fishing is not as good in the bay of late years as it was formerly and this must be the reason. Formerly the fish struck in on this side of the bay about the first of January, while they are only just now coming in this year.

One of the firm of Leonord Bros, fish dealers and curers, when asked for his opinions on the suggestions contained in the report, said that he thought the idea of putting the herring up in smaller packages was a good one, as it would tend to increase the demand. Many families who now eat no herring because they can only buy an inferior grade at retail and do not care to get so large a quantity, as a barrel or half barrel, would be glad to get a good grade of herring put up in convenient packages, of say 25 pounds each. But in regard to the suggestions in the report regarding the curing and packing he thought our system was about the best, and only practical one under the circumstances. The firm, however, put up a large quantity of bloaters, which they take from the fishermen fresh and prepare themselves.

WHAT THE NEW YORK PRESS SAYS

On the Report of the Special Commission in the Case of Parnell.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Nearly all the morning papers have editorial comments upon the report of the Parnell commission.

The Herald says: As a verdict against the Times, it seems to be conclusive. The Thunderer, as it delights to be called, no longer thunders. A few faint flashes of harmless heat-lightning measure its present capacity. It went into the fight with vociferous vehemence, but retreats with apology and heavy damages. It felt assured of its power to destroy Parnell, but the result of the fight is an ugly wound on its own person.

The World says, a vast amount of legal wisdom has been expended on a case which was begotten in fraud and bad statesmanship and which will end with the present report.

The Tribune thinks that as far as Parnell is concerned the specific charges against him are all declared to be not proved, but that it does not appear at all likely the this enquiry and report of the commission will be influential in changing public opinion in England or elsewhere.

Fatal Steamship Collision.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—A collision between the steamers Ludgate Hill and Desside, resulted in the sinking of the latter vessel and the drowning of seven of her crew.

Colonial Federation Adopted.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 14.—The Colonial conference has unanimously adopted Sir Henry Parkes' motion in favor of Colonial federation.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Indications.—Threatening weather and rain turning into snow in the northern portions. Southerly to westerly winds. Colder Saturday morning.

The Sultan of Zanzibar Dead.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Sultan of Zanzibar is dead. The Standard's despatch says he died of a sunstroke.

WALTER SCOTT'S Dry Goods Store is open every Monday until 10 p. m. Special bargains are now being offered in our corset department.

SECOND EDITION.

PARNELL COMMISSION.

THE PARTICULARS OF THE REPORT OF THE JUDGES.

The Action of League Leaders Contributed to Increase of Crime From 79 to 82. Davitt Set up a False Standard of Honor.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

London, Feb. 13.—The report of Judges Hannen, Day and Smith, the special commission appointed to investigate the charges by the Times against the Parnellite members of the house of commons, was laid upon the table in the house today by Mr. Matthews, secretary of state for home affairs. The judges find that the speeches made by many of the Parnellite members were intended to bring about the separation of Ireland from England, and that the speeches of others in view of the state of the country were calculated to foment crime, as the speakers must have known.

The following specific charges against Parnell, personally, were not proved: That the time of the Kilmainham negotiations Parnell knew Sheridan and Boyton had been organizing outrages, and, therefore, wished to use them to put down the outrages; that Parnell was intimate with leading Invincibles; that he probably learned from them what they were about when he was released on parole in April, 1882; that he recognized the Phœnix Park murders as their handiwork; that Parnell, January 23, 1883, by an opportune remittance enabled F. Bryne to escape from justice to France.

We find it proved that Davitt was a Fenian and that he received money from the skirmishing fund, contributed for the purpose of outrage. In our judgment, leaders of the league combining to carry out a boycott were guilty of a criminal conspiracy, and we consider the charge established against Parnell, Dillon, Biggar, Sexton, T. P. O'Connor, Matthew Harris, Wm. O'Brien, T. D. Sullivan, T. M. Healy, T. Harrington, E. Harrington, A. O'Connor, J. E. Kenny, W. Redmond, J. E. Redmond, Justin McCarthy, J. O'Connor, J. J. Condor, J. J. O'Kelly, Cummins, Cox, Patrick O'Hea, J. D. Sheehan, J. Leahy, E. Leamy, J. Barry, C. K. Tanner, Maurice Healy, T. Quinn, Daniel Crilly, Henry Campbell, P. J. Foley, J. J. Clancy J. F. K. O'Brien, R. Lalor, T. Manne, J. Deasy J. C. Flynn, J. Jordan, W. J. Lane, D. Sheehy, D. Sullivan, G. N. Burns and Michael Davitt.

The report lays stress upon the fact that Parnell did not produce a report of any speech wherein he denounced the use of dynamite; and, that there was no denunciation by Parnell of the action of the physical force party in Ireland or America, given in evidence. Statistics of crime strongly corroborated the statement of outrages which followed the establishment of the land league, and there was no doubt but that comparative statistics showed that the dominant cause was league agitation.

As to the suggestion that crime was caused by the secret societies acting in antagonism to the league, Mr. Parnell stated in the House of Commons in January 1881 that secret societies had ceased to exist.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—In our judgment Parnell spoke accurately when he made that statement. Matthew Harris also stated in his evidence that no such societies, except Fenians, then existed.

We find no trace in the evidence of any of the leaders of the league showing that crime was the act of any such societies. The commission do not find that the rejection of compensation for Disturbance bill in August, 1880, was the origin of the increase of crime, or that the decrease of crime after July, 1882, was due to the conciliatory effect of the arrears of Rent act.

The action of the land league leaders undoubtedly contributed to the increase of crime from 79 to 82 while they apparently condemned the outrages, their other actions encouraged them. Thus when Davitt approved of the widow Walsh's exhoration to her sons in prison to die rather than turn informers, he created a false standard of honor and impeded the detection of crime. The League also defrayed the expense of defending persons charged with agrarian crime and in this way encouraged others disposed to commit outrages.

The commission say they cannot speak definitely of these expenditures, because they did not receive from the officers of the league the aid in investigating the accounts of the league which they were entitled to expect. Speaking of leagues movement in America and its connection with the Clan-na-Gael, the commission say that LeCarons evidence shows that Parnell and other league leaders sought a political alliance with the physical force party, and that their delegates attended the Chicago convention of the Clan-na-Gael in 1881 when the dynamite policy was adopted and the successive conventions at Washington, New York and Philadelphia, showing sympathy between the Irish leaguers and the American physical force party. It was this Clan-na-gael, whose leaders, closely associated with the Irish leaders, finally obtained in April 1883 the control of the entire movement in America and thence forward retaining it. A mass of evidence proved that the Irish league in America had been since directed by the Clan-na-gael and had been actively engaged in promoting the use of dynamite for the destruction of life and property in England.

It further proved that while the Clan-na-gael controlled the league in America, these organizations concurrently collected sums amounting to over $3,000,000 for funds where from payments would be made to the Irish members of the House of Commons.

It has not, however, been proved that Parnell knew the position of the Clan-na-Gael, the circulars of that body, besides the evidence of LeCaron, showing its operations were kept secret.

They Wanted the Report.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—There was a fearful crush and scramble in the lobbies of the House of Commons last night to obtain copies of the report of the Parnell Commission. After 10 o'clock every one was engaged in reading the report, without regard to the debate. Gladstone will confer with his colleagues today on the action to be taken.

NEW STOCK.—Just received from Havana the following fine brands of cigars: Suprema, Deliciosas, La Brilliante R. V. extra, New La Miel, Flor De Benito Suarez Conchas and Angel Queens, at S. Whitehone's, City Market Building, Charlotte st.

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We are Daily Receiving Portions of our Spring Purchases.
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Eiffel Lace,
Muslin Ties,
New Veilings,
Victoria Lawns,
Oriental Laces,
Regatta Shirts,
Brilliante Dress Goods,
Plaid Ribbons,
Ribbed Cotton Vests,
Ulster Cloths,
Jet Gimps, Corsets,
Ladies Umbrellas.
Gents Linen Collars,
Oval D'Oylies,
Brocade Lustres,
Mourning Prints,
Brown Drill for F'cy Work,
Velvet Ribbons,
Knitting Silk,
Ladies Rubber Coats,
Checked Muslins,
Bolton Sheeting,
Fancy Shaker Flannels,
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