THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1889.

ALL matter for publication in the HERALD should be in this office by noon on Tuesday. Persons wishing their advertisements changed *must* advise us Saturday forenoon.

Our agent, Mr. Landrigan, is now visiting the western portions of Prince County in the interests of the HERALD. Any courtesies extended to him in these places will be appreciated at this office.

RIDICULOUS BLUNDERING.

A WEEK or two ago we called attention to the perverse conduct of the majority in our Legislative Council, regarding important measures passed by the House of Assembly at the recent session of the Provincial Legislature. We called particular attention to the summary manner in which they disposed of the measure conferring criminal jurisdiction on the County Court Judges, under certain circumstances. Since then the Dominion Parliament has been prorogued, and in the speech with which His Excellency the Governor-General closed the session, we find the following paragraph:

"The measure by which the system of speedy trials for criminals has been extended to the Maritime Provinces, and is likely to prove a valuable addition to our criminal procedure."

It will be observed that His Excellency is pleased to know that a system calculated to be of the highest importance in the criminal procedure of our courts, has been extended to the Maritime Provinces. This system had already existed in Ontario, and during the late sessions of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Legislatures, Acts were passed bringing it into existence in those Provinces. But this Province was prevented from securing the benefits this measure is intended to confer, because a few ignorant, fossilized political obstructionists thought proper to defeat it.

Whether or not the political dunderheads who control the Legislative Council have the mental capacity to comprehend this measure, is, of course, open to doubt. Be that as it may, it is well known that they refused to consider the Bill in Committee; thus throwing it out without knowing what it contained.

By their conduct regarding this Bill the majority in the Council have placed themselves on record as the most consummate political dunces in the Dominion. They pursued their obstructive tactics in face of the fact that the measure had the endorsation of the Governor-General, the Dominion Government, and the Legislatures of all the other Provinces.

This a pretty condition of affairs. How long are our interests to be thwarted by this handful of political fossils?

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

AT three o'clock, on Thursday afternoon last, His Excellency the Governor-General proceeded in state to the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, and having summoned to the Senate Chamber the members of the House of Commons, prorogued the third Session of the Sixth Parliament of the Dominion of Canada with the following

SPEECH:

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In relieving you of the arduous labors which the present Session of Parliament has imposed on you, I rejoice that I am able to congratulate you on the number of important and useful measures which have resulted from your deliberations. I have reason to hope that the authority which you have conferred on my Government will enable them to conclude an arrangement for effective steam communication with Europe and with Asia, whereby the trade and commerce of Canada will be widely extended, and the traffic passing over her lines of communication be greatly developed; and you have again made liberal provision for extending the railway facilities of the Dominion, and for increasing their efficiency. The Act relating to the Electoral Franchise will, I believe, be found an important improvement tending to economy and certainty in the administration of that branch of the law. The measure by which the system of speedy trials for criminals has been extended to the Maritime Provinces, is likely to prove a valuable addition to our criminal procedure. It is gratifying to know that your address referring to the boundaries of Ontario will lead to the early settlement of the principal question which has remained unsettled to the present time, between that Province and the Dominion, in a manner entirely satisfactory to all concerned.

The amendment of the laws relating to copyright will, it is to be hoped, remove some of the embarrassments under which the printers and publishers of Canada have labored for some years past without doing injustice to authors in this or other countries.

You have provided for greater efficiency and economy in the postal service; for giving greater facilities for the settlement of our lands in the Northwest territories, and for increasing the safeguards of life and property on our ships. Many of the other measures, although of a minor character, will be found of great usefulness in conducting the affairs of administration.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In taking leave of you I congratulate you on the indications of prosperity which appear in all parts of Canada, and on the increasing revenue which promises amply to meet the appropriations for the year. I sincerely hope that in the season which is now opening the labors of our people may be blessed by Divine Providence; that when it shall be my duty to summon you again I shall be able to renew the congratulations which I have already expressed on the welfare and progress of the Dominion.

The session just closed lasted three months, and, although a great number of measures were not foreshadowed in the speech with which His Excellency opened Parliament, it was productive of about the usual amount of legislation. One hundred and forty-six bills were introduced, forty-six of which were Government measures, and about one hundred became law, and were placed on the Statute Book.

The greatest debate of the session, indeed, by many considered the ablest since Confederation, took place on a question which was not anticipated at the opening of Parliament, viz., the Jesuits' Estate Act. With the particulars of this debate and the circumstances which gave rise to it, our readers are already acquainted.

The number of railway bills passed, this session, as well as on former years, bears evidence of the commercial development of the country. The Finance Minister's statement shows that our finances are in a healthy condition.

Perhaps the most important measure introduced by the Government was that which relates to the subsidizing of fast mail steamships on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, to which we referred last week. Of the bills introduced by private members, the Extradition Bill of Mr. Weldon, of Albert, N. B., is, without any doubt, calculated to be of the greatest benefit to the Dominion, as it provides that Canada shall no longer be a refuge for United States criminals.

The session was not without its sad phase; and the gloom which the death of a prominent member always spreads over the Parliamentary meeting was not wanting; as the demise of Hon. Mr. Pope, Minister of Railways, removed a figure conspicuous, for the past quarter of a century, in the public life of Canada.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

AN Ottawa despatch states that Hon. J. J. C. Abbott has resigned his position as Canadian Pacific director, to become Minister of Railways.

THE net debt of Canada decreased three hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars during last month. The surplus of revenue over expenditure for the ten months ending April 13th was five million dollars.

AN Ottawa despatch of the 3rd inst. says that the Post Office Act goes into effect to-day, the 8th inst., after which three cents will prepay letters of an ounce weight. Drop letters in cities where there is a free delivery will require two cents, and registration will be increased to five cents.

A DESPATCH from Sherbrooke, P. Q., dated the 3rd inst., says that Rufus Pope's candidature in Compton is received everywhere with enthusiasm. The Liberals have nominated L. B. Munroe, who came within seven hundred of defeating the late Hon. Mr. Pope a few years ago, and will not have any more success this time.

THE Toronto *Empire's* Ottawa correspondent reports from London, on the 3rd inst., that the syndicate represented by Anderson & Co. are experiencing difficulty in raising the necessary capital to build the steamers of the proposed fast Atlantic service. It is estimated that in order to give such a service as the Dominion requires, and has provided for this session, a capital of twenty million dollars will be required. The cautious British capitalist manifests a tendency to hold aloof from investing, owing to the ever changing nature of steamship construction. It is argued that a company with a twenty knot service, while in the van of ocean travel to-day, yet possibly five years hence, owing to rapid improvement in marine architecture, might rank only in the second class.

Grit critics are very eccentric in their unreasonable attacks upon the Conservative Government of Canada. A number of Grit members of the House of Commons, including some of their leaders, such as Mr. Charlton, preferred to draw their sessional allowance and depart about their own business, instead of waiting to consider the last stages of a few important measures in the last days of the session. If they saw no probability of making political capital against Sir John for their party, what interest would they feel in staying to fulfil their duty of looking after the affairs of the country? Ordinary men would be inclined to blame the absentees more or less severely, but the Grit leaders who remained very comically assailed Sir John as if the fault were his. They actually seemed to think that it was one of the duties of the Premier to compel the Grit members to do their duty.—*Empire.*

THE farmer must wonder why he hears so little now-a-days about the sixty million market, and the marvellous prices he was to get for his produce under commercial annexation. Until the Grit organs enlighten us some more the best way is go to headquarters. The Chicago *News* has something that bears upon the discussion, and here it is: "The fact first announced in these columns nearly four years ago—namely, that Illinois is losing her agricultural population—is fully substantiated by the tables of population distribution in Dr. Rauch's recent preliminary report on the water supplies of the State. Outside of Cook county the aggregate increase of population since the last census is less than 160,000; by the natural excess of births over deaths it should be more than 600,000. And even this aggregate increase is confined to the mining and manufacturing districts of the State, while the purely agricultural districts of the State show heavy losses." It is sad, but true, that the stories of the commercial annexationists do not square with the facts in any particular.—*Empire.*

MR. J. A. GEMMILL, Barrister, of Ottawa, has issued his "Canadian Parliamentary Companion" for 1889. It is a book of reference which politicians, professional men and others find indispensable, while the whole newspaper fraternity are under especial debts of gratitude to the editor for the completeness and variety of the information contained in this volume. Mr. Gemmill has added several tabular statements, such as a list of the political heads of departments since Confederation, the number and duration of the several Provincial Legislatures, etc., all of which will be exceedingly useful. The alterations and corrections rendered necessary in the "Companion" by deaths and other changes have been extensive, and the book is brought up to the most recent occurrences, the demise of the Minister of Railways being noted. The work seems to have been carefully edited, and the contents are arranged with convenient system. We cordially recommend the "Parliamentary Companion" for its completeness and value as a volume containing information to be found nowhere else in the same handy form.—*Empire.*

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the steamers of the Boston, Halifax and Prince Edward Island Line commence to-morrow their regular trips between this city and Boston. These steamers are well known to the general public, and require no commendation. Carvell Bros. are the agents for this Island.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

On the 30th ult. the House, after brief routine, plunged into an exciting debate over Sir John's motion to receive the report of the committee of the whole on the resolution providing for the construction of a railway between a point of junction on the New Brunswick Railway at or near Salisbury, New Brunswick, or somewhere between Salisbury and Moncton.

After considerable debate the resolution was adopted, and the Short Line Bill was rushed through its final stages.

After recess, the remaining railway subsidies were passed, including the resolutions comprising the contract with the Qu'Appele, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway Company.

The House after some debate accepted the Senate's amendments to the anti-combines bill, Clark Wallace stating that while he did not approve of the changes, he knew half a loaf was better than no bread.

The Senate's act relating to bills of laden was agreed to without amendment.

Mr. Charlton had intended when the final motion to go into supply came up, to move in amendment a resolution affirming it was desirable that the Federal Government should defray the cost of immediately testing the constitutionality of the Jesuit's Estates Act before the July committee of the Privy Council. Charlton had informed the Speaker some days ago of his intention and the Opposition were chuckling over the embarrassment that this resolution would cause the Government, and especially the Orange supporters. But the best laid plans of mice and men "gang aft agley."

When Hon. Mr. Foster moved the House go into committee of supply, Deputy Speaker Colby was in the chair and his eye caught the form of Mr. Ross, of Lisgar, who from his place moved in amendment that this House regrets that no proposals for land subsidy in aid of the Manitoba and south eastern railway company have been laid before Parliament. Mr. Charlton hotly accused Sir John of having concocted this scheme to burk his disagreeable motion.

Sir John repudiated the charge and dressed down Mr. Charlton for ghosting the Speaker and trying to secure the exclusive privilege of speaking, when all knew it was a rule for the Speaker to recognize the member who first caught his eye.

Mr. Charlton—I could only catch the Deputy Speaker's back..

Mr. Ross' motion was rejected on division and the house then went into supply. After a little debate the committee rose and supply was concurred in on division.

On the 1st. the House met at 11 o'clock. Among the questions to be put by members was the following by Charlton: What are the names of the six pagans returned for the parish of St. Elizabeth in the county of Joliette and Province of Quebec, in the returns of 1881, as appears from the original schedule of the enumeration for that parish.

Charlton being absent Cartwright asked the Premier where these pagans were.

Sir John—Pointing his finger across the floor to the Opposition benches, "they are all over there." (Roars of laughter.)

When the House went into committee of ways and means, Mr. Mulock asked what action the Government proposed to take on the application of Ontario millers for an increase in duty on flour.

The Speaker ruled the question out of order.

Mr. Jones, of Halifax, pitched into Sir John for letting members go home early, charging that it was done with a party bias.

Sir John said he had consented to the early departure in but two cases. Mr. Yeo, of P. E. I., and another Opposition member. His statement was corroborated by Mr. Trow, the chief Opposition whip, who said there had been no departure from the usual practice and that his consent had been obtained before the full sessional allowances were paid the departing members.

Messrs. Cartwright, Lovitt,, Mulock and Jones thereupon pounced on Mr. Trow and said it was outrageous that the Liberals should be hustled around at the mere will of their whips. As a matter of fact, the leaders are jealous of Trow, who is a most popular man with the rank and file of their party.

During the afternoon the order paper was cleared off and the House devoted itself to questions and answers.

Sir John intimated that next year Parliament would meet early in January.

In reply to Peter Mitchell as to the report that Parliament would not be dissolved till 1892, Sir John said that now the Government's attention had been called to the matter, it would be given consideration.

The excitement around the House grew intense in the afternoon when it became apparent to all that the Senate would reject the Government bill for the construction of the line from Harvey to Salisbury. Members of the Commons flocked to the chamber to listen to the debate, while the lobbies were dotted with interested parties.

Mr. Temple, of York, closely watched the proceedings.

It was after three o'clock when Hon. Mr. Abbot moved the second reading of the bill, supporting his amendment at considerable length. He said if a company were to undertake to borrow the money for its construction they would have to pay probably five per cent. at the very least, and therefore instead of costing $63,400 a year it would cost at least $100,000 a year. As the line is not likely to have much local traffic for a long time to come, it is not probable that any company, not particularly flush, would be disposed to place themselves in a position at once to lose at least $37,000 a year on the building of the road. But this contingency does not apply to the Government, because the revenue afforded by the subsidy will pay the whole interest on this cost, assuming that the report of the engineers is correct and that the offer of the Fredericton Bridge Co. to build it be accepted. Senator Abbott recited the facts of the case be given in the Commons in support of the measure, and urged the House to adopt it.

Senator Miller in rising to move the six months hoist, said as the subject was now pretty fully understood he would not speak at much length. He thought it would be admitted that the general feeling in both houses of Parliament, whatever party exigency may have rendered necessary, is that the expenditure contemplated by this act is a useless and wasteful expenditure of public funds. He thought the majority of the Senate held this view. He dissented from the proposition that the faith of the country was pledged to this work. A subsidy was granted in aid of the line by several acts of Parliament, including a subsidy for several years, but the granting of a subsidy to a road did not render it imperative on the Government to construct that work if the subsidy were not taken up. As no company could be found willing to build the road under the old subsidy, the Government now step in and ask for an additional sum to construct it as a free gift to the Canadian Pacific Company. No man had yet charged that the Government had repudiated its obligations. He asked the House not to place implicit reliance in the surveys, so far made, as they were prepared by servants of the Government, who were aware of the Government's policy and doubtless unconsciously framed their reports in a friendly spirit. From all the information he could gather, the work would cost fully three millions and this large expenditure was to be entered into not for the good of the country at large, but by reason of the dominant influence of Halifax in the cabinet. This was one of the few occasions on which the eyes of the country were directed to the Senate and he invoked the members to be true to the trust committed to their charge.

Hon. Messrs. Kaulbach and Power advocated the passage of the bill and Hon. Mr. Bellerose opposed it in a brief speech.

Hon. Mr. Poirier supported the measure in a strong speech, contending that the road would save twenty-seven miles.

Hon. Mr. Reed seconded the six months' hoist, and Hon. Messrs. O'Donohue and Haythorne followed in the same line, holding that the Canadian Pacific did not want the road under any conditions.

Hon. Mr. Abbot closed the debate in a brief speech, in which he authoritatively contradicted the rumors current in the lobbies, that the Government desired the bill killed in the Senate, and in effect reminded the Conservative Senators that if they voted for the six months' hoist it would be looked upon by the country as a repudiation of the faith already pledged to the construction of this work. The House then divided

Senator Miller's motion for the six months' hoist was carried by a vote of 22 to 11.

Parliament was prorogued at three o'clock on the 2nd, with the usual pomp and circumstance.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

The Parnell Commission resumed its sitting on the 30th ult., before a moderate audience. Mr. Parnell was called to give evidence. He took his seat in the witness chair and gave his testimony in a clear voice and deliberate manner. He testified that he did not know Peter Delaney was connected with the Amnesty Association. He never heard of an attempt being made on Mr. Justice Lawson's life. He was never a member of a secret society. He had urged boycotting under certain conditions; never intimidation. The alleged interview with LeCaron in 1881 might have occurred. He had not said he believed that only force would redeem Ireland. He never suggested revolution; nor discussed means by which revolution could be effected. He had not been asked to authorize the payment of £20,000 to remove officials. He never sanctioned outrages. He did not know of payments for the committal of outrages. He did not approve of the suggestion by Egan that Earl Cowper, Mr. Forster, Under-Secretary Burke, Justice Lawson and many others be removed, Egan never having made it. He never heard of proposals from any quarter for the removal (meaning murder) of Earl Cowper, Mr. Forster and others. He did not know of the existence of the Invincibles' conspiracy until after their arrest in 1883. He had always regarded the Phœnix park murders as the greatest possible calamity to Ireland. He had never been able to obtain the slightest evidence connecting the League with those murders, except unreliable statements made by Informer Carey.

Mr. Parnell in cross-examination on the 1st inst., denied that the *Irish World* ever collected moneys for the Parliamentary Party. He emphatically denied that his Irish schemes ever included coalition with Fenians in order to expel landlords from Ireland. He did not recollect meeting Davitt and John O'Leary in 1878, and disclaiming a possible alliance between the Nationalists and Fenians. He said he would frankly avow that he felt it to part of his duty to exclude anyone from the League on account of antecedents. He wanted to include all Irishmen, trusting that every section would accept the new constitutional form of agitation. He had aimed at asking the physical force of men to abandon their movement and accept his. He did not recollect making a speech at Lynn, Mass., in which it was alleged he said "when England was beaten to her knees the time would have come to realize the idea of the Nationalists." He admitted that if he used these words he must have been thinking of methods of warfare in the event of constitutional agitation failing. At Troy somebody offered him $5 for bread and $20 for lead. He did not object to the offer because he thought the offerer only meant $5 for charitable work and $20 for League work. This statement caused laughter. The Commission adjourned.

On the 2nd inst., Sir Richard Webster continued his cross-examination of Mr. Parnell, eliciting a number of positive denials, which everybody expected, and some interesting affirmation. Witness declared he never knew of Nolan, the Fenian, until last-year, and said that in a speech he delivered in the House of Commons in 1882, in reply to Mr. Forster, he repudiated every Fenian or dynamiter who claimed connection with the League.

Parnell admitted that O'Meagher Condon was connected with the Manchester murders. He was chairman of the reception committee at Washington. Witness had always repudiated the dynamite and physical force party in America and denounced them in the House of Commons. He was not aware that the Chicago *Commercial Gazette* reported verbatim a speech he made at Cincinnati, in which he is said to have referred to the severance of the last link between Great Britain and Ireland and that its report was like that in the *Irish World.*

Though the mass of details aimed to connect him with the Fenians and also to show that he must have known of the plots to commit murder, nothing was elicited from the witness to show he was in any way connected with the Fenians or had any knowledge of the murderous conspiracies. Mr. Parnell read extracts from speeches delivered by him in 1879: "Let us remain within the law and constitution." "I hope the people will not be tempted to initiate violence and an illegal attitude towards the Government." "The League is perfectly peaceable and constitutional; there is nothing behind it."

The cross examination of Parnell was continued on the 3rd. Parnell denied that he knew Number One. He said he never heard of Egan's being associated with "the martyr's fund" for the benefit of the families of the Phœnix Park murderers. He saw nothing criminal in the fund; he thought it right to assist innocent victims. He could not, he said, recollect denouncing outrages between 1878 and 1881; believed outrages perpetrated to be the work of small secret societies.

The witness was asked whether, if secret societies adverse to the League existed and a vast majority of the people belonged to the League, would not ample evidence have been obtained to convict the perpetrators of the outrages.

Parnell parried the question.

Attorney-General Webster then quoted the statement made by Parnell in the House of Commons during the debate on Forster's bill in 1881, suspending the writ of habeas corpus, to the effect that secret societies had ceased to exist in Ireland. "Did you believe that when you said it?" asked the Attorney-General.

"No," said Parnell; "at any rate it was a grossly exaggerated statement."

The admission was followed by a buzz of surprise throughout the court room.

Attorney-General—"Did you intend to misstate the fact when you made that statement?"

Parnell—"I have no doubt I did."

Attorney-General—"Deliberately?"

Parnell—"Yes, deliberately."

Attorney General—"You deliberately made that statement, knowing it untrue?"

Parnell—"Yes; or if not untrue very extravagant and boastful."

Attorney-General—"And have never since withdrawn it?"

Parnell—"No; I have not."

The nonchalance with which the witness made these admissions astonished the audience.

"Probably," added Parnell, "the statement was meant to mislead the House. I am afraid it did not, for the bill was passed. My purpose was to exaggerate the effect the League had in reducing the number of secret societies. The League undoubtedly diminished the number of the secret societies, but had not swept them away as I stated."

Parnell was asked what became of the Land League's books. He explained that some were brought to London before the Commission, but the cash books and ledgers disappeared; he did not know where, neither were Treasurer Kenny, Egan, nor any other League officials able to tell. The letter books and files of letters had vanished.

Presiding Justice Hannen impressed upon the witness that the court attached great importance to the missing documents. Parnell promised to try to find them.

DISCONTENTED UNIONISTS.

A London despatch of the 4th inst. says: The revolt of supporters of the Government against the Sugar Bounties Bill gains in strength every day. Something like seventy Unionist members of the House of Commons have decided to oppose the bill. These include Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Randolph Churchill, and Lord Hartington. This means a set back for the Times unless something happens to prevent it. The powers who have sent delegates to the conference on sugar bounties now meeting in London may relieve the Government from the difficulty in which it finds itself by a serious rupture among themselves. Differences have already arisen in the conference, and these are probably encouraged by Lord Salisbury. If the convention should collapse, the Premier could withdraw his bill without facing the humiliation of defeat in Parliament, and it is thought he is trying to bring this about. The Liberals have naturally expected to weaken and embarrass the Government by accomplishing the defeat of the bill by aid of the Hartington faction and outside skirmishers, but they are likely to be disappointed. The result, on the contrary, will rather tend to strengthen the Tories. To the workingmen who support the measure the Government will be able to say: "We desired to protect your interests, but we were not allowed to;" while to the Opposition it can say: "We found the bill was regarded as a breach of free trade principle, and therefore did not press it upon the House."

GENERAL NEWS.

The Women's Home Rule Society, of Croydon, England, have made up and sent to Father McFadden 500 garments for people evicted in his parish.

The Canadian Pacific steamship *Manitoba*, replacing the *Algoma*, was launched at Owen Sound on the 4th inst. This splendid ship is the first steel steamer launched in Canadian waters. She will be a companion boat to the *Alberta* and *Arthabasca.*

The party sent out by the Minnesota Historical Society to discover the source of the Mississippi returned to St. Paul on the 3rd inst. They report having discovered two lakes 110 feet above Itasca, and seven miles distant to which they traced the head of the river.

A little boy, son of Joseph Curry, jr., South Little Cow Bay, C. B., was burnt to death last week. Mrs. Curry had gone to a neighbor's house for milk, which only occupied a few moments, and on her return found the little boy crouched in a corner with his clothes burning. The little fellow only lived three hours.

A Montreal despatch of the 4th says that Madame Bouchard died in the hospital on that day from burns received at home the evening previous. The deceased was placing a lighted lamp on the bureau, when a small bottle of olive oil fell upon the chimney, causing an explosion and setting fire to the poor lady's clothes. Her sufferings were very great until relieved by death.

There is great commotion in political circles in Montreal over the recent denunciation of Premier Mercier by the President of the Club National in the Toronto *Empire's* Montreal correspondence. Laurier and Mercier were closeted on the 4th over the matter, and it is said that Lebeuf is to be called upon to explain and resign. It is believed, however, that the club will stand by its President.

A despatch of the 8th inst. from L'Islet, P. Q., says: Proofs that Nelson Bernier, of this place, who disappeared some time since, and whose body was lately found, was murdered for his money are accumulating. Disclosures have been made at the inquest which bear out the theory that the body was carried to the woods where it was found, and seem to affix the guilt of the murder on a local quack.

The youngest mayor in Massachusetts is Mayor Champlin, of Chelsea, Mass. He is editor of the Chelsea *Gazette*, is 26 years of age, and was a reporter on the Boston *Globe* when he was but 14 years old. He was elected for a councilman when he was 20 years old; held that office until January last, when he was elected mayor by a majority of 1100 votes over William Walker. His aged father had the honor of swearing his son into office.

Says the Halifax *Herald* of last Saturday: Miss Mary Kenny, daughter of Thomas E. Kenny, M. P., was married to Captain George A. Primrose, of the Royal Navy, at Sheerness Dockyard, County Kent, England, on the 30th ult. The bride was given away by her uncle, Captain Fane. After the ceremony the bridal party, of which Mrs. J. F. Kenny was one, repaired to the residence of Mrs. Fane, where a luncheon was partaken of.

According to the *United Service Gazette*, Sir Provo Parry Wallis, G. C. B., the Senior Admiral of the Fleet, attained on April 12th the great age of 98 years. Sir Provo served as Second Lieutenant of the *Shannon* at the capture of the American frigate *Chesapeake*, on June 1st, 1813, when Capt. Broke, being wounded, and the First Lieutenant, Mr. Watt, being killed, he took command of the ship to Halifax. He is still on the active list, and has been in the British Navy 85 years.

London advices of the 4th inst. say that Edward Harrington, M. P. will be released in order to testify before the Parnell Commission. When Mr. Parnell leaves the stand Sir Charles Russell will call some seventy witnesses including Biggar, O'Brien, Harrington and over half the Irish members of the House. Sir Charles Russell, to whom the dispute between landlords and tenants on the Pandeleur estates was referred for arbitration, has decided that the tenants pay a year's rent to March, 1889.

A wonderful invention has been exhibited for preventing collision at sea. The motive power is electricity. A small plate, not longer than a cheese plate, is fixed at the side of the vessel, and the approach of any vessel within two miles immediately causes a bell to sound, and an indicating arrow shows the direction from whence it approaches. The idea, of course, is that waves of sound are carried more quickly by water than air, and if the invention can be perfected the torpedo boat will be rendered useless. In the tentative experiments that have been made on the Thames the indicator has worked perfectly.—*Halifax Herald.*

A young girl named McPherson was a passenger by the express from St. John, Friday, on her way from the States to her home in Prince Edward Island. Miss McPherson was in service for a time in Moncton, but thought she would do better in the States She accordingly went to Boston, and engaged as waitress in a saloon. Her hours were from early morning until midnight, with three hours for sleep during the day. These long hours and exposure told on her health. She contracted a severe cold, and being unable to secure the necessary rest and attention rapidly lost her health, and finally was advised by her physician to return to her friends, if she wished to see them alive. The unfortunate young girl is in an advanced stage of consumption.—*Moncton Times.*

A Baltimore despatch of the 3rd inst. says: Four Children of Chas. Williams, whose ages ranged from six to 15 years, were burned to death last night at Abingdon, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway. The family, consisting of husband, wife and five children, retired about 10 o'clock. An hour later neighbors saw the house burning and made ineffectual attempts to quench the flames. Mr. and Mrs. Williams escaped with the baby who will probably die. The parents, seriously burned themselves, stood watching the fire which was approaching their sleeping children. The house burned to the ground and consumed children, furniture and all. These people are left with no children excepting the baby, no money, home or clothing. Vice-President King, of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, sent a despatch offering aid to his afflicted employee.

A man who gives his name as Perrin and says he is a marine storekeeper, fired a blank cartridge at President Carnot in Paris on the 5th inst., when the latter was leaving the Elysee palace to attend the centenary celebration at Versailles. Perrin was arrested and taken to a police station. Upon reaching Versailles the President inaugurated the memorial tablet affixed to the building, in which the States General met one hundred years ago. The President and escort then repaired to the Hall of the Mirrors in the Palace where LeRoyer delivered an address of welcome to the President. President Carnot made a speech which was received with fervid applause. At the conclusion of the address the Presidential party proceeded to the Gallery of Battles where they took luncheon. They afterwards went to the Park where they participated in the ceremonies attending the inauguration of the recently restored Fountains The President received a most enthusiastic welcome. The weather was fine and the spectacle presented brilliant. At 6 o'clock the President and party started on their return to Paris. Despatches from the principal towns in France show the day was observed with the greatest vivacity and enthusiasm.

S. S. *Abyssinia* arrived at Vancouver, B. C. on the 4th inst., 16 days from Yokohama, with 28 saloon, 11 second class, 23 steerage, and 150 Chinese for Victoria; 500 tons of cargo overland, 600 for the coast, principally rice. Chinese merchandise and silk. The Japan Mail reports activity in railway enterprises. The railway between Shinsoka and Hamamatsu was opened on the 16th April, 46 miles. A railway to cost two million yens is projected between Maisurer and Shikowa; another is surveyed between Mochachi and Niigatta, 180 miles, to cost seven and a half million yens. Several shorter lines were opened. Telephone and electric tramway companies, an ice company, Tokio Dock Company at Yokohama, the Japan Ribbon Co. and other enterprises were projected during April. New Tokio city government offices are to be erected costing over 300 million yens. It has been decided to establish the office of Japanese consul at Vancouver, B. C., in August. A shocking accident occurred on the Tientsien Tongku section of the Chinese Railway, two trains collided and were burned up; 7 lives were lost and many persons were wounded. Three lighthouses have been established by the government for the protection of mariners and fifteen more are contemplated.

FARMING ON A LARGE SCALE.

Sir John Lister Kaye recently gave the following information to a Toronto *World* reporter, regarding his ranching operations:

"Our company, you know," he began slowly, "was organized in February, 1888, with a capital of £430,000—£210,000 in shares and £220,000 in debentures. It is called 'The Canadian Agricultural, Coal and Colonization Company.'"

"I suppose the stockholders are all in England?"

"Principally in England and Scotland. We own eleven farms of 10,000 acres each. On these we have 7,800 ordinary cattle, 100 Polled Angus and Galloway bulls, 600 breed mares and 12 stallions. Sheep and swine are now on the way to our farms. We have a frontage on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway of 50 miles, extending from Balgonie to the foot hills of the Rocky Mountains. On our eleven farms we have 11 stables capable of sheltering 500 horses; eleven sets of cattle sheds capable of sheltering 6,000 head of cattle; eleven sheep sheds, capable of sheltering 33,000 sheep, and 11 piggeries, capable of housing 3,000 hogs. We have now 200 laborers working on the farms."

"Do you intend to go into grain raising?"

"We have already entered upon that branch of farming. We have 5,000 acres in wheat, oats and barley. We did our first ploughing this year in the first week in March. In addition to this we expect to develop a large dairy interest. We shall have 300 cows on each farm, and we intend building a number of creameries and cheese factories. We had 300 acres in flax last year, and an Irish expert whom I had examined says it is as fine a sample as can be raised in Ireland. We expect to develop a paying industry in flax raising."

"What are the prospects of getting a good class of immigrants from England to the Northwest?"

"I think the prospects are very good. We shall not do much in that till next year. Then we expect to bring out a great number. As general manager of the company I have agents in different parts of England and Scotland making arrangements for the proposed emigration next year. We expect to people all the territory between our farms, and this, of course, will enhance the value of our property."

"Does ranching and farming in the Northwest pay?"

"It does in the way we conduct it."

NOVA SCOTIANS IN THE U. S.

(*From the Pictou News.*)

Maida, Dakota.—You ask how I like living in Dakota. Last year it took all our crops to meet our payment and we had a good crop. We were expecting to have the same this year and get a little ahead. The crop grew to perfection and all the farmers felt in good cheer over their wheat and the money it was to bring after being sold at the elevator. But to our great sorrow and misfortune, in August the early frost came and left us penniless. We were worse off now than when we came to this country six years ago. Last year a neighbor setting fire to a 30 acre field of wheat, and he is going to try another year, but a great many are going to other parts. My advice to Nova Scotians is to stay at home, or, if they must leave, go to British Columbia, where there are right laws, mild winter, and a climate to suit the farmer.

JOHN MCKENZIE.

Lowell, Mass.—I have been a resident of Lowell since 1871. The son of a Pictou county farmer. I came here hoping to improve my condition, but I consider the present condition of those who were my school associates, the sons of neighboring farmers, who remained at home, to be better to-day than mine. Many of them are married and have pleasant, comfortable homes, while I am a bachelor in a boarding house. I cherish the hope of one day returning to Nova Scotia to reside. In closing I would say I heartily concur with the *News* in the stand it takes regarding annexation.

C. MCK. CROCKETT.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

OTTAWA, May 6.—The annual session of royal societies will open at Ottawa to-morrow.

Gerald, Assistant Commissioner of Inland Revenue, and Davies, Dominion Distillery Inspector, left to-day for the Maritime Provinces on a tour of inspection.

A cotton factory, the largest under one roof in America, is to be erected at Montmorency Falls, Quebec, to be running in September.

It is stated on excellent authority that the Government intend fitting out survey parties at once for the location of the Harvey and Moncton Short Line. There is a general appropriation for surveys which will probably be utilized to carry on the work and location this season.

TORONTO, May 6.—The *World* says that owing to the Dominion Government in refusing to accede to the request of the Ontario millers to either increase the duty on flour, or decrease the duty on wheat there is concerted action now among the millers to break the price of wheat. They are now paying $1.07 to $1.08 for their Ontario milling grades, such as No. 2 red and No. 2 spring, and claim that at the present price of flour it is utterly impossible for them to run mills except at a loss.

WATERVILLE, Maine, May 6.—Major A. B. Rogers died at the home of his brother, L. Z. Rogers, here, yesterday, of cancer of the stomach. Major Rogers was known to the world over as the discoverer of Kicking-Horse-Pass, through which the Canadian Pacific found what was believed to be the only opening across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast. That was the crowning piece of a series of brilliant engineering feats which gave him rank among the foremost engineers of the country.

PARIS, May 6.—President Carnot formally opened the Exposition this afternoon. He was accompanied to the Exposition grounds by the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. Tirard, Prime Minister, made an address welcoming the President. He claimed that the Exposition exceeded all expectations and proved that the French people still preserved all the qualities for which they have been noted. He extended greetings to all strangers now in Paris and said that Republican France would show itself hospitable and generous, treating them not as rivals inspiring jealousy, but as fellow-workers, laboring for the happiness of humanity.

Carnot in his address referred to the undaunted energy of France arising from the severest trial to fresh industrial triumph. He afterwards inspected the various departments of the exhibition. The exhibits number 30,000. To-night Paris is ablaze with illuminations. No vehicles are permitted in the streets and the city is the people's.

If you want a good suit of Clothes, cut in the latest fashion and executed in the best style of workmanship, go to McLeod & McKenzie's establishment, in the London House, Queen Street. They are the leaders of fashion in their line. Their advertisement will be found in another column.

LAST Saturday's *Royal Gazette* contains a proclamation by His Honor Lieutenant Governor McDonald, setting forth that the Act which authorizes putting forward our time 12 minutes and 22 seconds fast of local time shall go into operation on Thursday next, the ninth day of May.

Local and Special News.

John Bright was the only Cabinet Minister who never knelt to the Queen, his reason was that he could not render to an earthly creature the homage which he owed to the Supreme Being alone.

The Spanish Government will sell by auction forty million dollars worth of State woodlands, in June or July, in order to cover the financial deficit, to build railways, canals and highways, and establish rural loan banks.

The Paris Exhibition was opened last Sunday by Sadi-Carnot, President of France.

The General Elections in France will take place on Sunday, the 22nd of September.

General Boulanger has taken a house in Portland Place, London.

FITS.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Oct. 24, 1888.—1y

Lord Randolph Churchill has returned to England from his recent visit to South America.

TO THE DEAF.—A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 177 McDougal Street, New York.—1y

The Prince of Wales is learning to play the banjo, and the Czar of Russia is learning to play the cornet.

AN UNWELCOME GUEST.—Disease in any of its myriad forms is never welcome, and the end of its visit is always prolonged if Burdock Blood Bitters cures all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood, giving life and hope with every dose.

A select party, including General Boulanger, Count Dillon, General Graham and an unknown lady, dined with Lord Randolph Churchill in London on the 28th ult.

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN.—Fishermen and miners in Nova Scotia, mechanics and farmers in Ontario and Quebec, hunters and miners in the Territories, and miners in British Columbia, use and praise Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the great internal and external remedy for all pain. It cures rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat and croup, and is the reliance of thousands.

Sir Thomas Esmonde, Dillon and Deasy, Irish Members of Parliament, have arrived at Melbourne, Australia, to boom the Home Rule Cause.

"I WAS SUFFERING," says S. S. Shewfelt, of Kingsley, Man., "from weakness and loss of appetite, with a severe headache, and could scarcely walk. My first bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters enabled me to walk about the house, and when I had taken the second bottle I found myself entirely cured.

At the time of General Boulanger's flight from Paris, six boxes weighing 350 pounds filled with gold, silver plate and jewels were forwarded to him.

QUICK TIME—48 HOURS.—"I always use Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam for colds and it cannot be beaten. It has always cured me within forty-eight hours, which no other medicine will do, and I always keep a bottle by me." These words from Chester Miller, of Lieury, Ont., prove the efficacy of a popular preparation.

Ruskin has just sold a study of