THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1896.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

SUBSCRIPTION—$1.00 A YEAR,

JAMES McISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor.

That Correspondence.

WE publish in this issue the correspondence which took place between Lord Aberdeen and Sir Charles Tupper, immediately prior to the resignation of the late Federal Ministry. It is worthy of most careful perusal, and one who gives it such perusal will readily understand why Sir Charles was anxious to have it published. The correspondence certainly raises a nice constitutional question. Lord Aberdeen seems to have gone contrary to all precedents, in like contingencies, both in Canada and in Great Britain, as well as in other parts of the Empire. This, Sir Charles plainly points out in his dignified and concise reply. Lord Dufferin, the most eminent of Lord Aberdeen's predecessors, as Governor General of Canada, and who has since reached the highest distinction in the diplomatic service of the Empire, acted altogether differently, on the occasion of the resignation of Sir John McDonald when he found there was a majority in Parliament adverse to his Government, and also in the case of Mr. McKenzie's resignation in 1878 when he was not supported by any more than one third of the members of the House of Commons. In both cases all vacancies in the Senate and on the bench were filled, as well as every vacant place in the civil service. Not only that, but Mr. McKenzie superannuated a dozen officials to increase the number of vacancies. Had Lord Dufferin, in 1878 taken the same ground as Lord Aberdeen has he would have prevented all the appointments made by Mr. McKenzie. The reasons offered by his Excellency, for withholding his assent to the appointments submitted to him by Sir Charles, seem very extraordinary, as coming from the representative of the Sovereign, who, in his official capacity, is considered to be incapable of being swayed by political bias. Regarding the Senate, his Excellency thinks that if the Liberals are not allowed to fill the vacancies the preponderance of Conservatives in that body might embarrass the incoming ministry. The Leader of the Liberal party might make such a declaration; but the chief executive would not be supposed to lend himself to any such anticipation. But more extraordinary is the viceregal language when referring to the judiciary. He seems to think it is the proper thing to appoint Liberal lawyers to judgeships, in consequence of the "political opinions represented on the bench." A political leader, in the heat of an election campaign, would be considered very rash should he make such a statement regarding the judiciary of our country; what then must be thought of this language when coming from the Governor General? That the bench "represents any political opinions," is a serious reflection to make, especially when coming from such a source. Sir Charles Tupper fully answers this statement of his Excellency. Had Lord Dufferin, in 1878, assumed the same powers regarding censorship and veto, he would have refused to sign the appointment of Judge Taschereau to the Supreme Court of Canada, on the ground that, as that court had been established by the McKenzie Government, and all its judges appointed thereby; it was fitting that the only vacancy should be filled by the other party; by the incoming ministry. It is altogether likely that this correspondence will receive attention, not only in the Canadian Parliament; but in the Imperial Parliament as well.

MR. MARTIN has asked the following questions in the House of Commons: "Whether it is the intention of the Government to introduce a measure during the present session of Parliament authorizing the construction of the Belfast and Murray Harbor Railway, and other proposed branch railways in the Province of Prince Edward Island?" The answer was, "not this session." "Is it the intention of the Government to place a sum in the estimates for the current year for the repair and extension of the breakwater at Belle River, also for the pier at Mink River, and the wharf at Red Point, in the Province of Prince Edward Island? Does the Government intend to give orders for the dredging of Vernon River, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, during the coming autumn or ensuing fall?" To these two latter questions the Government's answer was simply "no." Comment is unnecessary.

LI HUNG CHANG arrived at New York on Friday last.

C. M. B. A.

THE tenth biennial convention of the Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada opened in the Opera House, Ottawa, on Tuesday morning, August 25th. Nearly three hundred delegates were in attendance, representing every section of the Dominion. A procession was formed and accompanied by bands of music, and under the escort of the seven Ottawa branches, in full force, the assembled delegates marched to the Basilica. About six hundred were in the line of march. The procession was under the direction of Grand Marshal Montreuil. Arriving at the Cathedral, a magnificent service was at once commenced. His Lordship Bishop Emard of Valleyfield, was celebrant of the solemn Pontifical Mass. His Grace Archbishop Duhamel occupied his throne, surrounded by his canons. A sermon in English was preached by Canon McCarthy, and in French by Rev. Dr. Deguire. The music was of an elaborate character. After the service the procession reformed and marched back to the Opera House, where addresses of welcome, in English and French were presented by the Ottawa branches and also an address of welcome from the city, read by Major Borthwick. At the afternoon session the regular business of the convention was taken up and continued, with three sessions a day, till late Wednesday night when brought to a close. Grand President Fraser's address showed that, since the convention at St. John, N. B., two years ago, substantial and satisfactory progress had been made by the association. The present membership is about 11,000. The policies in force represent $16,825,000. From July 1st, 1896, the total amount received from Branches for beneficiary fund was $304,534,39, and the amount paid out was $289,341.74, leaving a balance, accrued to reserve fund, of $15,242. This Province has seven Branches, which were represented at the convention as follows, in the order of their institution: No. 214, Alberton, Rev. A E. Burke; 215, Summerside, Rev. D. J. G. McDonald; 216, Charlottetown, Stanslaus Blanchard; 243, Egmont Bay, Laurenes A. Arsenault; 254, Kensington, John T. Mullin; 261, Souris, Dr. A. A. McLellan; 272, Wellington, James McNeill. The greatest kindness and courtesy was shown to the visitors by the Ottawa brothers and the citizens generally. The election of officers of the Grand Council for the next two years, resulted as follows: Grand President, Hon. M. F. Hackett, Provincial Secretary of Quebec; Grand 1st Vice President, Dr Belliveau, of Shediac; 2nd Vice President, Edward O'Connell, of Dublin, Ontario. [illegible] are the same as for the last term. Grand President Fraser who vacates the chair becomes Grand Chancellor. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to invite all our friends who have not joined this admirable association, and who are eligible, to become members as soon as possible. No one should be without some life insurance and this association affords insurance at a cheaper rate than any other. In addition to this it has many social advantages of which our people should avail themselves.

ON Tuesday of last week, Hon. Mr. Blair, Minister of Railways was elected by a majority of 627 votes, in Queen's, Sunbury, N. B., and Hon. Mr. Paterson was elected in North Grey, Ont., by a majority of 420 votes.

SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL, has been chosen by the Conservative Senators as leader of the opposition in that body. The veteran statesman, desired to be relieved of the leadership; but finally deferred to the wishes of his colleagues who pressed him hard to accept the position. With Sir Charles in the House of Commons and Sir McKenzie in the Senate, the opposition will be well led, and the leaders of the Government will not make many slips that will not be noticed by these experienced parliamentarians.

AT a largely attended caucus of the Liberal-Conservative Senators and members of the House of Commons held in the Railway Committee Room of the House of Commons, Ottawa, on Tuesday last, Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., was unanimously elected leader of the Opposition. No serious doubt ever existed in the mind of any friend of the party that Sir Charles would be the leader; but Sir Charles himself had the meeting called and placed the leadership in their hands, with the result, as above indicated, that without a dissentient voice, he was chosen. Sir Charles made a rousing speech, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

THE body of Howard Aitken, who was drowned at Lower Montague last week, was found near the scene of the accident on Friday last week, was found near the scene of the accident on Friday last, by Mr. John French of Sturgeon.

Aberdeen and Tupper.

Correspondence carried on between his Excellency, the Governor General and Sir Charles Tupper, prior to the resignation of the late Government, was presented to Parliament on Friday last. First comes a memorandum from Lord Aberdeen to the Prime Minister for himself and his colleagues, dated July 4th, as follows:

"Until July 17th, as at present arranged, it is not likely that we shall know whether or not you deem the the results of the election decisive against the government, nor do I know to what extent these results may be modified by that date which you name as final in this regard. After taking every means in my power to inform myself, it is impossible for me to ignore the possibility that in the event of your deciding to meet parliament the present administration will fail to secure the support of the House of Commons. This hypothesis seems to me to have important bearings. In the first place the business to be transacted by parliament though foreseen and not in character exceptional, is urgent. Supplies for the public service are already entirely exhausted. This contingency was in view when the date of the meeting of parliament was fixed. It is in the public interest that parliament should meet on as early a day as possible and be able to proceed with business forthwith. Again, in regard to various recommendations which in detail or by inference, we discussed on Thursday, and in regard to all business which is not urgent and yet outside the routine administrative requirements, the assumption that the government has failed to secure the confidence of the electorate at the polls leaves undiminished, indeed increases the stringency of limitations of an already somewhat peculiar position. Let me explain my meaning. The circumstances are these: The previous administration (with Sir Mackenzie Bowell as prime minister,) representing the views of the same political party, and having a majority in both chambers, failed to pass its proposed legislation, and on the 25th of April parliament expired by efflux of time without having granted supplies for public service beyond the 30th June.

Subsequently, when no parliament was or could be, under the circumstances, in existence, the present administration was formed. So far, therefore, as they are dependent upon the subsequent approval of parliament, the acts of the present administration are in an unusual degree provisional, and as the powers of an administration undoubtedly full and unrestricted must surely always be used with discretion, their exercise would seem to be rightly limited under such circumstances as the present to the transaction of all necessary public business while it is further a duty to avoid all acts which may embarrass the succeeding government.

On this ground I would ask your further consideration of some of the recommendations which we discussed incidentally on Thursday. On this ground, too, I felt obliged to withhold expression of my acquiescence to your suggestion as to the appointments of senators and judges. You have since laid before me certain recommendations as to the senatorships which are vacant. These are life appointments and with them under such circumstances as the present it would seem proper to leave all other life appointments, and the creation of all new offices and appointments, for the consideration of the incoming ministers unless always such a course is shown to be contrary to the public interest. In the case of the senate, which consists of 78 members, it is to be noted also that there are said to be now no more than five senators who are liberals, and it may well be urged that to aggravate the inequality at the present time would not only tend to embarrass the probable successors of this government, but to increase the risk of friction between the two chambers of the legislature. In the case of judges, I will only add that bearing in mind the ordinary length of their tenure of office, and also the long political predominance of one political party in the Dominion parliament, the current decuction as to the complexion of political opinions represented upon the bench, whether baseless or well founded, is not unnatural. As to the remaining recommendations which are before me, and generally as to other business of a similar nature, all seems to me to be subject to the same governing consideration. Whatever business can wait without detriment to public interest, may properly do so. There is a recommendation of a refund of money which requires the sanction of parliament. Such recommendations will have to be placed before parliament by the ministers of the day, and you may perhaps consider that they may be left to be dealt with by these ministers. In Mr. Payne's case, my special concern indicated in the latter part of the memorandum of the Governor General's secretary of the 10th of June, where the question is asked, whether this appointment is in accordance with the statutes and regulations which govern such cases, i. e., whether it infringes upon an existing law, under which circumstances it, with all other cases of similar kind, if there be any such, cannot properly receive sanction I mention another case, viz., the recommendation of an officer to the post of assistant superintendent of the cartridge factory at Quebec. This position has been vacant two years. It seems therefore, desirable to reserve it with any other similar recommendations as to vacancies of long duration for the consideration of the incoming government, unless this course can be shown to be detrimental to the public interest.

One other matter remains to which you asked my attention yesterday, and which it may be convenient that I should mention here. I refer to your remarks on the memoranda which I have from time to time forwarded for the consideration of council. I have carefully considered these remarks and my conclusions and observations ase as follows: On reference to the books of the Governor General's office, I find that memoranda by my predecessors are similar in form to those which I have caused to be sent. As to the recording of such communications, this has evidently been done in the past. My own experience certainly makes me think that this is proper and desirable and contributes to the continuity of the government. As to the accessibility of such papers to successive cabinets, it must be borne in mind that whether specifically so considered or not all such papers are essentially confidential. Their contents are made known only to those who are bound by the oath of secrecy, and they cannot be laid before parliament except with the consent of the Governor General. I fail, therefore, to see that there has lately been any departure from the precedent or from the practice in this matter. These observations would indicate in the meantime the result of such consideration, as I have so far been able to give to the business now before me.

ABERDEEN.

Next comes the memorandum of Sir Charles Tupper to his Excellency the Governor General, dated July 6th, which reads as follows:

I have carefully considered your Excellency's memorandum, dated July 4th, received at 1 p. m. today, which I must frankly say has caused my colleagues and myself much surprise and regret. So soon as your Excellency returned to the capital (the second inst.), I had the honor of waiting upon you and discussing the present condition of affairs, caused by the general election which took place on the 23rd. June. At that time I submitted a memorandum indicating the practice followed in England and Canada on the defeat of a government. I explained that the division of parties was very close and might be materially affected by the recounts which were to take place within a few days, and there were a large number of elections in which the parties had been declared elected by a very small majority. I suggested that the discussion of the course to be pursued by the government should be deferred until after the recounts had taken place, to which your Excellency assented. As your Excellency has returned a large number of the minutes of the council which had been sent for your approval, both before and since the elections were held, I submitted for your consideration a memorandum of appointments made by the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie between the date of his defeat of the 17th September, 1878, and his resignation on the 16th October following. Your Excellency intimated the intention of considering the matter and asked me further to confer with you on the following day, after you had had an opportunity of perusing the papers to which I have referred. Your Excellency, subsequently postponed that interview until the morning of Saturday, the 4th inst., and to-day favored me with the memorandum to which I have the honor to reply. Your Excellency says that the supplies for the public service being exhausted, it is in the public interest that parliament should meet as early as possible. You say that: "The previous administration, with Sir Mackenzie as Prime Minister, representing the views of the same political party, and having a majority in both chambers, failed to pass its proposed legislation, and on the 25th April parliament expired by efflux of time without having granted supplies for the public service beyond the 30th June. Subsequently when no parliament was, or could be under the circumstances, in existence, the present administration was formed. So, far, therefore, as these are dependent upon the subsequent approval of parliament, the acts of this administration are in an unusual degree provisional.

Your Excellency is aware that the failure to pass the supplies in the usual manner for the now current year was due to the fact that the life of parliament terminated on the 25th April and that the opposition took advantage of that circumstance to pursue a course of unparalled obstruction, which enabled them to prevent any legislation being carried through by the government, although it had the support of a large majority of the House of Commons, and that the day of the next meeting of parliament was fixed at the earliest possible moment that it could safely be done.

Your Excellency says: "in regard to the various recommendations which in detail or by inference, we discussed on Thursday, and in regard to all business which is not urgent and outside administrative requirements, the assumption that the government has failed to secure the confidence of the electorate at the polls leave undiminished, indeed increases, the stringency of the limitation of an already somewhat peculiar position."

Your Excellency further says: "As the powers of an administration, undoubtedly full and unrestricted, must surely always be used with discretion, their exercise seem to be rightly limited under such circumstances as the present to the transaction of all necessary public business, while it is further a duty to avoid all acts which may embarrass a succeeding government." On this ground your excellency says that you feel obliged to withhold the expression of any acquiescence in my recommendations as to the appointments of senators or judges. You observe: "These are life appointments, and with them, under such circumstances as the present, it would seem proper to leave all other life appointments and the creation of all new offices and appointments for the consideration of the incoming ministry, unless such a course is shown to be contrary to the public interest." Your Excellency goes on to remark in cases of the senate, which consists of seventy-eight members, "it is to be noted also that there are said to be now no more than five senators who are liberals, and further, in the case of judges, I will only add, that bearing in mind the ordinary length of their tenure of office, and also the long political predominance of one political party in the Dominion Parliament, the current deductions as to the complexion of the political opinions represented upon the bench, whether baseless or well founded, is not unnatural." I should fail in my duty to your Excellency as well as to the principles which govern the administration of public affairs in Canada, where parliamentary government is arranged precisely as it is in England, if I did not draw your attention to the very serious consequences of the views which you have indicated as guiding your action on the present occasion. The recognized authorities on parliamentary law and practice both in England and in Canada have, I contend, settled these questions beyond dispute. Todd in his Parliamentary Government in England, vol. 11, p. 512, says: "The verdict of the country having been pronounced against the ministers at a general election, it is competent for them to remain in office until the new parliament has met and given a definite and final decision upon the merits, for the House of Commons is the legitimate organ of the people, whose opinions cannot be constitutionally ascertained except through their representative in parliament. It is necessary, however, and according to precedent, that under such circumstances, the new parliament should be called together without delay." And on page 5-13: "For notwithstanding their resignations, the outgoing ministers are bound to conduct the ordinary business of parliament and of the country so long as they retain the seals of office. They continue, moreover, in full possession of their official authority and functions and must meet and incur the full responsibility of all public transactions until their successors have kissed hands upon their acceptance of office."

And on page 514: "It was always the practice to fill up vacancies, peerages promised by a minister's predecessors in office had been granted, though no instrument had been signed or sealed on the subjection."

In 1858 Lord Palmerston, after his tender of resignation and before his successor was appointed, allotted three of the highest honors of the crown, three garters, which were then unappropriated, to three eminent noblemen, his friends and supporters, and in 1866, upon the dissolution of the second Russel ministry, an office was filled up by that government which did not become vacant until two days after their resignation had been tendered to Her Majesty. The interference of parliament with the exercise of the prerogative under such circumstances has never taken place and would only be justifiable under circumstances of a flagrant character." And on page 515: "The Disraeli ministry (after its defeat in 1869) appointed the Earl of Mayo to be Governor General of India, but this appointment, though severicised by the liberal press, was unquestioned in parliament. In 1852 Lord Derby took office with a minority. The new ministry were defeated in the house by 274 to 146 and dissolved on July 1st, 1852. They were beaten at the elections, but summoned parliament and did not resign until defeated 305 to 288 on the budget.

In 1859 Lord Derby dissolved parliament on April 19th, and the ministers were defeated at the polls by 350 to 302, but they met parliament on May 31st and did not resign until defeated by a majority of 13.

In 1892 Lord Salisbury dissolved parliament, but the opposition previously voted the estimates for the year and expedited public business. He was defeated by a majority of 40, but he did not resign until he was defeated by a direct vote of want of confidence, 350 to 310

I think it well also to call your Excellency's attention to the case which arose in New Zealand in 1891, as set forth in an official return of the Imperial House of Commons. Referring to the recommendations of six members for the Legislative Council of the defeated ministry, to which he had given his sanction, Lord Oaslaw, the governor of the province, in a letter to Lord Knutsford, says: "It has, however, been the practice in England for ministers, even after a vote of censure has been passed on them in parliament, to advise the Crown to create a limited number of peerages, not only for the purpose of strengthening the Upper House, but admittedly as rewards to those who, being qualified for the position of peers, have rendered political service to the defeated party."

Lord Knutsford, in replying to that despatch says: "With regard to appointments to the Legislative Council recommended by the late government, I am of opinion that in accepting the advice tendered to you by your Lordship's responsible ministers, under the circumstances described in your despatches, you acted strictly in accordance with the constitution of the colony, but I do not desire to be understood to offer an opinion upon the action of your ministers in tendering that advice."

No question, therefore, can possibly arise as to the British constitutional practice in regard to the right of a defeated ministry to carry on the public business until the successors are appointed and to fill all vacancies that may exist.

Lord Salisbury was not precluded from the creation of additional peers although the disparity between the Liberals and the Conservatives in the House of Lords was at least as great as that which exists in the Senate here. But to put the question beyond controversy, I have only to call your Excellency's attention to the fact that the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, after his defeat in 1878 by a majority between 80 and 90 in the House of Commons secured the approval of Lord Dufferin, then Governor General, to one hundred and eighty minutes of council, being all that were submitted to him without any exception, of which eighty-two were appointments to office, including a deputy minister, a judge of the Supreme court of Canada, four puisne judges and a County court judge. In reference to your Excellency's statement respecting the Canadian judiciary, I am glad to be able to say, that in Canada, as in England, our judges are neither Liberal or Conservative, nor can they in any sense be said to represent political opinion on the bench. I do not know upon what sources of information your Excellency may have relied, but in this case at all events you will find them exceedingly untrustworthy.

In the sense of referring to the political party to which the judge belonged at the time of his appointment, I call your Excellency's attention to the fact that chief justice of the supreme court, Sir Henry Strong, and the present Mr. Justice Taschereau, were appointed by Mr. McKenzie, and that in Ontario the present Chief Justice Armour, Mr. Justice McLennan, Mr. Justice Burton, Mr. Justice McMahon and County Court Judges Jones, Ross, Price, Bell, Lenkler, Wilkinson, Burnham, Pringle and Dean; in the province of Quebec, Mr. Justice Taschereau, Mr. Justice Jette, Mr. Justice Burgeos, Mr. Justice Caron, Mr. Justice Belanger and Mr. Justice Plamondon; in Nova Scotia, Mr. Justice Weatherbee, and County Court Judges Johnston, Desbrisay, Morse and McIsaac; in Manitoba, Chief Justice Taylor and Mr. Justice Killam; in New Brunswick, County Judge Steadman, and in Prince Edward Island, County Court Judge Alley, all belonged to the Liberal party when appointed to the bench.

In relation to the recommendations for the senate, I may say that your Excellency is aware that Messrs. Angers and Desjardins resigned their seats in the Upper House in order to place their services at the disposal of the Crown and have thus an undoubted claim to special consideration. I may also be permitted to draw your Excellency's attention to the fact that during the five years Mr. Mackenzie was Premier he met with no lack of support from the Senate except on two occasions. On those occasions he failed to obtain the assistance of some of his most prominent supporters in the House of Commons and subsequently I myself heard him frankly admit that in those two instances the Senate was right and he was wrong. The retention of the confidence of the country by the Senate in my judgment will depend much more upon the character and attainments of the gentlemen who are appointed to it than upon their political convictions at the time of their appointments. I may venture to remind your excellency that the exigencies of the public service and the difficulties to which you have alluded have been caused by the obstruction of public business by the opposition notwithstanding that the government of which I was the leader in the House of Commons had the support of a large majority of that House. At that time the unfortunate circumstances to which I have referred enabled comparatively few persons to prevent any legislation or public business being done by the House. Had the opposition in Canada adopted the course followed in the Imperial Parliament in 1892, when the opposition voted the estimates for the year and expedited public business, no such difficulty could have presented itself, and I fail to see why such obstruction on the part of an opposition should entitle them to the special consideration of the Crown.

With reference to the inquiries which your Excellency has from time to time thought fit to address to the clerk of the Privy Council, I can only re-state my impression that such information in times past has been sought and obtained by the Governor General through communication with his Prime Minister or the minister directly concerned, rather than by means of official memorandum, which may become part of the records in the council.

In conclusion I may be permitted to say to your Excellency that under the British constitutional system, which Canada has the happiness to enjoy, the Queen's representative, like her Majesty, is the executive head of the country, removed from the arena of political controversy, however fierce the conflict of parties may be, and in my judgment no more fatal mistake could be made than any interposition in the management of public affairs which would cause the Governor General to be identified with either one party or the other.

Adhering respectfully but firmly to the opinions I have ventured to express in this memorandum, which I regret to find, do not agree with those of your Excellency, it remains only for me to tender this resignation of my colleagues and myself, and to ask that we may be relieved from our responsibilities as Ministers of the crown at the earliest convenience of your Excellency. (Signed),

CHARLES TUPPER.

Then comes a further memorandum of the Governor General's in further reference to the Governor General's memorandum of July 6th.

My action at the present time has been guided solely by a regard for the following facts, namely: that (1) parliament expired on April 25th; (2) the result of the general election on June 23rd was the defeat of the government (3) the supplies for the public service came to an end on June 30th and by the view that pending the assembly of parliament, the full powers and authority, unquestionably possessed by the government, should be exercised in such directions only as are demanded by the exigencies of the public interest, and so as to avoid all acts which may tender to embarrass the succeeding administration. (Signed),

ABERDEEN.

On July 8th, Capt. Sinclair, the Governor General's secretary, wrote to the Privy Council:

The undersigned is directed by the Governor General to request that pending their further consideration by the council, his Excellency's approval will be withheld from all recommendations which involve: (1) the creation of new offices or appointments; (2) the filling of vacancies for which no provision has been made by parliament and which have existed for more than one clear fiscal year; (3) superannuations (and the consequential appointments for which application has not been received.

A further memorandum, dated July 11th, says: 453 submissions to his Excellency the Governor General between the 23rd June and 8th July, 1896, and approved.

The following minutes of council, which have not yet received the signature of the Governor General, are herewith returned: Renewing contract with N. Robertson for $5,000, the highest estimate, for a further period of five years without tender for the maintenance of parliament grounds, etc., although former contracts were annually let: appointment of Capt. V. R. Rivers to be assistant superintendent of cartridge factory at Quebec (vacancy existing two years); appoin[illegible] L. Payne, assistant clerk o[illegible] Council; appointment of J. [illegible] revising officer West Queen[illegible] appointment of C. R. Sm[illegible] vising officer East Queen's[illegible] appointment of Hon. A. [illegible] senator, from Quebec; app[illegible] Geo. Gooderham, senator fro[illegible] appointment of Hon. A. [illegible] senator from Quebec; appo[illegible] N. W. White, senator from [illegible] tia; appointment of J. E. [illegible] vising officer, West Prince, [illegible] appointment of Judge Dog[illegible] sing officer, Ste. Annes, Mo[illegible] pointment of C. P. [illegible] officer, St. Hyacinthe; appo[illegible] G. P. Chauteauvert, revisi[illegible] Quebec: appointment of F. G[illegible] to be deputy collector of [illegible] venue, Nakusp, B. C. (a ne[illegible] ment); appointment of J. B[illegible] deputy registrar, Toronto, [illegible] district (a new appointment.

CATTLE shipping from the [illegible] is very brisk at present.

MESSRS. PROVAN and Kel[illegible] interview the Privy Council [illegible] this week, regarding the Chig[illegible] ine Railway.

GAME is reported very p[illegible] Manitoba. Sportsmen are or[illegible] for the duck shooting which [illegible] about Sept. 1st. Prairie chic[illegible] in about two weeks later.

LI HUNG CHANG'S trip will [illegible] ada no small sum. On his ar[illegible] he will be met by Sir Henry [illegible] will escort him through the D[illegible] behalf of the Government.

THE schr. Howard L. sailed [illegible] on the afternoon of Aug. 27th [illegible] ney, C. B., and arrived back [illegible] Monday forenoon, loaded with [illegible] of coal for Peake Bros, making [illegible] in less than four days.

LORD RUSSEL of Kilowen, [illegible] Justice of England, is now in [illegible] He came to Montreal from T[illegible] Thursday last, and on Saturday [illegible] Ottawa, where he was the gues[illegible] Aberdeen.

AT a recent examination for [illegible] to a Summer School in Chicago [illegible] owing questions were asked: [illegible] you ever in the woods? (2) [illegible] ever see the lake? (3) [illegible] ever pick a flower? (3) Were [illegible] in the park? (4) Did you ever [illegible] a wagon behind horses? (6) [illegible] ever ride in a car on the [illegible] The answers showed that th[illegible] thirty-five had never been in th[illegible] nineteen had never seen Lake N[illegible] eight had never picked a flower

Startling Low Prices

ON ALL LINES

—OF—

DRY GOODS

DURING THE MONTH

—OF—

AUGUST.

You Can Buy Cheap Now.

STANLEY BROS.

First-Class Furniture.

We have it—make a specialty of it, sell it to the keenest buyers, can please all in style, quality, wear and price These are facts you should investigate.

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd.

Who sell at Selling Prices

AUGUST IS A GOOD MONTH

in which to buy FURNITURE.

The Spring rush is over. Some lines are reduced in price to clear. Bargains all over the house.

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd.

Who sell at Selling Prices.

IN STOCK.

10 tons Land Plaster,
6 tons Bergers Paris Green,
5 tons F. & C. do.
12 tons American Barb Wire,
10 tons Combination Wire,

Wholesale & Retail

FENNELL & CHANDLER.

Farmers, Stop and Consider Facts.

Before buying the articles of wear you need, the big store is offering special prices in Clothing, Carpets, Hats, Dress Goods, Trunks, Cottons, Neckwear, in fact everything you need in Dry Goods. Facts about us are worthy your consideration. The largest stock to select from. None but reliable goods. Everything up to date. Guaranteed lowest prices. If you are after saving come strait to us. Our Mr. McLaren is now in the old country selecting goods for the fall.

JAMES PATON & CO., Charlottetown.