THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 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 readers will not forget that we are now located in our new offices in the building occupied as a store by the late Owen Connolly, Esq., where we are prepared to execute with the greatest despatch all kinds of Job Printing. We will be pleased to have our friends call and inspect our new premises.

OUR agent, Mr. Landrigan, will next visit Montague West, Newton and vicinities in the interests of the HERALD. We bespeak for him a kind reception by our friends in those places.

DISCOMFITURE OF THE "TIMES."

As will be seen by reference to another column, the case of the London "Times" against Parnell has come to an abrupt termination; the charges preferred, based on forgery and perjury, have miserably fallen to the ground, and the promoters of the case are covered with disgrace and confusion. History scarcely records a case where a forgerer and perjurer exhibited so much brass as as did the infamous Pigott.

The proprietors of the "Times" knew the charges against the Irish Leader were lying fabrications, or they did not. If they knew, their conduct has been reprehensible beyond parallel in prosecuting innocent men, and persevering in a case that involved, to the defendants, the expenditure of tens of thousands of dollars. If they did not know that they were imposed upon by Pigott and others of his kind, their position is equally discreditable and humiliating; for their standing and reputation as gaugers of public opinion and judges of human nature demanded that they should not be deceived.

The Government of Lord Salisbury is associated in the public mind with the case of the "Times" against Parnell and the other members of the Irish Party. The Attorney General under that Government was the leading counsel for the "Times," and that paper strongly upholds the actions of Salisbury's administration regarding Ireland. That being so, it is quite natural to expect that the confusion which has overtaken the "Times" will, in a still greater degree, fall to the lot of the present administration.

Nothing could be more commendable than the conduct of Parnell during this whole trial, and now, that the truth regarding the whole proceedings has come to light, he will stand higher than ever as the trusted leader of the Irish party, and the dauntless champion of a righteous cause.

Though conscious of his innocence and the utter groundlessness of the charges trumped up against him, he was obliged for months to withstand the aspersions cast upon him by his unscrupulous prosecutors, uncertain as to what might be the result of the affair. When he got the proper clue, he and his legal advisers managed their case so admirably that their enemies and traducers soon found themselves caught in the meshes of the net which they had set for the Irish members.

Surely this complete exposure of the infamous course pursued by the "Times" and its aiders and abettors against Parnell and his associates, will cause such a revulsion of feeling throughout Great Britain as will result in obtaining for the Irish people the boon of Home Rule, for which Parnell and his followers have fought so well and so nobly. This is their inalienable right; it is due to them by every law of justice and humanity, and all citizens of this Dominion should hail with joy the bright prospects now held out to the people of Ireland of obtaining the same measure of self-government and constitutional liberty as they themselves enjoy.

THE GRIT POLICY.

ANYONE who has taken the least interest in Dominion politics for the past year or two, cannot have failed to observe how strenuously the Grits are advocating the interests of the United States. They tried the Commercial Union cry, and harped on it until they ran it into the ground. Now they are continuing their friendly offices towards our Yankee friends under other disguises; but it does not matter how much they may try to conceal their real motives, the truth crops up that our Grit friends are doing their best to place us at the mercy of the United States.

Sir Richard Cartwright disguised his wishes, on behalf of our Republican neighbors, under the form of a resolution asking for Canada the right to negotiate her own treaties with foreign countries. Hon. Mr. Foster shattered the veneering under which Sir Richard had elaborated the Grit policy, when he made the following pungent retort:

"Just so surely as the old worshipper in Palestine turned his face toward Jerusalem when he worshipped, just so surely as the old Mussulman had his journeys pointed to Mecca, just so, whatever changes, whatever modes, forms or fashions of political garments these gentlemen don or take off, they always turn in the end towards the United States of America."

In further proof of the fact that Grit tactics are intended to benefit the United States, we have the declaration of the papers of that country. Regarding the course of the Grit party on the treaty-making power resolution, the Utica *Herald* says:

"The treaty-making power is the supreme attribute of sovereignty. The demand that this attribute should be conceded to Canada is, therefore, in so far a demand for independence." Further, the Utica *Herald* says: "They ask to make their own treaties; the spirit of independence is at work within them; and every weakening of the ties with Great Britain prepares the way for gravitation into the arms of the United States."

Here we have an undisguised statement of the desire of the United States to see the way made clear for "gravitation into the arms of the United States," and our Grit members of Parliament are praised by the people of the United States for their efforts to bring about this condition of affairs. What a position for members of the Dominion Parliament to occupy!

The latest development of the Grit policy is contained in the resolution moved in the House of Commons the other day by Mr. Laurier, Leader of the Opposition. This resolution, among other things, seems to ask for a new treaty with the United States, relative to the fisheries. Now, were that resolution allowed to pass, it would be an acknowledgment that Canada was wrong in its claims in the late negotiations. But we know that not only were our claims just, but were so acknowledged by the President of the United States. Another mischief likely to be wrought by this resolution is the effect it might have on the new administration in the United States. A new President and Cabinet have just come into power there, and what their policy on the fishery question may be is not known, at least officially; but let Mr. Laurier's resolution come to their ears and they may begin to think Canada is willing to humble herself to them, and accept whatever terms they may dictate. It is plain to be seen, therefore, that Mr. Laurier's course is not only unpatriotic and un-Canadian, but most inopportune.

From the actions of the Grit members in the House of Commons thus far this session, any impartial observer would be obliged to conclude that their whole policy is how best to advance the interests of the United States, and retard those of their own country. Has the history of political parties ever developed anything equal to this?

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A SLIGHT shock of earthquake occurred at Marion, Indiana, on the 28th ult. Telegrams received from a hundred miles distant announced similar phenomena.

SPENCER BALFOUR (Gladstonian) has been elected a member of the House of Commons for Burnley to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of John Slagg (Liberal.) There was no opposition to Balfour.

THE Montreal *Gazette* refers to the conspiracy of silence which the provincial premiers have observed toward the interprovincial conference resolutions. In opening their respective legislatures, Messrs. Mercier, Mowat, Greenway and Fielding were as dumb as oysters so far as these resolutions were concerned.

THE Berlin correspondent of the London *Standard* says it is certain that the German squadron in the Pacific will be strengthened in order that condign punishment may be inflicted on natives of Samoa for murdering German marines and injuring German interests. The Cologne *Gazette* says: "The more signal this chastisement and the more ample the satisfaction the surer will be the guarantees that peace and order will remain undisturbed, and the more effectual will be the resolutions of the conference by the three nations which possess equal right to influence the future of Samoa." It is reported that a court of arbitration will settle differences between German and English companies in regard to the formation of customs service on Samoa island.

NO INDUCEMENTS OFFERED.

In a recent debate in the Maine State Legislature respecting the propriety of erecting new state buildings, one of the speakers is reported as follows:

"Mr. Bradbury said the farming community should be consulted, as they pay the taxes. He thought a capitol could not be constructed for a million dollars, and the farming population is diminishing in every county of the state but Aroostock. Fifteen towns in York show a decrease; in Cumberland, 14; in Oxford, 23; in Kennebec, 19; in Lincoln, 12; in Androscoggin, 7; in Summerset, 31: in Penobscot, 36; in Washington, 29. Aroostook and Aroostook only shows an increase of farming population."

Upon this startling statement of the agricultural depression under which Maine is suffering, the Halifax *Chronicle* comments as follows:—

"Yet the farmers of Maine enjoy the 'ready and profitable market at their doors which a high protective tariff insures by creating manufacturing industries.' Under the same system farming in Canada is becoming more unprofitable year by year. It is all tax to the farmer with no corresponding benefit. The history of protection in the States conveys its lesson to the farmers of this country."

The United States enjoys a protective tariff which is about fifty per cent. higher than the Canadian. If that tariff is the cause of a decrease in the population of every county in that state but one, and of no less than 186 towns in the state, notwithstanding the immediate presence of that market of 60,000,000 of people, why does the *Chronicle* so earnestly advocate that the Maritime Provinces should choose to bear those same tariff burdens by entering into a commercial alliance with the United States? If protection is a curse to Canada, as alleged, why are we invited to accept a fifty per cent. increase of protection as a cure for any industrial evils which may afflict this country? If Maine is afflicted with 'dry rot' in the presence of a market of sixty millions, what promise of prosperity does this give to the Maritime Provinces that should induce us to accept the same commercial conditions."—*Halifax Herald.*

A GLEBE HOUSE BURNED.

(From the Sydney C. B., *Reporter.*)

At five o'clock on Sunday morning Feb 24th inst., the servant of Rev. A. McKenzie, P. P., of this place awoke nearly suffocated with smoke. He rushed into his master's room and gave the alarm; The Rev. Father hastily arose and opening the door of a clothes closet was meet with by flames of fire. The alarm was hastily given, the servant sounding the neighboring church bell while the Rev. Father, bare-headed and half dressed, ran from farm to farm for assistance. The glebe house being in a somewhat isolated place, some time elapsed ere any person got on the scene. The few that did arrive went to work willingly and notwithstanding the rapid advancement of the flames and the bitter coldness of the morning succeeded in saving most of the furniture. Father McKenzie lost all his clothing except what he had so hastily donned, besides many other valuables. Strange to say, his gold watch was found frozen in the snow and ice and no person remembered bringing it out. Among the articles destroyed by the fire, (and no doubt mostly prized) was the golden headed cane presented to him by some of his former parishioners at Port Hawkesbury. The wonder is that the new chapel, a beautiful building not over thirty yards distant, was not destroyed also, the keen frost and absence of high wind saving it. The burned building was a splendid house, built at a cost in the vicinity of $3,000. There was no insurance. The fire is supposed to have originated between the chimney and ceiling and to have been burning a long time undetected.

OBITUARY.

At Cornwall, on the 23rd of February, after a lingering illness, which he bore with exemplary patience, Joseph R. Leonard, aged 37 years. In a vain effort to recruit his failing health, deceased took a trip to Colorado, in June last, but, after a few months, returned home to die, surrounded by his friends. He leaves a sorrowing widow, one child, a loving parent, a brother and sisters, besides a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn their irreparable loss. May his soul rest in peace.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

In the Commons on the 26th Hon. John Costigan, rising to a question of privilege, cited a statement appearing in the Canadian Opposition press, based on certain correspondence in the Auditor General's report, and which had been tortured to insinuate that he had control over the secret service fund and had in all probability rewarded the informer Lecaron out of that fund for the service he was supposed to have performed for the Canadian Government. He said the correspondence between him and the Auditor General related to money spent in the preventive service of the inland revenue, which he had a right to expend without stating the names of the recipients did he so desire, but out of the increase of expenditure of the preventive service all that had been paid to parties not named during the eight years he had been in office had been only between $600 and $700, and this had been paid to Canadians for services rendered in Canada. So far as the man Lecaron is concerned, he had never heard of him until he saw his name in the papers.

The Bossiere Line is making strenuous efforts to secure the renewal of the contract for the French service, but Hon. Mr. Foster told the senior parner that the Government had definitely decided not to renew it. The old contract was carried on in a scandalous manner, the company scouring the whole of northern Europe for freight, and undercutting other companies on the strength of the subsidy.

The report of the Interior Department was presented. The most important fact disclosed in it is surveyor Ogilvie's report that the Canadian Alaska boundary is ninety miles further west than the United States maps allow. As the country is rich in mineral deposits the gain to Canada must be very great.

THE OPPOSITION FOP GUN.

Laurier rose to call the attention of the House to the fisheries question. He made a speech in which all the Grit charges of Canadian harshness and cruelty were reiterated, enlarged upon the danger of war and ended by moving the following resolution:

That in view of the rejection by the Senate of the United States of the Washington Treaty of 1888, and the unfortunate and regretful differences existing between Canada and the United States on the fishery question, the House is of the opinion that steps should be taken at an early day by the Government of Canada for a satisfactory adjustment of such differences and the securing of unrestricted freedom in the trade relations of the two countries, and that in any negotiations entered upon for such purposes Canada should be directly represented by some one nominated by its Government.

That in the meantime, and to prevent such negotiations being unfavorably entered upon, and to afford evidence of the anxious desire of Canada to promote good feeling and remove all possible subjects of controversy, the House is of the opinion that the *modus vivendi* proposed on behalf of the British Government to the Government of the United States with respect to the fisheries should be continued in operation during the coming fishery season.

Sir John Macdonald said that in all fairness Mr. Laurier should have given such notice of his resolution as would have enabled the Government to take it up paragraph by paragraph or sentence by sentence. It seemed to provide for three things, that Canada should seek a new treaty, that she should keep the *modus vivendi* in force, and that she should seek unrestricted reciprocity. Taking up first Mr. Laurier's advice that the Government should admit themselves in the wrong, Sir John said the advice certainly could not be accepted, because not only were the Government right and did so claim, but the President of the United States had officially admitted the justice of every one of their contentions. In token of acknowledgement of Canada's rights, the *modus vivendi* was accepted to pay Canada for rights which the Opposition now said were not possessed by her, and which the United States had once claimed as theirs without payment, though they had now abandoned that claim. The motion of Mr. Laurier was most inopportune, just as had been the question of Mr. Davies concerning the *modus vivendi* a few weeks ago. Just as the commencement of the new administration in the United States, before the new Government policy was declared, Mr. Laurier came to the House with a motion declaring that we were all wrong and should go down upon our knees and confess we had oppressed the fishermen of the United States, and should go to President Harrison and Mr. Blaine and say we had been wrong from the beginning, and after admitting that, the leader of the Opposition says we ought to ask for a new treaty. What would be the use of asking for a new treaty after admitting that we had been all wrong? This would be the question asked by the United States, and that was not the way that equal treaties were made; we must stand upon our dignity, stand upon our rights. As to the non-intercourse threat, Canada discounted that a year ago. We would regret it, of course, for it would be an act of wrong doing on the part of the United States. Suppose we give them the *modus vivendi*, and they put their non-intercourse bill into operation, where would we be? We would have given all our parts to the United States, and would not be able to send even a herring into that country. He had every reason to believe that there would be at an early day a friendly settlement of the question at issue between the two countries. He had no official communication, but unofficially he had knowledge that there was a likelihood of the renewal of the negotiations. On the first intimation by the States of a desire to enter upon the discussion of enlarged trade relations we would be only too happy to meet them on this, as well as on the more burning question of the fisheries. Acting as patriots and as men of common sense, the Government were holding their own counsel in the meantime, and as to their full policy, they could not take the world into their confidence. Canada had not increased her rights under the treaty of 1818, and he defied the leader of the Opposition to point to one instance in which they had. Sir John protested against the charge made by Mr. Laurier that Canada sympathized with the South during the war, and said that a glance at the records of the times would show that on one occasion after another the United States Government had formally thanked the Government of Canada for its activity in preventing this country being made a base of operations against the States. He was a member of the Government then and he knew that the Government was in favor of strict neutrality. The cry that the reciprocity treaty of 1854 was terminated on account of Canada's attitude during the war, was a mere pretext. The fact was that the American farmer complained that the treaty gave the Canadian farmer an advantage in the American market and gave the American farmer nothing in return. The history of attempts to secure a new treaty showed that the more suppliant Canada became the more haughty the United States drew back, and it was not until, when, upon the termination of the treaty of 1871, Canada took vigorous measures to protect her fishery rights, that it was found that the United States would be willing to treat with us. Sir John declared that Canada was anxious to enter into the most free relations with the United States so far as Canadian interests would allow, but would resent any humiliation of national honor. As for the resolution of the leader of the Opposition, he could tell that gentleman that it would meet with the indignant opposition of the people of Canada just as it would be rejected by the House.

Mr. Mills followed, charging the government with fomenting prejudice against Canada in the United States.

Hon. Mr. Foster replied. He thought it was too much that men who still claimed to be patriots should address the House for hours at a time and not have one word of condemnation for the hostility shown to Canada and not one word of sympathy for the poor lonely fishermen of the Maritime Provinces. All the sympathy was with the United States and all the invective against those who stood up fairly and honestly for the rights of Canada. This country, however, would pursue her own right, undeviating course, and keep intact her institutions, her Government and the ties which bind her to the mother country.

Mr. Edgar followed, arguing that if an annexation spirit was being developed in this country it was by the Government and not by the Opposition.

Mr. Macdonald, of Huron, moved the adjournment of the debate.

In the Commons on the 27th Mr. Wallace's bill to extend the provisions of the Extradition Act was read a first time. Mr. Weldon said Canada occupied a very singular position on account of her geographical situation, and had of late years been constantly made a refuge for criminals from the neighboring Republic, especially for commercial offenders. He pointed out the advantages which would accrue to Canada from the enlargement of the provisions of the Extradition Treaty. But while this whole loaf was not obtainable Canada had within her the power to secure the best half by driving from her borders the most flagrant criminals who have sought refuge here. The bill was not intended to affect in any way the right of affording an asylum to political offenders. It was designed to avert the insidious danger now threatened of having our young men contaminated by great criminals coming from foreign cities and enjoying immunity in Canada.

After recess several private bills were read a third time and passed, amongst these being an act respecting the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Railway Co.

The House went into committee on Brown's pigeon shooting bill, which was thrown out by a majority of one.

Cook's bill relating to baggage smashing etc., was referred to a special committee.

Ellis' bill to tax the income of civil servants was ruled out on the ground that as it sought to impose a burden on a portion of the community it should originate in committee of the whole house and have the Government's approval.

The House adjourned.

on the 28th by a vote of 96 to 92, it was resolved to consider Brown's pigeon shooting bill in committee again on Monday.

Hon John Haggart introduced a bill to amend the act respecting the postal service. This, he said, provided for several important amendments, which he enumerated as follows: Compelling steamship companies to carry mails or persons traveling with them at such rates as may be fixed by the governor general in council, this method of remuneration for carrying the mails to take the place of subsidies heretofore granted for the mail services on inland waters; an amendment to the present act providing for making it equally punishable to steal decoy letters as ordinary letters. A penality is provided for sending immoral publications or photographs through the mails, and authority is given to the postmaster general to increase, if necessary, the rate charged for the registration of letters, the intention being to assimilate it to the English rate. The weight of letters to be carried for 3 cents is increased from half an ounce to one ounce. The rate on drop letters is changed from 1 cent per half an ounce to 2 cents per ounce, making it similar to the rate charged on these letters in England and the States. It is prescribed that the free delivery of newspapers posted from the offices of publication shall extend only to those published at intervals of not more than seven days. All other will be charged one cent per pound. A definition of what constitutes a newspaper is proposed which agrees with the English definition. The postmaster general is given authority to make arrangements with foreign governments for the carriage of parcels by post. Further provisions relate to the method of dealing with dead letters and the removal of petty annoyance resulting from the system of collecting customs duties on postal matter.

After recess the discussion on the Northwest memorial was continued.

Hon. Edgar Dewdney expressed the pleasure it had afforded him to hear the expression of opinion on Northwest affairs by members representing constituencies there. Concerning the memorials passed by the assembly replies would very shortly be forwarded to that body. He felt the justice of the complaints made against liquor permit system and would be only too glad when some satisfactory change was made. From experience he knew it was very difficult of administration. The application for scrip for the Northwest scouts would receive his personal support.

Sir John Macdonald moved adjournment of house as he said there would be a long sitting to-morrow night in order to reach a vote on Mr. Laurier's resolution. The house adjourned at 9 30.

Seven senators and 24 members of parliament have united in a despatch to Parnell congratulating him on the exposure of the plot by which the London *Times* had sought to discredit him.

PARNELL COMMISSION.

COLLAPSE OF THE "TIMES'" CASE—PIGOTT ABSCONDS.

The Parnell Commission resumed its sitting on the 26th ult. After the opening of the court, Sir Charles Russell arose and stated that on Saturday, Richard Pigott went to the residence of Henry Labouchere and in the presence of George Augustus Sala signed a confession stating that the letters upon which the *Times* based its charges against the Irish members of the House of Commons were forgeries.

Sir Charles applied for a warrant for the arrest of Pigott.

Presiding Justice Hannen said a warrant would be ready in an hour.

Attorney-General Webster, for the *Times*, said no other witness was ready and that he would have to consider what course to pursue. He would also have to decide whether or not he would resume any part of the case.

When Pigott was called again to take the stand he did not appear. After the court had waited for some time, counsel for the *Times* stated to the judges that Pigott had left the hotel at which he was stopping at 11 o'clock the previous night and that counsel were ignorant of his whereabouts.

This statement caused a sensation in the court room.

Pigott, in his confession to Labouchere on Saturday, said that he forged all the letters secured by the *Times*, which purported to have been written by Messrs. Egan, Parnell, Davitt and O'Kelly. He also admitted he had been guilty of perjury in his evidence given before the Commission.

Mr. Soames, solicitor for the *Times* emphatically denies doing anything, directly or indirectly, to assist Pigott to make his escape.

Attorney-General Webster said Shannon, the Dublin solicitor who is assisting the *Times*, received a letter from Pigott and he would call Shannon to prove it.

Sir Charles Russell said he regretted he had not heard of the letter earlier. He desired to put in evidence a letter from Egan to Labouchere.

Attorney-general Webster objected to the introduction of the letter.

Sir Charles said that owing to the Attorney-General's objection he would not read the letter, but as the letter with other documents bore upon Pigott's disappearance he claimed that in the interests of justice, he should make a statement.

Presiding Justice Hannen said that evidence must be called in support of the statement.

Sir Charles Russell acquiesced in his decision. He added that the letter and document showed the means by which they had fixed upon Pigott as the forger. Pigott confessed to Mr. Lewis, Parnell's solicitor, that he was the forger. Labouchere and Parnell, who were present when the confession was made, would corroborate the statement. On Saturday Pigott, without an invitation, called on Labouchere and stated he desired to make a confession. Labouchere declined to listen to his unless witnesses were present, whereupon George Augustus Sala was summoned and Pigott made the confession referred to at the opening of the court. Mr. Russell also said that whatever course was adopted by Attorney-General Webster he should pursue his own course, and should insist that the whole matter be thoroughly investigated.

Sir Charles demanded that the court summon the constable and detectives who went with Pigott in order that they might explain how he succeeded in getting away.

Houston testified that Pigott had not taken his luggage with him. He produced letters left for Pigott at Anderson's Hotel, but they contained nothing of importance. He also produced a letter that Pigott had addressed to him on Saturday, asking for a balance of £23, which Pigott said had been often promised him in the letter; said he was told that he would be prosecuted for perjury, and he wanted the money to send to his poor children.

Mr. Soames, *Times* solicitor, was called and produced letters Pigott had written to him. In one letter, dated November, 1888, Pigott complained that Houston informed him that the *Times* had agreed to pay him £5,000. He refused to make such provision. Pigott claimed that according to agreement his name was to be concealed and wrote that if he were compelled to appear in court he would consider it unfair treatment. He said he was convinced that cross-examination would discredit his evidence (laughter). He offered to make his affidavit, but hoped he would be allowed to leave the country. Soames had replied that the agreement as to secrecy had been removed, as Pigott's visits to Mr. Labouchere and others rendered full disclosures necessary. The *Times* would see that Pigott was not harmed if he confirmed in court evidence he had given Mr. Soames and afterward verified it under oath. Soames was unable to sanction giving Pigott money to enable him to leave the country, but he consented to pay his expenses and recoup him for loss of work.

Pigott said he was informed that if he testified his opponents would produce evidence to neutralize his testimony and endanger his life. He declared that Houston was responsible for Pigott's negotiations with Labouchere. Soames testified to the best of his belief that he had not informed counsel that Pigott was the source of the letters before the Commission act was passed. He did not inquire into Pigott's character. Pigott released witness from the obligation of secrecy. Pigott wrote on Saturday asking for money. The witness did not send any.

Lewis, counsel for Parnellites, testified that he subpoenaed Pigott in September. Labouchere wrote the confession; Pigott signed it.

Attorney-General Webster asked that adjournment be taken until the following day, to enable his clients to decide what course to pursue. Adjourned.

Prof. Maguire, Houston's patron and colleague, summoned to testify for the *Times*, died suddenly in London on the 26th. It is reported he had a stroke of apoplexy upon hearing that Pigott had fled.

Magistrates sitting in the Bow Street Police Court at the instance of Parnell and Lewis, issued a warrant for Pigott on charges of perjury and forgery.

In the house of Commons Healy asked whether Home Secretary Matthews had ordered the arrest of Richard Pigott.

Matthews replied that a warrant had been issued.

An immense crowd was present in the court room on the 27th when the session of the Parnell Commission opened. Much excitement was manifested. Attorney-General Webster stated to the court that Shannon, the *Times'* Dublin solicitor, had received a letter from Pigott, who is in Paris. The letter was not in Pigott's writing. Shannon had immediately notified the Scotland Yard authorities of the letter. The Attorney-General then read the letter. It was dated Saturday and contained a confession of Pigott's made to Labouchere on that day at the latter's residence. Pigott added that he desired to fully disclose that he fabricated the alleged *fac simile* of Parnell's letter published in the *Times* and other letters he had furnished to that paper. He denied being in touch with the American brotherhood after he had sold the newspaper *The Irishman*. He admitted that he wrote the conversation with Davis at Lausanne from memory. He not only told Houston that he found the letters in a bag but fabricated them, using the letters of Parnell and Egan, copying certain words showing the general character of the writing and tracing them against a window pane. He afterwards destroyed the genuine letters. The second batch of letters ascribed to Parnell were imitated from the *fac simile* published in the *Times*. He admitted Labouchere's account of interviews between them was in the main correct. The letter dated Saturday was enclosed in another letter bearing the date "Hotel Du Monde, Paris, Tuesday," and saying: "Before leaving the enclosed, (the confession) was handed me, having been left while I was out. I will write again soon. Richard Pigott." Attorney-General Webster said everybody would agree that no one could attach any weight to Pigott's evidence, and it was his duty to ask the court to withdraw from considering the genuineness of the letters. He repudiated the allegation made by Sir Charles Russell that there was a conspiracy behind Pigott and Houston. If such a conspiracy existed the Times had no share in it. If the error of the Times extends beyond that the court should make the fullest inquiry. Sir Charles said he had hoped the Attorney-General would have made stronger statements. Parnell was then called and sworn. He denied signing the letter of the 15th of May. Campbell, his secretary, did not write the letter. Parnell said he had not heard of such a letter until published in the Times. Campbell had gone to Antwerp to find Pigott. Parnell denied the genuineness of the other letters purporting to have been signed by himself and Egan. He said he and Egan had extensive correspondence. He dictated to Campbell a letter regarding an interview asked by Pigott. The letter which the Times reproduced was evidently imitated from it. He had no interview with Pigott. At this point Attorney-General Webster asked that the Commission adjourn till the next day, but the court adjourned till Friday. Pigott's arrest in Paris is regarded as imminent, but it is doubtful whether the French Government will regard perjury as an extraditable offense.

On the 28th the Times, in a leading editorial, quoted in full the apology tendered by Attorney-General Webster before the Parnell Commission for the publication of the forged letters, and continues: "We desire to endorse as appropriate every word of the foregoing statement. Parnell having in the witness box stated that the letters are forgeries we accept in every respect the truth of that statement, and express our regret most fully and sincerely at having been induced to publish the letters as Parnell's or use them in evidence against him. This expression of regret includes also the letters falsely attributed to Egan, Davitt and O'Kelly. This withdrawal of course refers exclusively to the letters obtained from Pigott,

It appears that Pigott obtained on Monday from Sotherby's Book Mart a check for £25 in payment for a number of rare books. Pigott had a check cashed at the bank at 4 that afternoon. The last seen of him he was walking on Fleet Street.

The Times has withdrawn its advertisements of Parnellism and Crime and O'Donnell versus Walter. Applicants for pamphlets are told that they are out of print.

A copy of Pigott's confession to G. A. Sala has been recived from Paris. It must be Pigott's own copy, which was rejected by Mr. Parnell and returned to him, and the fugitive witness must have been in Paris when it was posted. In this precious document Pigott says he desires to make full disclosures. He admits he was the fabricator of all the letters signed by Parnell, O'Kelly and Davitt. He denies any connection with the American Brotherhood after the sale of his newspaper—The Irishman. He acknowledges that his assertion, that his report of interviews with Eugene Davis at Lausanne was made from rough notes taken at the time, was false. He made it up entirely from memory. He confesses that his black bag story was false. He says he copied the handwriting on tracing paper from genuine letters.

The Daily Telegraph considers the work of the Commission ended. The result must seriously affect the political situation.

The Standard says the Times case is completely overthrown and the managers of that journal are answerable for a great breach of public duty in trumping up charges against Parnell.

In the Parnell Commission on the 28th, on the opening of the court, Sir Richard Webster read a statement on the part of the Times, announcing complete withdrawal from the enquiry of the evidence relating to Parnell and other letters, and expressing regret of the Times that it ever published them.

The Opposition will not raise a formal discussion in Parliament on the Parnell Commission, but the Nationalists will likely question the Government regarding the assistance given by the authorities to the Times.

Sir Charles Russell expressed a desire to investigate the conduct of Houston, and the conspiracy behind him.

Judge Hannen suggested in reply that Sir Charles place his clients in the witness box, and consider what action to take concerning Houston.

In accordance with this suggestion, Mr. Parnell was called as a witness. His appearance in the box caused a stir in the crowded court room, and every eye was fixed upon him.

Mr. Parnell, in quiet but firm tones, denied that the signature appended to the letter of May 15th was his, nor did he know by whom the body of the letter was written.

In reply to a general question by Sir Charles, Mr. Parnell announced that all the letters attributed to him were forgeries, and declared that those with Egan's name attached were equally spurious.

The Attorney General asked no questions, and Mr. Parnell retired from the box.

The court thereupon adjourned until Friday, to allow the presence of Campbell, Parnell's Secretary.

The issue of the second edition of the Times, usually due at 2 p. m., was delayed over an hour on the 28th, a circumstance almost unprecedented in the history of the paper. It seems it was held back in order that all advertisements of the pamphlet, "Parnellism and Crime," might be taken out. It is reported the *Times'* action was the result of an injunction.

HOW THE AFFAIR IS REGARDED IN LONDON.

The London journals now turn around and rend the *Times*. When the special commission reports the result of the Parnell investigation to the House, the obligation of silence will cease, and a debate will begin which is likely to have the most important results.

Pigott's statements, in so far as they implicate others in rascality, are being contradicted on every side. Pat Casey, who is reported by Pigott in his letters to Shannon to have forged Parnell's signature to some of the letters, denies having any dealings with him. He never heard anything of the black bag, and does not believe the story of taking an oath before a council of five. His brother Joseph saw Pigott several times, but never asked him about the letters.

The *Daily News* says: The *Times* tried to destroy Parnell. Parnell has destroyed the *Times*. Never again shall any man who respects himself read its base accusations without a smile of languid disgust. The *Times* is no representative of the English press. We do not hesitate to say that no other English paper would have been capable of engaging in the abominable traffic which has led the *Times* to such abysmal depths of infamy. Mr. Smith has withdrawn the pamphlet on Parnellism and Crime from his bookstalls.

In the House of Commons on the 27th, Rt. Hon. Henry Matthews, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, stated that the authorities were taking steps to secure the extradition of Pigott from Paris. Mr. Matthews also said he had no information which at present would justify him in preventing Houston from leaving the country. The Opposition will not raise any formal discussion in Parliament on the Parnell Commission, but the Nationalists will closely question the Government regarding the assistance given by the authorities to the *Times*.

Sexton gave notice in the House of Commons on the 28th that he would make a motion to compel Major Saunderson (Conservative), to disclose the officers pledging to associate themselves with Saunderson to violate their oaths of obedience to the crown in the event of a Home Rule Parliament being granted to Ireland.

Hon. W. H. Smith declared that nobody on behalf of the Government had intimated that the *Times* would be recouped by a Parliamentary grant for expenses in connection with the Parnell Commission.

Healy called attention that in November Attorney General Webster had received a statement from Pigott to the effect that he could not bear cross-examination before the commission. He gave notice of motion that in the opinion of the House the Attorney General had forfeited confidence.

Shaw Lefevre, resuming the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, charged the Irish Executive with increasing the rigors of repression in Ireland during the recess. After the Parliament had prorogued, the first steps of the Executive was to prosecute Irish members.

Chamberlain held that the Opposition speakers made the debate sterile by avoiding the main issue. The House was asked to censure the Government. Why did not the Opposition give the country reasons for revising the present policy?

In the course of the debate T. W. Russell apparently accused Dillon of paying for the defence of murderers, but disclaimed personal reference when Dillon declared it a lie. Squabbles also occurred between Thomas O'Hanlon, Nationalist, and Sir Henry Havelock Allen, Liberal Unionist; also between Healy and Balfour.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

From gentlemen high in authority in the prosecution of the Parnell-*Times* case, was heard the true story of how the conspiracy against Parnell was detected. One day last July a young Irish American priest, Rev. Maurice J. Dorney, of Chicago, brought Parnell a package and placed it in his hands the night before he sailed for New York. It contained evidence revealing the forgeries and identifying the forger of the letters printed in the London *Times*. In scrutinizing the forged *fac similes* Egan discovered one signed with his own name, written avowedly at a certain address. Recollection flashed across him that Pigott was the only man to whom he had ever given it. Pigott had written him for his confidential address, to which he might send important information. Egan secured this address, which proved the key to the forgeries. It has been Egan's custom to write on the fly-leaf of a letter received the answer to it, and then copy the matter to be sent to his correspondent. He found Pigott's by comparing them with the handwriting on the forged letters, and he saw he had a forger. He submitted the letters written by Pigott to experts, together with *fac similes* of the forged letters. They immediately detected characteristic peculiarities, which were confirmed under the microscope. Pigott tried to sell the *Irishman* newspaper to Parnell and Egan. He furnished an inventory apparently authenticated by well known accountants, showing the value of the property of the concern. Egan proved the inventory false, and that Pigott had forged the accountant's signature.

MARRIED.

At Morell, on the 5th ult., by the Very Rev. Mgr. Macdonald, James H. Bradley, of Cardigan Road, to Margaret Ellen, daughter of Peter Duffy, of Byrne's Road.

At St. Theresa's church, Cardigan Road, on the 4th ult., by the Rev. M. J. McMillan, Robert Sample, of Elliot Vale, to Mary A., daughter of John Evans, of Cardigan Road.

At St. Mary's church, Souris, on the 5th ult., by the Rev. D. F. Macdonald, Angus McCormack, of Little Pond, to Margaret, daughter of Neil McPhee, of New Harmony.

At Rollo Bay, on the 26th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Walker, Daniel Feehan, of St. Margret's, to Miss McGaugh, daughter of Thomas Gaugh, of Bear River Line Road.

At St. Theresa's church, Cardigan Road, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. M. J. McMillan, Patrick Clerkin, of Byrne's Road, to Mary Allee, daughter of Patrick Donnelly, of Donnelly's Road.

At All Saints church, Cardigan Bridge, on Feb. 26th, by the Rev. S. T. Phelan, David Lewis, to Annie G., daughter of Mr. John McCormack, both of Cardigan Bridge.

DIED.

At Fairfield, on the morning of the 3rd inst., fortified by the rites of the Church, of which he was a devoted and consistent member, James Duncan Campbell, aged 72 years, leaving a wife, family and friends to mourn the loss of a kind husband, parent and neighbor. May his soul rest in peace.

At Cornwall, on the 23rd ult., of Bright's disease, Joseph R. Leonard, in the 30th year of his age, leaving a wife and one child to mourn his loss. May his soul rest in peace. (Other papers please copy.)

At Marsh Road, on the 22nd of December last, Ellen Josephine, beloved wife of Donald Thompson, in the fortieth year of her age, leaving a husband and four small children to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate mother.

At Milltown, Lot 40, on Sunday, the 10th of Feb., of inflammation, Mary C., beloved daughter of Edward Mullin, aged eleven years and five months, leaving a sorrowing father and mother, and also many friends and acquaintances, to mourn the loss of their only daughter.

At Donagh, on the 22nd of February, Mrs. John Trainor, aged 28 years. She leaves a husband and six children to mourn their loss. May her soul rest in peace.

At Blooming Point, on the 18th ult., Æneas Francis, infant son of James and Marcelena Macdonald, aged eleven days.

"Suffer little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not; for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

In the City Hospital, Charlottetown, on Feb. 4th, of heart failure, after having undergone a painful operation, John Brennan, of Darnley, Lot 18, in the 67th year of his age. The deceased was highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him. He leaves four sons and five daughters, besides a large circle of friends and acquaintances, to mourn their irreparable loss. May his soul rest in peace.

At the residence of Mr. David Walsh, Cornwall, on Sunday evening, March 3rd, after a lingering illness, Elizabeth Smith, aged 24 years. May her soul rest in peace.

At her residence, Hope River, on Tuesday, Jan. 29th, after a short illness, which she bore with patience and resignation to the Divine will, Mary Ann Kelly, in the 27th year of her age. May her soul rest in peace. (U. S. papers please copy.)

At North Rustico, on Feb. 27th, of inflammation of the lungs, Cornelius Fleming, in the 40th year of his age, leaving a wife, four sons and four daughters to mourn the loss of a loving husband and affectionate father. The deceased had the respect of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. May his soul rest in peace.

See Goff Bros Big Discount Advertisement.

Come and make your purchases, while the wonderful Sale of Boots, Shoes and Slippers continues at Goff Bros.

Now is the time to buy your Boots. Don't miss the golden opportunity. Goff Bros are giving Big Discounts. They must make room for a very large Spring Stock.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CONCERT AT MOUNT STEWART.

On last Thursday evening, the Students of St. Dunstan's College, assisted by Professor Tanton and Mr. Charles Bell, gave a concert in Mount Stewart Hall. The programme consisted of a very large variety of vocal music, a recitation by Prof. Tanton, and the laughable farce entitled "A Sea of Troubles."

The several parts were well maintained. We cannot help noticing especially the fine effect of the rendition by Prof. Tanton, in costume, of "The Irish Exile;" the applause and encore elicited by Mr. Bell's "Ballahooley," and the genuine appreci