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SEVENTEENTH YEAR — TEN PAGES—SATURDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 5 1896—TEN PAGES — ONE CENT

DRINKS FOR MEMBERS

This Burning Question Was Discussed With Closed Doors.

A SHORT DISTANCE TO THE SENATE

If the Good Commoners Do Decide to Give Up Cooling Drinks.

Mr. Craig Has a Motion in View Which Seems to Mean Business—French Liberals Meet in Caucus With Mr. Laurier in Attendance—A Bill Introduced in the Nordheimer Divorce Case—The House Adjourns over Monday.

Ottawa, Sept. 4.—(Special.)—The House to-day entered upon the discussion of the Governor-General's warrants under a tacit arrangement for its continuance over the sitting. The attendance of members was slight accordingly, for only the clang of the division bell will revive the interest in the issue now before the House and a vote will not be reached until Tuesday.

The Whisky in the Cellar.

Matters of internal economy are usually discussed with closed doors, and it was only through a misunderstanding that the Speaker's announcement about the closing of the bar was made in open session yesterday. To-day the customary precaution was observed of keeping the doors closed after prayers in order that this topic might be discussed in private. The subsequent proceedings were of course confidential, but it has leaked out that the abolition of the bar was again referred to. It is said Mr. Foster drew the attention of the Speaker to the fact that this order had not resulted in preventing the sale of liquor in the restaurant of the House, and wanted to know if the order was to be actually enforced. The explanation of the Government was to the effect that the "abolition of the bar" would not interfere with the privilege of members to obtain liquor with their meals, or to indulge in a glass when reporting into the presence of Parliament. For all practical purposes, the Government appears to be willing to accept the suggestion that the prohibition clause in the Liquor Act, which has been so frequently evaded, should be made to apply to the House of Commons. Of course this will have no effect upon the Senate, where the "corner stone" is a permanent attraction and accessible by several convenient routes from the Commons quarters.

The Senators, Too.

The Senators also discussed the "bar" question to-day. Senator Vidal gave notice that when the Senate meets again he will propose a resolution to the effect that the bar attached to the Senate be closed.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell remarked they understood there was no bar in the usual acceptation of the word attached to the Senate. A similar resolution to that given notice of had been passed by the Commons some years ago, but it had not prevented members frmo getting what they wanted. If it was desirable to accomplish the object sought by the rsolution the only way to do it would be to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors within the precincts of the Houses of Parliament altogether.

French Liberals in Caucus.

There was a caucus to-day of French Liberals. Mr. Laurier was there and so was Mr. Tarte. It is said the gathering was convened partly for the purpose of discussing the administration of the Public Works Department. Complaints of indiscriminate dismissals were brought forward, and what less to the discredit of the new Minister, it was hinted that he has not sufficiently as yet availed himself of opportunities to assist political friends in his capacity as Minister of Public Works. Among other topics discussed was a plan of campaign against the present Conservative Government of Quebec.

The Nordheimer Divorce Case.

The Senate Divorce Committee reported to that House yesterday that preliminary notices had been duly served on the application of Albert Nordheimer of Toronto for a divorce from his wife, Edith May Vankoughnet. A divorce bill on this case was then introduced by Senator Clemow and referred to the committee.

In the Senate.

The time for receiving priate bills in the Senate was extended from the 9th to the 16th instant.

Sir Oliver Mowat introduced a bill intituled an act to authorize the appointment of judges of the Supreme Court ad hoce in certain cases. The act, he said, was urgently required in order that the legal business before the court should be disposed of. One of the judges, Mr. Justice Gwynne, was now away on sick leave and Mr. Justice Taschereau had applied for leave on account of illness. It was essential that if the business was to be transacted that judges should be appointed ad-hoc in certain cases. The bill was read a first time and stands for a second reading. The Senate adjourned until the 14th.

The Commons Debate.

The speakers in the debate to-day were Messrs. Russell (Halifax), McCarthy, Clancy, Britton, Davis, Sproule, La Riviere and Bell. Mr. McCarthy will vote with the Government. There will be no sitting of the House Monday. Mr. Haggart will resume the debate on Tuesday and there will be a division on Tuesday evening.

That Correspondence.

Mr. Laurier laid on table of the House yesterday a return of appointments made by the MacKenzie Government from the time of their defeat on September 12th, 1878, and their resignations on the 8th October following. The total number of such appointments was 81.

The Premier also presented the House with the list of precedents which Sir Charles Tupper handed to His Excellency shortly after June 23rd, as showing the course pursued in Great Britain on the defeat of a government.

An Excellent Fruit Year.

Mr. Craig, horticulturist of the Experimental Farm, has just returned from an extended tour through the fruit regions of the Niagara peninsula. He says that this will be certainly the best fruit year in Canada for many years. He believes that three million barrels of apples will be exported. Grapes will be more than an average crop as well as peaches. The spraying experiments, wherever tried, had been most beneficial. Some fruit growers who sprayed their trees last year and did not do so this are now sorry for it.

Americans Tit for Tat.

Mr. Thompson, secretary of the American Angling Association, Alexandria Bay, has made application to the department for an extension of the limits within which American sportsmen may fish without license fee. At present the area extends from Prescott to Snake Island light, west of Kingston. Now the Americans want the limits to be extended some miles further west and to include Horse Island and Reid's Bay. Before the Government accedes to the request, the New Yorkers should be required to carry out their share of the compact reached last year, namely, that there would be a suspension of the operation of the alien labor law as against Canadians employed in United States waters from Ogdensburg west to the boundary limit. So far no action has been taken by the New Yorkers to carry out their share of the bargain.

Better Transportation Facilities Wanted.

Agricultural members of Parliament had a meeting yesterday at which they decided to bring before the Government the importance of securing better transportation facilities on ocean and land, as well as cheaper freight rates for farming produce.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

Foreign Delegates Issue a Joint Declaration to the Effect That the Gathering Was a Success.

Dublin, Sept. 4.—The foreign delegates to the Irish Race Convention, which concluded its three days' session yesterday, have issued a joint declaration, in which they say: "We deem it our duty to record our grateful appreciation of the courtesy and kindness with which we have been treated here. We came here without any bias toward any section and with a determination to form an independent opinion based upon our own observations. The delegates who were responsible for the arrangements for holding the convention scrupulously abstained from any attempts to influence our judgment. We have kept separate our own organization, and asked nobody connected with the home movement to attend our conference. We are satisfied that the convention in its composition and its character voiced the Irish national spirit. We watched the proceedings of the convention throughout, and heard therein the fullest and freest possible discussion, and we were especially impressed with the strong unanimity that was displayed for genuine party unity, necessarily involving discipline and respect for the rule of the majority. We record our own entire belief in unity, based upon the only foundation possible—submission to the majority—and we earnestly call upon the people to stand together for the cause of unity and discipline in the Irish party in Parliament. As citizens of countries enjoying free government, we affirm that no other effective line is known than submission to the rule of the majority in political organizations.

"Upon returning to our home we shall convey to our people a sense of the magnitude, authority and order of the convention, and we pledge ourselves to give our unfailing support to the Irish Parliamentary party until self-government has been won for Ireland."

Choice Assortment of Wines and Spirits.
Parties visiting the Exhibition should not fail to call at the undermentioned wine and spirit vaults. They contain the choicest collection of old port and sherry, fine old Medeira clarets from the ordinary to the aristocratic wine of the chateau, Burgundys, the monarch of French red wines; Sauternes: this wine is the product of Graves on the bank of the Gironde, above Bordeaux. Also selection of all popular brands of champagnes, Canadian, Scotch and Irish whisky; also the celebrated California Tokay, from Santa Clara Valley. Mara's, 79 and 81 Yonge-street. Phone 1708.

Keeps the system right in hot weather—Adams' Tutti Frutti. See that the trade-mark name, Tutti Frutti, is on each five cent package. Refuse imitations.

Special Coal Sale.
Those who are particular about getting good coal will have an opportunity this season. John Kent & Co., office 78 Yonge-street, is comparatively a new firm, this being their third season. Pleased with the results so far, they are making a special effort to get into the confidence of the general public, and have therefore secured a large quantity of first-class coal to sell with close attention to each order. 246

A Treat in Hot Weather—Adams' Tutti Frutti. Don't allow any imitations to be palmed off on you.

Have You Seen It?
Not the Industrial, but our exhibition of up-to-date neckwear? Nothing surer than the fact that we are leaders of fashion in men's furnishings. For to-day's specials see display advertisement in another column. Open evenings. Sword, 55 King-street east.

TOOTHACHE—Ask your Druggist for Gibbons' Toothache Gum, price 10c. 216

"Don't be deceived." Insist on getting the genuine Tonka Smoking Mixture; 10 cents a package or 1-2 pound tin.

Go to the Falls by Niagara River Line and Niagara Falls Park and River Railway—Canada side.

Great exhibition of men's shirts—Full dress, English style, white; French cambric, Oxford, Ceylon and silk, all sizes, from 50c to $6.50 each. Treble's, 53 King-street west.

Easy to order—"Salada Ceylon Tea.

Labor Day Excursion.
The steamer Lakeside will hold an excursion on Labor Day, Monday next, to St. Catharines and return, leaving the Yonge-street Wharf at 11.30 a.m. Fare for round trip will be 50c. 356

Turkish Baths, 127 and 129 Yonge. Evg. 50c

You can save money by buying your stationery from Blight Bros., the cash stationers, 65 Yonge-street.

Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors and experts, Bank Commerce Building, Toronto.

Play Pillow-dex, the most exciting and laughable new game ever invented. In two sizes at 25c and 50c each. The Harold A. Wilson Co., 35 King-st. W.

English collars—Every collar sold by us is made from material specially selected for its wearing qualities, all prices, 10c, 15c and 25c each. Treble's, 53 King-street west.

Cook's Turkish Baths, 204 King W. Open all night, with excellent sleeping accommodation.

Rare Business Opportunity.
The old established manufactory and planing mill on the southwest corner of Queen and George-streets, with machinery and plant, in complete running order, is offered for sale or lease on very easy terms. J. L. Troy, 5 King-street west. 6

Play Pillow-dex, the most exciting and laughable new game ever invented. In two sizes at 25c and 50c each. The Harold A. Wilson Co., 35 King-st. W.

LI HUNG CHANG

Senate Reading Room

A year ago there appeared in the series entitled "Public Men of To-day" a biography of Li Hung Chang. In his preface Prof. Douglas says: "The biographer of a Chinese statesman is at a distinct disadvantage, compared with the writer of the life of a European notability. For him no kind friends produce pockets of letters, in which the subject of the biography has expressed his thoughts and opinions for the benefit of his friends and relations. No diaries are forthcoming, in which is recorded the passage of events, with criticisms upon them; nor does any literary acquaintance lighten the labors of the biographer by publishing personal reminiscences. So far as the outside world is concerned a Chinese statesman appears only in the light of a public character. He is never seen but en grande tenue, and he is to be met with only at formal interviews and public functions. The line of demarcation between the mandarin and the man is clearly defined, and he is only to be followed into the domestic retreats of his household by the help of the tongue of gossip." He does not mention what is probably true, that the impossibility of dragging to light the private lives of these statesmen is a distinct advantage to them. Social intercourse, in the European sense, is at all times impossible in China; and the ill will which the mandarins feel toward foreigners forms an impassable barrier in the way of even such friendly interchange of courtesies as the unimed conditions of society allow. The author has gathered his materials from every available source—From The Pekink Gazette, from Blue Books and from friends. The name of his distinguished subject, by the way, is pronounced as if it were written "Lee Hoongchang," the "ng" being pronounced as in the word "father."

Li Hung Chang was born in the Province of Anhui in the year 1822. He took his bachelor degree when young. He early acquired the habit of writing the complex characters of his country with beauty and exactness—a rare accomplishment and in 1849 he was admitted to the Hahlin College, a sort of Chinese royal society. It was at the time of the T'aip'ing rebellion that he first distinguished himself. The presence of the rebels in his native place called out his patriotic ardor, and he raised a regiment of militia and drilled them against the foe. He wisely avoided an engagement, but hung on the outskirts of the raiding army, harrassing the regulars and cutting of stragglers. His soldiers conducted in these fights, in which he succeeded in avoiding defeat, earned him promotion. Though a civilian by training, he has many qualities of the soldier. In physique he stands head and shoulders above the average height of his countrymen, measuring more than six feet. His eyes are described as bright, piercing and sparkling; his manner is calm and collected, and his features indicate ability and tenacity of purpose. The result of his promotion fully justified the general's selection. Li discharged his duties with delicacy and vigor, and rose rapidly from rank to rank.

Among his opponents none was more able than Chung Wang. The war against the rebels dragged on for many years, for Wang displayed at all times dauntless courage in battle and marked fertility in resource. The most significant feature of his war as conducted by Li was the ever victorious army. Throughout his whole career Li has been consistent in one thing—he has employed in every possible way the services, the weapons, the brains and the devices of Europeans, without for a moment regarding them as anything but barbarians or allowing them with authority; and the minute the danger was over he has dismissed them with marked ingratitude. When danger threatens he begs the services of foreigners with amazing entreaties; when the danger is passed he takes the ground that it was a matter of indifference whether these foreigners fought for him or no. In 1860 he caused the appointment of an American named Ward to lead the force in defence of the Imperial cause. At the seaport of Shanghai Ward collected a hundred discharged sailors, and with the aid of Europeans, an excellent work against the rebels. It was at this time that Li became convinced of the value to himself of the courage, the ingenuity and the techinal skill of foreigners; but, unlike any other foreigner who has served Li, Ward collected from loot and from other sources, a large amount of money. After the death of Ward the command fell upon a man named Burgevine, who did not acquit himself with credit; and subsequently Gordon took command. He was in constant difficulties with Li. He labored and fought for the Chinese statesman with a loyalty and forgetfulness of self which did him honor, and Li in return treated him with contempt and disregarded his just demands as soon as the danger seemed over. Li could not understand why Gordon preferred to have his men receive presents in money, instead of loot, after an important victory, nor why Gordon objected to the pleasant little custom of murdering in cold blood prisoners who had surrendered under promise of safety.

Burgevine was now fighting for the rebels, and Gordon was doubly needed. After one frightful instance of inhuman treachery, Gordon felt that his honor as a British officer had been outraged, and refused to serve any longer. Li was thoroughly alarmed, and was anxious to make peace, and, "like all Chinamen under similar circumstances, he, after having repeatedly treated the general with studied discourtesy, was now profuse in his civilities." On one occasion he tried to make peace with Gordon by a large present in money; but Gordon seized a wand and drove the messengers out of the house. This finally aroused the unprincipled Chinaman to the fact that Gordon was disinterested; and it is noteworthy that, though Gordon was poorer after being in Li's service for several years than he was at the beginning of the war, he is the only foreigner who was ever decorated with the yellow jacket. Another curious phase of Li's character was constantly cropping out: While almost craven in his eagerness to have Gordon fight for him, he was always determined to make it appear that his own force won the victory.

Just after a victory which practically decided the war, and which was won by Gordon's men, Gordon resigned, and Li forthwith swept all the foreigners out of his service, though he maintained at Nanking the arsenal which had been established by Dr. Macartney at Soochow. Piping times of peace now succeeded in Li's province of Kiangsu, and Li devoted himself to administering the affairs so that prosperity should return. His powerful will and determination enabled him to rule a people accustomed to parental authority; and he has been uniformally successful in regulating affairs in the interests of his countrymen without directly violating foreign treaties. His ability as a soldier was put to a severe test during the Taiping rebellion. Without the aid of Europeans, on whom he had been accustomed to rely, he had to fight light cavalry with infantry, and at one time he was degraded in rank for apathy in the presence of the enemy. By luck he gained a victory just after having induced the court not to set him aside