## The Weekly Sun.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., SEPT. 8, 1886.

THE COMMERCE OF ST. JOHN.

It is not quite correct to say that the shipping business of St. John is less now than it was during those years in which the harbor commission was favored by some who now oppose the scheme. From 1875 to 1878 the entrances and clearances were as fol-

Cleared 407,261 Total for four years. .. 1,571,943 1,720 496 The figures represent the tonnage of vessels

entered and cleared, in ballast and with eargoss. Following is the tonnage for the four years from 1882 to 1885, inclusive:-Entered. Cleared 532,463 513 859

481,471 401,545

1,843,542 1,991,758 It will be seen that the quantity of shipping using the port was something less during the period of the first agitation for a harbor commission than it has been of late years. It is well to be accurate in such matters,

THE "GLOBE" AS A FIRE NOIRE.

The St. John Globe has discovered that the annual charges consequent on the Canadian debt are equivalent to a capital sum of \$290,000,000 at four cent. To reach this result our contemporary perform a wonderful principal of Canadian loans. This sum the Globe regards as interest, fieds how much debt would draw that amount of interest at four per cent. and coolly adds this capitalized sum to our obligations. In this way \$37,000,000 is added to the debt at a grand stroke-a sum exceeding the C. P. R. cash subsidy or enough to construct another railway system like the Interccionial. A further sum of \$4,000,000 is added by regarding as on with stones actually dug out of the land on the farm, all of which had been reclaimed and exchange, and capitaliz ng these. Further expansion to the debt is made by omitting the interest on sundry assets, by adding \$600,000 for interest on notes which do not pay interest, and by guessing that \$25,000,000 has been added to the debt since last accounts. The fun of it is that the Globe publishes its statement for the purpose of helping the two Monoton dailles to an understanding of the subject.

## IMPERIAL MATTERS.

lively session. While no actual battle has would have purchased the fee simple of the taken place, there has been some of the most lands of the unfortunate tenants under notice ing known for years. Parnell's amendment to the address failed to break the coalition of tory and unionists, but it divided the liberals. Gladstone did not vote. Harcourt also abstained. Morley voted with the administration and the majority for the government was large. On a subsequent vote, when Churchill opposed an adjournment of the debate on the address, the majority was also decisive.

No new developments have grown out of the discussion, except that it has been ascertained that Gladstone and his colleagues have abandoned the land purchase scheme and will oppose the present government if they undertake a measure of the character of the Gladstone land bill. This disclosure was made by Harcourt and has been substantiated by Gladstone in his pamphlet, The reason for the sudden change of position is assumed to be a desire to get even with the landlords, whose support the land bill was intended to gain. The landowners did not rise to the balt and the liberal chief proposes to withdraw it. This will perhaps embarass Chamberlain, whose opposition to the land purchase measure is much stronger than his opposition to the home rule bill.

In Ireland things are not going well.

Evictions are taking place in one or two districts, the leaguers resisting by collecting house, fortifying it, and mounting guard, with hot water as the principa weapon of defence. The echoes of the late outrageous riots are yet heard in Belfast. Churchill's foolish Ulater speeches have borne fruit almost as bitter as that produced by the demagogical appeals of the extreme

wing of the Irish. THE Transcript wants THE SUN to explain how it is that if the Canadian debt has been reduced by the \$20,000,000 repaid by the C. P. R. people, the amount voted for interest on the debt was not reduced. THE SUN has great pleasure in explaining that the repayment was made after the estimates were passed. The Transcript is further informed that as the claim on the C. P. R. was a good paying asset, its regayment does not lessen the net interest charge against the Dominion. Our statement was that "the debt is today smaller than the Globe declared it to be a year ago," the Globe having always maintained that no part of the C. P. R. loan would ever be repaid.

THE prohibitionists are taking a more active part in United States politics than ever before. In Pennsylvania, especially, the party mean a good deal of business. They do not expect to elect Wolfe as governor of the state but it is believed that he will obtain 100,000 votes. If they can do this they will hold the balance of power in the state, and will be able to secure a reference of the question to the popular vote.

A NUMBER of the Methodist preachers from the lower provinces passing through Ottawa on their way to the general conference fell into the hands of the Sun's Ottawa correspondent, who took them to Sir John A. Macdonald's house and made them acdoubt visit Mr. Mowat at Toronto and thus quainted with the premier. They will no keep the balance true,

OUR Halifax correspondent furnishes us an interesting and instructive interview with Sir Charles Tupper. Sir Charles makes a strong plea for the permanent establishment of the Colonial exhibition.

TROUBLED IRELAND.

How the Work of Eviction is Progressing.

Parnell's Amendment to the Queen's Speech Defeated-The Belfast Riots.

(N. Y. Herald, Sunday Cable.) Dublin, Aug. 27.-Notwithstanding the blocking of roads and destroying of bridges, the battering ram has been taken to the vicinity of Saunderson's fort, and will soon be put in use. Saunderson's fort is to be reated as the Romans did the walls of Je-

The two hundred soldiers mentioned in my last despatch and seven hundred of the police are now in and about the place to carry out the evictions. The plan is to surround the fort, and when the entry is made to take all inside prisoners and convey them to Ballinasloe for prosecution. The greatest

excitement prevails around Woodford. The moment a suspicious stranger arrives a man on horseback blows a horn and gallope off to a certain station and informs another, who at once goes on to another station, and in a short space of time the inelligence is conveyed through the country, and all at once proceed to the scene of

RUINED HOMES. In the houses of those who were evicted are stationed the emergency men and ten of the police. They have not a bed to lie on, nothing but straw, and they find it extre

mely difficult to get provisions.

What has intensified the bitter feeling against the police is the eviction of Conroy, an old, bed-ridden man, eighty years of age. When he was being removed in a sheet Father Coen said: "Mr. Sheriff and representatives of the Crown, I protest in the name of God and my country against this work being carried out while there is a man calculations. For instance \$1,482,000 was ties here present are bound to save the life of eighty years dying inside. The authorilast year paid into the sinking fund, that is of the dying man and that of his old wife, to say it was expended in paying off the and I call on them to do so." The priests of the diocese are doing all they can to allay the excitement, but the popular feeling is in a most inflamed condition

CRUEL CASES, One cabin already entered belonged to a widow named Carthy, who purchased the place under the encumbered estates act many years ago when her husband died, and she had managed, though feeling the pinch of hunger, to rear her family there. The house, such as it is, had been built by her

from a state of nature.

The one next entered belonged to a man named Spain, who is at present in Galway jail, he being one of the prisoners arrested for being in Broderick's house at the time the constabulary carried the place by storm. This man had served an originating notice to have fair rent fixed in the land courts. But unfortunately for himself, a crippled sister tenant had been allowed to shelter herself in a hovel at the end of the cottage, which amounted to sub-letting, and the case

could not be dealt with by the sub-commissioners. These examples of the state of things are a fair sample of the rest. The The imperial parliament is putting in a expense of maintaining the constabulary and other appendages of the evicting army of eviction many times over

PARNELL'S AMENDMENT. In the house of commons today Lord

£10,000 yearly. This announcement was greetod with cheers, Mr. Sextor, who was loudly cheered when he arose to speak, said that the government enjoyed great advantages in regard to Mr. amendment, because, beside the power and emoluments of office, they were by the energy of their casual allies relieved of the necessity of framing a policy in the cabinet and defending it in debate. (Cheers.) He regretted to notice that Mr. Chamber. lain was absent, and said that his absence afforded a questionable example of British pluck. Mr. Chamberlain showed what confidence he had in his case by running away, (Laughter.) The more Mr. Casmberlain spoke the better was Mr. Sexton pleased, because he regarded Mr. Chamberlain as a political misdoer, only requiring to be given sufficient material to execute the ends of public justice upon himself. (Laughter.) Mr. Chamberlain had condemned Mr. Parnell's amendment as inconclusive in a speech from which half a dozen conflicting conclu-

sions could be drawn. CLEAR AND SEFINITE. The amendment was definite and clear. If the second clause was adopted, declaring that the Britith taxpayer ought not to be plundered for the benefit of landlords, then the government must modify its announced olicy or resign. If the first clause was dopted, declaring the Irish tenants' cause beyond their control, as they were unable to pay their rents, Lord Randolph Churchill withdraw his utterances nust forthwith tending to incite the landlords to the adoption of violent measures, and adoptremedial neasures instead of a policy of force. Cheers.) Although the Queen's speech contained no allusion to land purchases Mr. Sexton challenged Lord Randolph Churchill to deny that land purchase formed a part of the government scheme. (Cheers.) Mr. Chamberlain, he continued, was master of the useful art of surpressing any part of his case which did not suit his purpose. Such a practice was not calculated to give a poli-

tician a permanent advantage in the eyes of English gentlemen. (Cheers.) GLADSTONE'S LIBERAL OFFER.

The British government being partly an swerable for the wreng doing of Irish land-lords, Mr. Gladstone had made the landlords the most liberal offer they would ever receive. When that offer was spurred and used to bring discredit upon the offerer there was no obligation in honor to renew it. If there were any more talk about honor Mr. Gladatone could doubtless say, as Lady Teazle said to Charles Surface, "Had we not better have honor out of the question? Laughter.) Certainly Mr. Gladstone could even make Mr. Chamberlain the judge or custodian of his honor. Mr. Sexton believed that the liberals of the future would not be a party to the plundering tenants of Ireland. Cheers.) Mr. Gladstone's land purchase scheme was secured by every penny of the public revenue of Ireland. This was a security of £7,000,000 yearly to cover charge of £2,000,000 yearly. True, union would have resulted from the adoption of that policy, and no unnatural combination of intriguing politicians could long delay that union. (Cheers.) The appointment that union. (Cheers.) The appointing of General Buller would not promote such union, but would give Ireland the character of a foreign country. Mr. Chamberlain, despite the urgent condition of Ireland, was the time of Nero he would have played second fiddle while Rome was burning.

(Great laughter.) HOW IRISHMEN MUST ACT. Continuing, he said that the proposed

lain was to oppose any amendment which

could act as a vote of censure against the government, while Lord Raudolph Churchill's Lish policy was to draw bills on the future which he had intended to honor. (Cheers.) In conclusion, Mr. Sexton said that the Parnellites would counsel Irishmen to stand by each other and not be intimidated by any fear of combinations. They would remind Irishmen that Mr. Gladstone's great effort to promote peace between the two countries was supported by a million and a quarter of Britons, and that the majority against it consisted of votes only, not of men. They would do everything possible in fairness and justice to promote peace, but they could not make themselves traitors to Ireland by asking the people during the coming winter to pauperize themselves in order to furnish arguments to their own ruln. (Cheers)

Mr. Sexton spoke for nearly two hours. Mc. Chamberlain entered the house shortly after Mr. Sexton commenced, and remained until he had finished. Mr. Parnell's amendment was rejected by vote of 304 to 181. Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain and the unionists supported the government. Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt ab. tained from voting, and Mr. Morley voted

the result caused little excitement, Gen, Sir Redvers Buller has arrived here on his way to Kerry. Since his arrival he has been busily engaged in conference with the military and Dublin Castle officials.

with the minority. The announcement of

THE BELFAST ORANGEMEN MEET. A meeting of Orangemen was held last night at Belfast, and it was decided to again offer to the mayor their assistance in restoring order. The meeting condemned the misconduct of the police, but repudiated and deprecated the action of those who had defied the military and police. Toey also protested against the charges that the Orangemen were responsible for the riots, and de-clared them to be utterly untrue.

A number of soldiers belonging to the Bel-

fast Dragoon Guards have been placed under arrest for rioting. One of the soldiers had a brother shot during the July riots. Constable Malone has been fined forty shillings for assisting some nationalists to rescue a prisoner from a brother constable during the recent riots.

A BUREAU OF SLANDERS. Orange Grand Master Kane will sail on the steamer Circassian tomorrow for Mon-treal. In an interview in Londonderry today he said:- "The chief objects of my tour are to refute the slanders circulated by that bureau of slanders, the National League, and to show Canadians and Americans that the chief aims of the Parnellites are to indulge in personal luxury otherwise beyond their reach and to gratify their irrational hatred of Protestants, the Crown and the Empire. The League is an immeral, atheistic conspiracy." Mr. Kane repeated his views hitherto expressed in regard to the Belfast riots, but grudgingly admitted that Protestants had in some instances exceeded

he bounds of discretion. At Donoughmore, county Cork, today a party of military and police sent to evict a number of tenants were savagely attacked with stones by a mob of natives, and the task had to be abandoned after one tenant had been evicted.

Pleasing Prospects.

THE INFUX OF SETTLERS TO CANADA AND THE OUTLOOK FOR MORE,

Amongst the arrivals on Saturday was L. O. Armstrong the colonization sgent of the C. P. R. Mr. Armstrong speaks very hopefully of ins prospects of populating the Northwest and says that already this season, the number of immigrants has exceeded that of any previous season for years. From the first of the present year to July 1,000 miles of country in Ontario between Mattawa depot on the Canadian Pacific and Port Arthur has been sett'ed and partly cultivated. In the Nipissing district, immense tracts of fine land have been recently opened up, and the agents now report plenty good fand capable of supporting hun dreds 1,700 families have settled between Mattawa and Cartier depots, all in the Nipiseing districts. The extension and comple-tion of the Algoma branch of railway to the Sault Ste. Marie, which was begun this month, will open up a still mere extensive region, where settlers will be near the great lakes and take advantage of the facilities for navigation Vestward from Porth Arthur there is a great deal of good brule land. Northwest from Rai Portage along the Winnipeg river to the lake is a good stretch of black loam. This section as attracted a large number of French Caradians this year, the Roman Catholic missionary at Fort Alexand r having successfully invited them to come. The French Canadian settle-ments southeast of Winnipeg on the Red River have been strongly reinforced by their fellow countrymen from New England and province of Qaebec. On the Manitoba Southwestern railway, near the Turtle Monotains, is a settlement frem Labrador and the north coast of the St. Lawrence, including families from the island of St. Pierre, in the Gulf. Apart from these the majority of from Ontario, and the old country. Thriving settlements of Germans, Scandinavians and Hungarians have this year been formed on the main line of the C. P. R., beginning about 250 miles west of Winnipeg on the Qu'Appelle River, between White Woods and hegins. About 700 families have settled in this district this year, a larger number than during any previous year. These people intend to bec naturalized Canadians and British subjects. l'hey are all pleased and satisfied with the country, and many of them have written home to their friends urging them to come over to them. The Calgary district has pro-bably received the largest number and the better class of emigrants than any other section. The immense quantity of settlers' flects, and the number of cattle imported into this section, has been something unprecedented in the history of Canadian colmization. Five thousand head of cattle were shipped there by one firm alone, Gilroy & U., and a constant influx of cattle is going on from the neighboring States of Montans, Idaho and Dakota. Across the Rockies, beginning at Colden City and the constant influx of cattle were shipped to cattle were shipped to constant influx of cattle is going on from the neighboring States of Montans, Idaho and Dakota. Golden City and proceeding southward to the Mortina and Idaho boundaries is a most extensive valley country, possessing a fine dry climate, good soil and an abundance of wood and material country. and water. Coal has been also found in this district and is just beginning to be worked.

About three bundred families have settled in
this region and there is ample room for thousands more, From Golden City to the second crossing of the Columbia river there no land for settlement, but thence westward Vancouver there is a great quantity of good land ready to be taken up. A number of settlers have already located themselves there, but the returns have not yet been issued. The Columbia and Koctenay rivers have many streams run into them, where placer mining is oing on, the majority of the miners being

"Are many coming from the States?" asked "A good many, and we have enquiries every day from the Western States by peo-ple who want to settle in Manitoba or the North West." To Die for His Crime. CONVICTION OF A BRUTAL MURDERER BY A NEW-

ST. John's, Nfil., Aug. 24.—The trial of Carlos Zuzuarrugier, for the murder of Stanislaus Coste, by treacherously hacking off his head, cencluded last evening, when the assassin commission would be productive of no benefit, and would only delay dealing, with pressing questions. The policy of Mr. Chamber-laist occurring the proposed to death. A few years before the perpetration of this terrible crime, the assain was seeking about town for suitable nalls to crucify his mother. was sentenced to death. A few years before

IRELAND WILL NOT SUBMIT.

Charles Stewart Parnell, Throws Down the Gauntlet to the Tory Government.

(By Cable to the Kew York Herald.) LONDON, Aug. 24.-Mr. Parnell was loudly cheered in the House of Commons tonight as he rose to resume the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech. He said he believed that if the country had been given three more weeks to consider the Home Rule bill the tories would not now be seen installed on the Treasury bench. The Irish party had every reason to be satisfied with the present position. A majority of the liberal party had declared in favor of Icish autonomy. The tories had only profited from temporary liberal hesitation. After the present government had exhibited themselves for a year or so-a spectacle for Jod and man-in an attempt to govern Ireand, liberal hesitation would vanish.

THE WINNING CAUSE. The Irish had every reason to have patience. Theirs was the winning cause. If the government speeches were intended to. exasperate Ireland, they would fail to have that effort. At the same time there would be considerable difficulty with the rent question. He regretted that the government had not appreciated the gravity of the occasion. Tae Royal Commission would be unable to report until the pinch of winter was over. If the system of dual ownership was to be replaced by a system of single ownership, there would be a risk to the English taxpayer.

AT THE WRONG END OF THE STICK, He had only agreed to the adoption of the and purchase act of 1885, because he then believed that a settlement of the national question would come concurrently, and beause the conservative government had sent to Ireland Lord Carnarvon, who was an avowed home ruler. Now the conditions were entirely changed. Mr. Gladstone's purchase scheme would have safely settled the land question. Every penny of the princlpal and interest could have been collected through the customs and excise duties, and the money would have been as safe as the Bank of England. If the government rights, (Cheers.) He feared the policy thought of resolving the Irish question without settling the land question, it would find that it had got hold of the wrong end of a to diminish, because that policy meant the very thorny stick. (Cheers.) The government must reduce rents either at the expense of the landlords or at the expense of

the British taxpayer. THEY LAUGH BEST WHO LAUGH LAST, He denounced the dishonesty of attempt. ing to stimulate Irish industries by liberal loses of English public money. He said the Irish people bitterly refused to sell their national birthright for the mess of pottage which the government offered. (Parnellite cheers.) The way to develop the resources of Ireland was to allow the Irish to develop them themselves. (Cheers.) They did not want an influx of capital, for there was plenty of that in Ireland. They wanted to be allowed to help themselves. (Conservative cheers and laughter.) The government allowed the Irish to build harbors, drain land and gener-

ally develop the resources of the country, when they did not allow the Irish to reap the profit. (Cheers.) The Irish party re-pudiated the proposed fraud on the British taxpayer. Let the government which obtained office by misrepresentation—he would not say lying-pursue their own establish a wholesale system of bribery and corruption. (Cheers.)

MR, PARNELL'S AMENDMENT. Mr. Parnell then read his amendment to the address, which is substantially as fol-

fear that, owing to the heavy fall in the prices of agricultural products, the greatest difficulty will be experienced ouring the by the Irish tenant farmers in the payment of the present rents. Many will be unable to pay and numerous evictions and the confiscation of the rights vested in tenants by the Land act of 1881 will follow, causing widespread suffering and endangering the maintenance of social order. We depresse any attempt to transfer the loss due to inability to pay rents from the owner of land to the transfer the owner of land to the taxpayers of Great the owner of land to the taxpayers of Great Britain and Ireland by any extension of state-sesisted purchase on the basis of the rents fixed when the prices were higher than they are

EXPECTS CORRCION. The judicial rents, continued Mr. Parnell, were too high. He accused the government of encouraging landlords to evict by the wholesale, knowing that agrarian orime always followed evictions. Why did tenants, submitting to moonlight raids, refuse to give evidence? Because—taking Kerry as example—the tenants know that but for moonlight raids Lord Kenmare would not leave a roof over the heads of his tenants. The Irish would be patient, but the incitements held out by landlords who tried to exact impossible rents would bear fruit and might produce exasperation. The landlords would clamor for coercion and force the government to adopt coercive measures. Yes: he believed that coercion would come, and very severe coercion, too-coercion that would not stop at criminals, but attack

political opponents. FIXED IN IRISH HEARTS. If he might offer a suggestion, he would irge that judicial tenancies should be fixed at three years, instead of fifteen years, and that there should be a revision of rents in accordance with prevailing prices. In conclusion he said:-"The Irish will nover sub. mit to a government not their own. (Irish The question of an autonomous cheers.) government will always be fixed in the earts of the Irish people." (Prolonged

AN AWFUL RESPONSIBILITY. The Right Hon. David Plunket, first comalssioner of works, denied that the judicial ents were too high. He said they were fixed during a period and on the basis of falling prices. The tendency of the past eighteen months had been in the direction of a decrease in the number of evictions. The policy of the government was to extend the act of 1881, and its success largely deended upon the restoration of social order, He concluded by saying that the responsi-bility taken upon himself by Mr. Parnell tonight was an awful and terrible one, (Conservative cheers.)

MR. GLADSTONE CRITICISES. Mr. Gladstone, upon rising, was loudly

cheered. He began by accusing the government of having taken an unusual course in going so far outside of the speech from he throne. He did not remember an occasion in fifty years when the government thought it politic to use the address as an opportunity for explaining its policy beyond the compass of the speech. He thought the government should have reserved the main lines of their measures until the measures themselves could be presented. But he was unwilling to complain of the action of the overnment. He intimated that he would take no part in the division on Mr. Parnell's ient, because he deprecated any attempt to force a definite, premature expression of opinion on the policy which the government foreshadowed for their fature guidance. Their policy, however, was open to remarks. It bore upon five different points -namely, the issue of royal commissions,

government's policy was not a sober one, but was eminently complex and difficult.

CHURCHILL ON A POINT OF ORDER, At this point Lord Randolph Churchill rose to a point of order, urging that there was only Mr. Parnell's amendment under Mr. Speaker Peel concurred, and remind-

ed Mr. Gladstone that he could review the government's policy generally after the specific amendment had been disposed of. Mr. Glads one appealed for indulgence and asked the house not to insist upon a strict enforcement of the rule,
Lord Randolph Churchill said he was

willing to grant every indulgence, but did not wish the debate to be unduly prolonged.

CONTRASTING TWO POLICIES.

Mr. Gladstone, resuming his speech, described the policy of the government as an absolute inversion of the policy of the late government. Instead of giving Ireland selfgovernment, the present government pro-posed that England should govern Ireland to a greater extent than it did at the present ime. The late government had proposed that the rents and revenues of Ireland should be taken as security for the land purchase loans. He only hoped that the critics who condemned that security would be equally vigilant concerning the security now proposed. The government, he continued, evidently intended to adopt a large scheme of land purchase. Was the tenant, he asked, to be treated upon the basis of the real rentable value of the property, and the landlord upon the basis of the judicial rent? And was the state to make up the difference? Mr. Gladstone maintained that there was no power within parliament ever to carry into effect such a fatal proosition, (Cheers.)

JUST RIGHTS ENCOURAGED. He had been taunted with having become the leader of the Irish nationalists, as if that was a charge against him. But he was delighted at having any share or part whatever in becoming a leader or a follower-he did not care which-in any movement tending to make smooth the path of the people of Ireland and encourage them to hope for a realization of their just now announced would increase the difficulties which the late government have striven adjournment of Ireland's hopes, because it offered Ireland what she did not want, and postponed as long as possible a consummation which would give rest and repose to Ireland. (Cheers.)

UNJUST TO IRELAND. He denied Lord Hartington's assertion that the late government's scheme would throw the burden of the difference between the rentable value of property and the judicial rent upon the state. He argued that a royal commission would create an im-pression that Irishmen would be liable to eviction even if at the same time their rents were unjust. He considered it unjust that Ireland should be bound by the same limitations of local government as were aplicable in Eogland and Scotland. He would be a clever man who could prevent an extension of popular institutions from being used as a lever to obtain still further changes. With reference to his leading the Parnell-

ites, Mr. Gladstone said : "It is not in the power of myself nor of my friends to answer for the state of Ireland so long as a system ed whereby the law is administer. ed in England with an English spirit, in Scotland with a Scotch spirit, but in Ireland with an un-Irish spirit,"

LUNDON CHAT.

What the Society and Sporting Weeklies Find to Discuss.

(By Cable to the N. Y. Herald.) London, Aug. 30 .- Vanity Fair, that reekly show of political, social and literary wares, comes to the fore among the current society and sporting weeklies with these suggestions from "Ruffler":

plays the part of host to Mr. Gladstone in his visit to Bavaria, is an intimate friend and disciple of Dr. Dollinger, and was, during the Vatican Council, his active agent in | the trouble when a child cries. The Queen's opposing, in union with Mgr. Dupanloup, the Bishop of Orleans, the definition of the doc-Bishop of Orleans, the definition of the doctrine of Papal infallibility. Unlike the Bishop of Orleans, Dr. Dollinger refused to accept the Vatican decree and still is in rebellion against Rome. Lord Acton was only restrained, I believe, from following the ex ample of his ancient master by the kindly officence and moderate counsels of Cardinal The late Premier's pamphlet on aticanism is undoubtedly the main point of union between Mr. Gladstone and Dr. Dollinger, but I should not at any day be surprised to learn that Mr. Gladstone had some a Roman Catholic. This would be great feather in Lord Acton's cap. A QUESTION OF HATS.

"Ruffler" next grows pathetic, saying : Ridiculous people are writing to the pa-pers begging the Prince of Wales to discard his tall hat in London and to wear a pot hat instead. I have protested before against the relaxation of good manners in the mat-ter of wearing tailless coats in London, but I shudder to think of what the Park would lock like if the men were to turn out in stalkers and billycocks. We are being a little bit overdone in the way of colonies, but I hope that the thoroughly colonial custom of wearing pot hats with black coats will never be the fashion here, The Whitehall Review reverses its field

glass on the United States when observ-

ing :-ANARCHISTS IN AMERICA.

It is not a little amusing to note the iouble-faced action indulged in by the American press over the question of anarchy. So long as this is under the disguise of Feniasm, socialism and dynamiting conducted to the detriment of English life and property the Americans and their press have no sympathy to express for those troubles, out when the same form of rebellion takes place in America the instigators and perperators of civil rebellion are hunted captured, tried and condemned. But, then, what happens in Chicago is one thing and what happens in London is another. The St. Stephen's Review gives this more kindly paragraph to America:-

AMERICAN BEAUTIES. The Prince of Wales is delighting English celety at Homburg, but the fair Americans are almost monopolizing his attentions. Mrs. Cunard is the reigning beauty there, and I hear that she and the heir apparent are to be seen driving about daily. There is a charm about the American women which it is difficult to express. Is it that they are more reliant and vivacious than the average

English woman? SUMMER SYMBOLISM.

The Court and Society Review, referring to the royalties at the Edinburgh show, asks:-Am I too fanciful in supposing that the costumes of some were intended as symbolical of August sports? The Princess Henry of Battenberg, in a brown dress, with a light questions of public works, land purchase, an inquiry into land rents and the subject of local government. He believed that the discussion of salmon color of connaught, in a ry into land rents and the subject of grouse. The Duchess of Connaught, in a government. He believed that the dress of salmon color with pink trimmings, that Lucy sleeps in a hay-mow.

meant the Sprey fishings, with heather fore-ground. A checked ulster thrown over the shoulders was no doubt an ingenious method of conveying the idea of the condition of Belfast,

The Court Journal is authority for a state. ment reminding one of an incident in Sue's

The twenty-two rooms in No. 13 Lincoln's Ion Fields, which have been for many years sealed up ln accordance with the will John Soane, will soon be opened. Their contents have naturally been much specu. lated upon and it is believed by some that valuable art treasures will be found, while others believe that the opening of the sealed rooms will reveal a family secret, perhaps no lenger closely affecting the descendants living, but interesting to them to know. The 22d of November is a day of ill omen to the Soane family, as many deaths in their ranks have taken place on it since the death of Sir John Soane. The fixing of the 221 of November, 1886, by him for an important act is therefore the more extraordinary.

FOREIGN BACKERS IN ENGLAND, The Bat says:-

It is reported on trustworthy authority that an attempt will be made this autumn to rescind the very objectionable rule which practically prohibits Irlah and continental trained horses from taking part in English handicaps. We are glad to announce that the Prince of Wales is most eager to see a rule abolished that has done a great deal to sever the close friendship that has ever ex. isted between English sportsmen on the one hand and French and Irish on the other, In addition to the proposed abolition of this rule the Dake of Portland will be elected steward of the Jockey Club, Lord London. derry having resigned on receiving his ap-pointment to the lord lieutenancy. The new steward entertains strict notions concerning turf management, and we may expect reforms which will go far toward cleansing the foul aroma that exudes from a certain quarter.

A SLAP AT THE YANKEIS. Life furnishes an excellent large picture

f Ada Rehan, but is uncomplimentary to her country in this paragraph:-

The drollest scenes, I hear, are daily enacted at the American Legation, where, in consequence of the vast throng of Yankees who have come over this summer and who dare not go to Italy for fear of the cholera, there is constant trouble as a result of the inability of Mr. Phelps to seat the entire crowd of some thousands at his table, Every Yankee in England wants to go into society, and because Mr. Phelps cannot accommodate all their wrath is immense,

A VERACIOUS ASTROLOGER. Life saw Valentine Baker Pasha in London

last week :-Looking very, very old. What a change

from the once dashing colonel of the Tenth Hussars! I met him in Oxford street, and at first scarcely knew him. It thinks it not a little curious that in 'Zadkiel's Almanack" trouble in Turkey and a revolution in part of the Sultan's dominious are foretold for August, Captain Morrison, the original Zadkiel, is dead, but his successor in the prophetic business has made a hit this time. Apropos of this revolution, Clement Scott, the editor of the

Dramatic Review, remarks :-The other day I bought a little book at one of Smith's stalls, called 'Giadys' Peril, by John Coleman, the central incident in which is the kidnapping of the hero by a band of Bulgarian brigands from the palace of the British Consulate at Sofia. Yet people when they read stories of this kind says:-

How improbable!' A COMING EVENT.

Modern Society is the first to foreshadow an interesting royal event, hitherto only breathed about in swell circles:—

The Queen's intention is to spend three months in the Highlands, but she will be guided by certain domestic exigencies. If these demand the visit will be curtailed and the Court will be ordered to cross the Tweed uggestions from "Ruffler":

Lord Acton, who by right of his wife weeks earlier. The fact is that Her Majesty is anticipating with eagerness her favorite role of monthly nurse some time before Christmas. Herself the mother of nine, the sovereign lady can wash and dress a baby with any woman and can generally diagnose skill in baby nursing was acquired from was a great favorite with the Queen, who honored her with her confidence most delicate matters. When Mrs. Lilley died, in her ninety-second year, Her Majesty unaffectedly grieved, feeling she had lost a true friend. The old nurse to the last proved worthy of her mistress' confiden could never be tempted to reveal the secrets of the bondoir, or even enter into gossip re-lative to the royal household, although she admitted with pride that not only did the Queen talk with her upon subjects she probably never mentioned to another soul, but that the Prince Consort would frequently relax in her presence, invite her candid opinion upon the last new baby and beg to be told the very latest bit of nursery news.

A JOKE ON LORD BRASSEY. John Corlett, in the "Pink'un," or Sport. ing Times, furnishes this, among his facetie, about Lord Brassey, very soon to mirive in New York :-

When Lord Tom Brassey was in the Bahamas, in order to ascertain which way the Gulf Stream was built, be threw overboard a couple of hermetically sealed soda water bottles, with a little flag and button on top. Each bottle contained a notice that the finder would receive £5 on forwarding it to Lord Tom; and, in order to faciliate the task of identification, Lady Brassey inserted a fac-simile etching of the two bottles in her new book. About a week after its publication the fun began. Soda water bottles came pouring in by rail, van and parcel post, until the back yard at Normanhurst became impassable and bottle racks at a premium. The lot are now to be had cheap. Soda vater manufacturers, take notice !

Woodstock.

WOODSTOCK, Aug. 30. - His Lordship Bishop weeny held confirmation here at 11 o'clock a a. yesterday. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion and the congregation one of the largest ever assembled in this church. The bishop spoke at some length, addressing his discourse in an especial manner to those about to be confirmed. His remarks were very impressive and were listened to with the closest attention by the vast congregation present. Upwards of 125 young ladies and rentlemen received the sacrament of confirma-ion, and in their neat appearance and orderly conduct exhibited the effect of the careful

conduct exhibited the effect of the careful training they had previously received. His lordship was assisted by the Rev. Fathers Carney and Gaynor.

The bishop left this morning for Johnville and River de Chute, at which places confirmation will be held during the week. He will return to Woodstock Thursday evening.

We are having beautiful weather, and our farmers are getting along well with their farmers are getting along well with the conditions. farmers are getting along well with their har-vesting. Grain and all other crops are abund-

Lucy Larcom's latest poem is entitled "I Climb to Rest." This is the first intimation

Holger the D There in K Centuries pas What unto Sounds of stri

Battles are lo Holger the Da In Kronenbe Sits and dream And grown

Eeptemb

Denmark he s All things h we hear no

Holger the Da In Kronenbe When Denm

Then will th When the sour Loud on the

To Holger the In K-onenbe There cometh f Still we know he From that de Well we know There he is w

Rash Judgme "Julge nothing come, who both wo of darkness and with hearts."

It was said that there ar store for them that great day before thy thr ness of thy cl may be asked, is itself someth the persons wh and then, secon there; so little actual facts squ them. And fir looked for ther theologians, de of tottering or whose fame th but whose hear too plain, were that truth whi well: eloquenthousands hav most moving, the wrath to to ask that or the cleansing well be feared, for, but sough company of th ways shall I works, but ags

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no glory here, as the sun in t shall be other presence amon nore marvello rious in this p waste which t and concernin here that they leadings had arrested by son treading those so swiftly lead death; brands shining at last God) as the wi silver, and her But if these mises and antic cerning the pla shall occupy in are likely to prifirst in our este to prove last in reason had the claimed, "jud The secrets of

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judgment of a r Lord, to whom It is not that never come, a put upon the so not in our imprecoming. It will enough, and mo calypses there h are yet to be, re things of the h revelation shall hatest the lie ar purities, touche spear of Ithuriel up in his prope the exact amoun which correspo inwardly are hi ward, being the truth, what th

LONDON, Aug. in its weekly rev says: The week' materially alter has been secure districts is in fig crops are rapidl sunshine will p

exactly true, th

VIENNA, Aug. Austria-Hungary is from 5,500,000 the average; the 5,000,000 hectoli There is a media and oats. The o or 3,000,000 hector of scarcely 500,00 SYNDNEY, N.S. of New South V best yield since

Bishop Coxe. cently, said he re aam's ass as amo wonders. The at the point, and ca an animal or two