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SIXTH YEAR FRIDAY MORNING AUGUST 27, 1886. PRICE ONE CENT

GEN. BULLER IN IRELAND.

WHY THE SALISBURY GOVERNMENT SENT HIM THERE.

The Question Discussed in the Commons—Opposition Motion for Adjournment Lost—Chamberlain Heard From.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Sir Michael Hicks Beach, replying to Edward C. Russell (the Gladstonian who yesterday gave notice of his intention to move to-day the adjournment of the House for the purpose of ascertaining if the Government's object in sending Gen. Sir Redvers Buller to Ireland was to establish martial law), declared that the general was not sent to Ireland to establish martial law, nor to strain the ordinary law, but merely to assist the civil authorities in the work of preserving order and detecting and punishing crime.

This reply was not deemed satisfactory by the opposition and Russell moved the adjournment of the House. The whole Opposition, consisting of all the Gladstonian and Parnellite members, arose in support of the motion, and Russell proceeded to contend that the policy of the Government was to degrade Ireland to the level of a savage and barbarous country. Gen. Buller he said was a military man. His appointment would not conduce to peace in Ireland. He (Russell) lamented the condition of Kerry. Such a condition existed only in ill-governed countries. [Cheers.] The Government ought not to be handed over to the military, but the utmost ought to be done to re-organize the civil authority. Gen. Buller was chosen because he was a soldier. The Government doubtless thought the work they would have to do would be soldiers' work. [Opposition cheers.] He hoped the result would not be similar to that of Clifford Lloyd's efforts. It had been predicted that Gen. Buller would treat the moonlighters like rebels. [Conservative cheers.] Those cheers were significant. If the prediction should prove true, it would establish the doctrine of constructive treason by creating a dangerous precedent. He appealed to the Opposition to support the motion, which was intended to prevent a subversion of the constitution of the country. The Government's action was sensational and opposed to all efforts of good statesmanship. The introduction of military law was always regarded as a degradation of the civil law. To put into the hands of the military the administration of justice meant a danger to the country fraught with mischief.

Lord Randolph Churchill said Mr. Russell had made an earnest and exhaustive speech. He [Russell] held strong opinions and used strong language. He had warned them that the appointment of Sir Redver Buller would imperil civil and religious liberty, the freedom of the press and the administration of justice, and would cause a conflagration over the whole of Ireland. [Laughter.] Supposing that Mr. Russell's motion was carried what would be the effect? Why, absolutely nothing. The House would adjourn and a day be lost, and when the members met again Gen. Buller would be well on his way to Kerry. If Mr. Russell wanted to raise a question he should have moved an amendment to the address. If then the amendment had been carried, it would have put an end to General Buller's mission, and would also have ended the present Government, which was more to Mr. Russell's purpose. [Conservative cheers.] That would have been a rational, sensible course. The speaker said Mr. Russell objected to General Buller because the latter was a soldier, implying that he (Buller) would treat the Irish like savages. Only six months ago Mr. Childers made a soldier on the active list—Sir Charles Warren—fill a civil position, not over savages but presumably over the civilized inhabitants of London. [Cheers.]

Mr. Sexton: Did they make Sir Charles Warren a magistrate?

Lord Churchill: I am informed that he is intrusted with the duties of a magistrate. [Cries of "No."] Gen. Buller has been appointed because the Government believe there has been a failure of energy on the part of the constabulary and police in detecting crime in Kerry. In a similar way the late Government appointed Sir Charles Warren, although he had relations with foreign tribes, to manage the police of London. Therefore Mr. Russell is precluded from obtaining the support of the Opposition. I am told that this motion was introduced in order to interrupt the regular proceedings of the House [cheers], and intervene between the House and the speech of Mr. Chamberlain. [Cheers, cries of "no" and general uproar]. It seems strange that the strong feeling just manifested did not explode on previous nights, but has been carefully pent up until the occasion when Mr. Chamberlain intended to resume the debate. [Cheers and laughter, in which Mr. Chamberlain joined.] It is a great compliment to Mr. Chamberlain, because it shows that the Opposition fear the effects of his arguments.

In conclusion Lord Churchill said: The motion will not have a practical issue. The Government refuse to discuss the merits of Gen. Buller's appointment and will have nothing more to do with the discussion.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt thought that the objection raised by Lord Randolph Churchill came with singularly bad grace from one who had formerly been so much in the habit of abusing the practice of moving an adjournment, and who had so frequently impeded the business of the House by so doing. The Speaker strongly objected to the tone and spirit in which the appointment had been announced. It was apparently meant that Gen. Buller was going to deal with armed rebels and to shoot them without a trial. Even if the moonlighters were murderers, such action was unjustifiable. He said the reference to Sir Charles Warren was beside the mark, because that gentleman had no military authority whatever. The House ought to know the exact relations between Gen. Buller and the civil authorities. It ought to know whether or not Gen. Buller was independent of the Chief Inspector of Constabulary. If the Government assured the House that the appointment was not a purely military one, the opinions of the Opposition would be materially modified. He depreciated the provocative attitude of the Government on this question, but hoped Mr. Russell would withdraw his motion.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said he would not have taken part in the discussion but for the outrageous attacks upon the character of an officer as humane as he was brave. General Buller was selected because the Government believed he would act uprightly, constitutionally justly and humanely. [Cheers]. The appointment was a civil one, not a military one. Gen. Buller would possess the powers of a divisional magistrate enabling him to do all necessary to repress crime and outrage. The Inspector-General of the Constabulary had telegraphed that he would give Gen. Buller his heartiest support. Gen. Buller would report only to the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Mr. Russell's motion was finally rejected by a vote of 241 to 146.

Mr. Chamberlain, resuming the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech, said his only objection to the first part of Mr. Parnell's amendment was that it was needless to add it to the address unless the House was prepared to act upon it. In regard to the second part, it implied censure of the Government, and he would do nothing to expel the present Government while that which would replace it was committed to the policy of separation. He did not believe the Government was foolish enough to propose to tax England for the benefit of Irish tenants. If it did make that proposal he would feel it to be his duty to strenuously oppose it. He argued that the supporters of this amendment practically censured the late Government. [Cries of "no!"]

After denying that he had proposed an enormous scheme of state purchase, Mr. Chamberlain repeated his objections to Mr. Gladstone's scheme, and then wandered to a discussion of the commissions of inquiry. He was cautioned several times to keep within the amendment, and finally the Speaker interfered. Mr. Chamberlain appealed for the same indulgence as was granted to other members. [Cries of "no!"]

The Speaker repeated that Mr. Chamberlain must confine himself to the amendment.

Upon resuming Mr. Chamberlain asked Mr. Parnell how an Irish Parliament would enable tenants to pay their taxes. If Mr. Parnell looked with confidence to another appeal to the country so did he, for he believed the result would be would be worse for the Parnellites than was the result of the last appeal. There were two sides to the rent question—willingness and ability. They wanted to know whether tenants would be permitted to pay if they were willing, and also whether the Parnellites supported Mr. Parnell's attitude when he said at Chicago it was their duty to make English Government in Ireland impossible. [Cheers]. If the Parnellites repudiated that speech they must also repudiate the American donations. He admitted that if the present depression was to be permanent the judicial rents were unfair, and that the matter demanded investigation. In the meantime it was the duty of the Government to maintain the law. He believed the policy of the Government tended to maintain the unity of the Empire [laughter and cheers] and was prepared to wait until it was fully developed and give it a fair and favorable consideration. [Cheers].

Mr. Sexton moved to adjourn the debate.

Lord Randolph Churchill asked for a promise that the debate should terminate to-morrow, otherwise he said he would oppose an adjournment.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Mr. Sexton agreed to the suggestion, and the debate was accordingly adjourned.

Evictions in Ireland.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, replying to the question asked by Wm. Redmond (Parnellite) concerning the eviction of sixty tenants from the Marquis of Ely's estates in Wexford on Aug. 23, said that the persons evicted were laborers and artizans, and not farmers; that they had obtained houses in town, but that the local league compelled them to leave and go to the work-house. [Conservative cheers.]

Mr. Harrington said the league that did that was a local league, and not the Irish National League.

The Work in Galway.

DUBLIN, Aug. 26.—Five hundred policemen and troops have left Birr to assist at the evictions on the estates of the Marquis of Clanricarde in Galway. The Birr branch of the National League has given notice to tradesmen not to supply the evicting party with provisions or means of conveyance.

Britain and Batoum.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Sir J. Ferguson, Under Foreign Secretary, replying to questions in regard to the Government's attitude on the closing of Batoum by Russia, said the Government did not intend to carry the case beyond the position taken by the Earl Rosenberry, ex-Foreign Minister, in his despatch to M. DeGiers, Russian Minister for foreign affairs.

A British Emigration Bureau.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—In the House of Commons to-day Edward Stanhope, Colonial Secretary, announced that the Government hoped to open an emigration bureau next October. They did not, he said, intend to promote emigration, but simply to circulate information of the kind most desirable for poor people thinking of going abroad to know.

The Irrawady Disaster.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—In the Commons to-day Sir J. Gorst, Under-Secretary for India, stated that the loss of life caused by the breaking of the Irrawady River's embankment in Mandalay, Burmah, was only twenty-five. The under-secretary announced that 163 miles of the projected railway between Rangoon, India, and Mandalay had already been constructed. The whole length of the road will be 416 miles.

Shipping Trade at Glasgow.

GLASGOW, Aug. 26.—The present condition of the shipping trade is the worst known. Thirty-four steamers and twenty-three sailing vessels are rotting at their docks, having been idle some two years. This state of affairs is attributed to low freights and the general depression in business.

THE NEW YORK TIE-UP.

Men Pouring in to Take the Place of Street Car Strikers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—More men have been employed by the Broadway Street Railway Company, and more cars will be run under police protection. Superintendent Newell says he is determined to operate the road at all hazards.

When the third car on Broadway reached Forty-fourth-street a mob was encountered, who blocked the switch and overturned the car. It was finally righted and returned to the stables. Cars were being sent out on a five minutes' headway up to a quarter past 11 o'clock, up to which time twenty cars had been sent out and more to follow. The company is overrun with men applying for work, and they have more men who want to be drivers than they want.

Thismorning Commissioner O'Donnell, of the State Board of Arbitration, called on President Thompson, of the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad on behalf of the strikers and endeavored to get him to leave the matter in dispute to the Board of Arbitration. Thompson declined. He said the men had discharged themselves, and the company had nothing more to do with them as a body. The company, however, would treat individually with them, and would re-engage such as they desired who expressed a willingness to return to the company's employ. The new schedule, however, must receive a trial. Upon that the company was determined.

WORKING AGAINST POWDERLY.

The Socialist Members of the Chicago Knights of Labor.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—The Knights of Labor of Assembly No. 1307 held a mass meeting last night to take steps toward organizing a workingman's party to take an active part in the approaching elections. About 200 men were in attendance. A bitter feeling is growing here among the socialistic Knights of Labor against Grand Master Powderly. They denounce him for giving away the secrets of the order, for writing for magazines and papers as the head of the Knights of Labor and denouncing socialism and anarchy, which they claim do not disqualify for membership in the Knights. The delegates from assemblies 1307 and 2809, it is asserted, will inaugurate a bolt against Powderly for re-election in the convention at Richmond. They have not yet selected a man, but claim they are in correspondence with other dissatisfied assemblies throughout the East and Canada. "If we cannot defeat Powderly for reelection," said a member of 1307, "and it is just possible that we cannot, then the only thing that remains for us to do is to impeach him. We would charge him with giving away the secrets of the Order, and with denouncing through the public press members in good standing. He is continually parading in the public prints stories which should never be seen outside of the assembly rooms."

A Small Fine For Swearing.

Mary S. Martin of Philadelphia, a member of the Society of Friends, saw William C. Eisenhower beating his horse. She remonstrated, and he swore at her. She had him arrested, and the justice looked over the statutes until he found an old law against swearing, and he then imposed the fine provided therefor. The fine was 67½ cents.

What a California Cow Did.

A California cow swallowed a stick twenty inches long and nearly an inch thick, and in due course of time it worked its way out of her side without doing her much damage.

CABLE NOTES.

Don Carlos has published a program in which he says he will give Catalonia the privilege of an independent State. Catalonians ridicule this promise and assert that Don Carlos is injuring his own cause.

ALEXANDER ALL RIGHT.

BULGARIA'S DEPOSED PRINCE ARRIVES AT DARMSTADT.

Invited to Return and Rule—Sympathy From Servia—Russia Pleads Ignorance of the Conspiracy.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Prince Alexander has arrived at Darmstadt. He crossed the Austro-Russian frontier at Wolotchiska to-day. The yacht which conveyed Alexander to Reni has returned to Rohova in the charge of the mate, the captain having decamped at Reni. The crew is made up mostly of lads from the Sofia military school.

The Russian charge d'affaires had an interview with the foreign secretary to-day. He protested against the insulting language of the English press, and reaffirmed that the Czar had no knowledge of the Bulgarian conspiracy.

When Prince Alexander received the news of the success of his friends in Bulgaria he was deeply moved. He telegraphed to his father that he would visit Darmstadt anyhow before returning to Bulgaria.

The Russians at Reni treated Prince Alexander and his brother with indignity. They refused to allow even a servant to accompany Alexander, saying: "Your brother will wait on you."

A St. Petersburg despatch says that upon hearing of the arrival at Reni of the yacht bearing Prince Alexander, the Czar personally ordered that Alexander be landed and allowed to go where he pleased. The newspaper Grashdanin says Prince Dolgorouki will go to Bulgaria to enquire on the spot into the recent events there. The same paper says it is intended shortly to despatch numerous Russian officers to Bulgaria, including Gen. Stolypin, who is to be appointed to the chief command of the Bulgarian army.

Invited to Return and Rule.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Sir J. Ferguson, Under Foreign Secretary, stated in the House of Commons this afternoon that the loyal troops had entered Sofia on Tuesday with the consent of the Powers. The exact whereabouts of Prince Alexander, the secretary said, was unknown to the British Government, but telegrams had been forwarded to him inviting him to return and resume his rule in Bulgaria.

France and Russia Against Germany.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 26.—Paul D. Roulede, the French advocate whose presence here agitating a union of Russia and France in a war against "their common enemy, Germany," has created such a sensation, has been given another banquet, this time by Russian authority. The banquet was private. It is learned, however, that the tendency of all the toasts and speeches was to emphasize what the French lawyer described as "unbor sympathy between France and Russia, and the beneficent influence which French and Russian literature exercise upon each other."

How the Thing Was Done.

SOFIA, Aug. 26.—A single regiment of troops with the assistance of a number of military cadets accomplished the work of deposing Prince Alexander. Before proceeding against the Prince the revolutionists arrested the commander of Prince Alexander's regiment, which was at Silivnitza. The Provisional Government, seeing that the populace were violently loyal to the deposed Prince, resigned office and liberated the commander, who at once brought his regiment from Silivnitza and disarmed the regiment which had assisted in deposing the Prince. After this the commander was placed under arrest by the political leaders who had managed the coup d'etat.

Kingly Sympathy for the Prince.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says: "Emperor William, on hearing of the seizure and kidnapping of Prince Alexander, wrote a sharp letter to the Czar, expressing amazement and indignation."

When the King of Servia heard of the events at Sofia he said: "It is the greatest piece of infamy ever perpetrated in Europe. If I knew where Alexander was I would sacrifice all I possess to afford him assistance."

Bulgarian Notes.

It is stated that 10,000 Bulgarian troops, who have been stationed on the Servian frontier, are hastening toward Sofia to support Prince Alexander.

The Czar has ordered Prince Alexander to be forwarded to Kissoff if he refuses to accept his abdication as an accomplished fact.

The towns of Bulgaria are decked with flags and there is general rejoicing at the overthrow of the rebels.

Conflicts have taken place in the streets of Sofia between loyalists and supporters of Zankoff. Prince Alexander's adherents are still in prison.

Prince Bismarck's unusual course in visiting M. DeGiers is much commented upon.

It is the general opinion that Russia will not allow Alexander to re-ascend the throne.

The Vienna Fremdenblatt officially denies that Austria was privy to the Zankoff conspiracy.

Prince Bismarck is at Frauenbad. To-day he entertained at dinner M. De Giers, the Russian foreign minister, who is also visiting there.

The London Post has a despatch from Stambouli saying: The greatest excitement prevails here owing to the belief that Russia intends to occupy Bulgaria. The military department is in a state of feverish excitement.

The Two Sams and the Germans.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—It was announced in the order of the exposition street parade that Sam Jones and Sam Small would ride at the head of the procession with the grand marshal. Yesterday a German paper quoted the following language used by Sam Jones at a sermon at Urbana, O.: "The Germans are trying to take this country, and the question for you people to settle is: Shall we turn this country over to the devil, the Dutch and the dun cow? I hope the day will come when we preachers will take hold of these things and thunder them from the pulpit like hell fire!" The hubbub among the Germans is so great that the two same will be lopped off the program.

Diabolical Work.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 26.—An excursion train of five coaches, having on board about 300 passengers from Aurora, arrived in the city to-day over the new road, the Joliet, Aurora and Northern. Ties and logs were discovered in three different places on the track, but in time to prevent a wreck. The obstructions were all discovered within a mile of each other, and the railroad officials think they were placed there by some one whose property was condemned or purchased at too low a price by the company.

A Mortgage for Five Million Dollars.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., Aug 26.—There was recorded in the clerk's office here to-day a mortgage from the Poughkeepsie Bridge Company to the Mercantile Trust Company of New York for five million dollars. It covers the bridge to be constructed over the Hudson at this place, and all the real estate, approaches and other property of the company now owned or hereafter to be acquired, and is given to secure the payment of an equal amount of six per cent. bonds to run fifty years, from August 1, 1886.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

Allen O. Myers, managing editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, is under arrest on a charge of perjury.

The stove moulders of the entire Schuylkill Valley have decided to demand a 10 per cent. advance in wages from September 1. There are about 2000 moulders employed in the valley.

Last night an armed mob came to Magnolia, La., broke open the jail, took therefrom John and Leander Nelson, colored, charged with the murder of a negro, and hung them from a bridge.

The Executive Committee of the Miners' and Laborers' Amalgamated Association met at Pottsville, Pa., yesterday. The proposition to demand a general advance of wages was discussed and referred to a joint committee of the Amalgamated Association and Knights of Labor.

RUINED BY ISAACS.

The Estate of Gardner of Brantford Will Not Pay a Cent on the Dollar.

MONTREAL, Aug. 26.—W. H. Parsons, who went at the instance of the creditors of L. Isaacs to investigate Isaacs' connection with the firm of Gardner of Brantford, says that Gardner has been absolutely ruined by Isaacs, and that his estate won't pay a cent on the dollar. Gardner's only hope is that he may succeed in contesting his liability on $20,000 of accommodation notes signed by Mrs. Gardner and given to Isaacs, on the ground that the power of attorney his wife held only applied to notes given to the Bank of Commerce. The only liability Gardner has outside of the Isaacs notes is $3000. If Isaacs does not return, his creditors will bring him back as a criminal. He has been in the habit it is stated of discounting in Ontario.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

Three Ships Go Down With Loss of Life—The Terrible Surf.

ST. JOHNS, N.F., Aug. 26.—The French ship L'Etoile was wrecked in yesterday's storm on the reefs of Kalans Island and went to pieces. Twelve of her crew were drowned. The captain and nine men were washed ashore, barely alive, through the terrible surf.

A fishing vessel was wrecked at Fort De Grave. Capt. Butler and his son and the entire crew perished.

The Gloucester schooner Howard was wrecked at Portugal Cove and the cargo lost. Capt. Roberts and crew had a narrow escape.

HALIFAX, Aug. 26.—The schooner Normswent is ashore at the entrance to Halifax Harbor and is a total wreck. She was bound here from a fishing voyage to North Bay and had on board 400 quintals of fish.

THE HALIFAX SUGAR REFINERY.

Reported Financial Difficulties of the Great Seaside Concern.

HALIFAX, N.S., Aug. 26.—A report is in circulation to-night that the Halifax Sugar Refinery Company is in financial difficulties. The refinery is situated at Woodside, Dartmouth, and is one of the largest and best in the world. The concern has a capital of $1,000,000 and has been in operation only a few years. The company is composed almost, if not entirely, of English capitalists. The refinery has not been working since the end of June, though there are about 3,000 tons of sugar in store, and a barque and a brig are in port awaiting discharge of full cargoes for the same establishment.

Indians as N.-W. Detectives.

KINGSTON, Aug. 26.—Speaking of the Edmonton stage robbery Rev. John Macdougall said: "I guess I could just tell where the thing occurred. I know every crook in the road. I have traveled over it many a day, in fact I laid the trail out." Then he went on to say that that there should be an Indian detective force in connection with the mounted police corps. The Indians are better than white men to track criminals. "I know Indians who have been trained so accurately that if taken to the spot where a crime is committed they will start off and never let up until the criminals are tracked down."

Censuring Scott Act Authorities.

ST. THOMAS, Aug. 26.—A meeting of the Scott Act Association of Elgin and St. Thomas was held here yesterday and to-day, a large number of delegates being present. The delegates censured the authorities for not enforcing the act. Resolutions were passed censuring the license inspectors of East Elgin for not being more vigorous in the enforcement of the act, and complimenting the inspector of West Elgin on the the satisfactory manner in which he discharged his duty. It was decided to form an electoral union for the support of Scott Act candidates.

Hamilton Police Items.

HAMILTON, Aug. 26.—Wm. McMillan of Barton Township was to-day sentenced to two years in the Central Prison for stabbing Thos. Nicholson.

The case of bigamy against Gideon Hynes was adjourned till Tuesday next. The evidence for the prosecution is weak and the accused is out on his own recognizance.

The Toronto lad Pierce Woltz, who was charged with stealing a gold watch from his uncle, Samuel Bowman of Hagersville, was committed for trial.

A Promising Young Englishman.

MONTREAL, Aug. 26.—A young Englishman named J. R. Pockington a short time ago received an appointment as advertising agent on commission to a well known house here. He received quite a large number of subscribers and was paid his commission regularly. When the accounts were sent to the subscribers it was discovered that all the names had been forged. He has cleared out. His defalcations amount to about $600, exclusive of a board bill for $28.

The Algoma's Engines.

OWEN SOUND, Aug. 26.—The schooner L. L. Lamb arrived here this afternoon, having on board thirteen engines of the Algoma, wrecked on Isle Royal last fall. Capt. Mayman, the contractor, also raised her boilers and left them on the shore there. The wrecking tug George Hands went up to work at the Algoma, but the wrecker got wrecked and now lies sunk at Isle Royal.

A Veteran Indian Chief Dead.

BRANTFORD, Aug. 26.—Chief John Smoke Johnson died at his residence on the reserve last evening. Deceased was 94 years of age, the oldest Indian of the Mohawk tribe. He fought in the American war of 1812 and knew the great warrior chief, Joseph Brant.

A Northwest Murder.

CALGARY, Aug. 26.—Clinker Scott was found murdered near Shaganappi Point to-day. The murder was supposed to be done by the Edmonton stage robbers, as he had considerable money about him.

Remember 10 per cent. off carpets, etc., only until the end of August. Duffett, Michael & Co., cor. Yonge and Wilton-ave. 345

Bound to Get In

Five Chinese stowaways were found on a Pacific mail steamer at San Francisco the other day. They were all young men, and had paid members of the crew from $150 to $200 to smuggle them ashore.

OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Items of Interest Received by Mail and Wire.

Gatling Gun Howard is going to start a cartridge and rifle factory at Lachute.

Thos. Dodds, a pioneer of Hope Township, died in the harvest field Wednesday from heart disease.

Laurent Audette, a big boot and shoe dealer at Montreal, has disappeared and his creditors have taken charge of the estate.

The contract for the construction of the Canadian Pacific line from Woodstock to London has been awarded to McFarlane & Sons of Toronto.

J. Rath, Renfrew, aged 24, fell under the cars in alighting from a C.P.R. freight train; both his legs were cut off at the knee. Conductor Flogg has been discharged for allowing him to get on the train.

Intense heat prevailed over the entire Northwest during the past three days. At Winnipeg the thermometer registered 105 yesterday and a terrific sincoom from the Montana Desert had a terribly depressing effect.

The Attorney-General's department will make an investigation into the Palmerston shooting affair. In the meantime proceedings against the Drayton Scott Act constables will be stayed. Douglas, the man shot, is reported to be in a dangerous condition.

The Contest To-Morrow.

All the prospects are that to-morrow's baseball match will be graced with the largest assemblage of the wealth and beauty of Toronto that has yet witnessed a ball game. The gentlemanly travelers from Hamilton will discover that our willow-wielders have muscles which it is safe not to underestimate. It would be gratifying to see the whole army of travelers wearing quinn's hats and neckties, pronounced by everyone both sweet and superb.

"REMAIN AT YOUR HOMES."

A BELFAST DIVINE'S ADVICE TO HIS FELLOW-CITIZENS.

Magistrates Parleying With Lawlessness—Rioters Convicted—A Parnellite Appeal for Order.

BELFAST, Aug. 26.—The Orangemen of Belfast have called a meeting of their fraternity to-night to consider and adopt means of helping to restore order in the city.

Rev. Hugh Hanna, D.D., of St. Enoch's Church, has published a letter in reference to the rioting yesterday evening in Shank Hill road. Dr. Hanna addresses all respectable residents of Belfast to remain at their homes as closely as possible for some days to come. He says he fears that the Belfast disorders are to be revived in a worse form than ever, and that future loss of life in riots throughout the city will be much more dreadful than it has been hitherto. Soldiers, the doctor says, will be obliged to fire upon citizens.

Magistrates Parleying With Outrage.

BELFAST, Aug. 26.—Everything is quiet. Huge paving stones and broken glass mark the scene of last night's riot. Rev. Dr. Kane, the Protestant clergyman who declared that unless the police were immediately dismissed 200,000 Orangemen would relieve them of their weapons, is again out with a declaration charging the magistrates of Belfast with "criminal parleying with lawlessness."

Rioters Sentenced.

BELFAST, Aug. 26.—Thirty men who had been convicted of taking an active part in the recent riots were sentenced to-day to various terms of imprisonment, one of them to thirteen months. A number of other men arrested on the same charge were committed for trial.

Parnellite Appeal for Order.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Thomas Sexton (Parnellite) gave notice of his intention to move the following amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech: We humbly represent to your Majesty that the circumstances accountable for the recent riots in Belfast dictate the necessity for special measures to maintain order there, the most urgent of these measures being the re-establishment of your Majesty's authority in the district (wherefrom the police have been expelled) by the increase of the local constabulary to such a strength as will enable it to deal with any probable contingency.

The McCaull Opera Company.

There having been some doubt expressed as to whether the company which was to appear at the opening of the new Toronto Opera House was the "original" McCaull Opera Company, Mr. Warner, business manager of the organization, was consulted upon the subject, and that gentleman stated "There are no bogus or inferior McCaull opera companies in the field. The company which appears here has been playing during the summer at Walack's Theatre, New York, and any future engagement which this organization may play in Toronto will be by the same company, or one which may in future be collected together. Manager McCaull has a permanent theatre in Philadelphia, and a permanent company will be organized for that place which may alternate with the present road company, so you see Colonel McCaull cannot afford to have an inferior company."

Married at the Metropolitan.

Miss Amy Cuff, youngest daughter of Mr. H. W. Cuff of 193 Jarvis-street, was married Wednesday night at the Metropolitan Church to Mr. W. Cauldwell of Brown Bros. Rev. E. A. Stafford performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by Miss Sadie Stroud, and the groom by Mr. T. Cauldwell. The couple received the recipients, among other presents, of a handsome silver tea service presented by Mr. Cauldwell's fellow employes. The happy pair will tour in the Western States.

Kidnapped From a Pennsylvania Town.

This telegram was received yesterday from Milwaukee by Chief of Police Draper, with reference to the Arabian boy and girl whom Mr. J. J. Owen had in his charge last week and forwarded to Guelph: "Are there two Arabian children, boy and girl, in your city? They were kidnapped from Bethlehem, Pa. F. J. Kirkpatrick, Chief of Police." Chief Draper has forwarded a reply to the telegram, stating that they were forwarded to Guelph last Friday on their way to Milwaukee.

Law Examinations.

The following gentleman have successfully passed their first intermediate examination at Osgoode Hall: 1, A. Mundell; 2, J. G. Kerr; 3, H. J. Cosgrove; 4, H. E. Irwin and J. A. McLean (equal); 6, J. A. Preston; 7, H. B. Witten; 8, J. A. Chisholm and W. S. Brayne (equal); 10, A. E. K. Greer; 11, F. Reid; 12, J. F. Woodworth; 13, Ira Standish; 14, G. H. Johnston; 15, R. W. Thompson; 16, J. M. Nyles; 17, W. W. Dingman and C. D. Macaulay (equal); 19, H. Holman; 20, D. A. Dunlop; 21, H. Millar and T. A. Rowan (equal); 23, J. McKean.

A Wedding at Lindsay.

Rev. E. H. Koyle, Methodist clergyman of Paris, and Miss Bigelow were married at Lindsay on Wednesday by Dr. Burwash, Dean of Divinity College, Victoria University. Miss Bigelow, who is very popular among the young people of Lindsay, is a niece of Mr. N. G. Bigelow of Toronto. The Bigelows were numerous, in fact it was the largest family gathering they have had for thirty years.

Newfoundlandese Dialect.

From Youth's Companion.

The prevailing type of nationality on Newfoundland is English or Irish, modified by insular surroundings. Three-quarters of the 180,000 population of the whole island is said to be made up of poor fishermen. They make a hardy, rough race of men, familiar with all the different phases of ocean life. Some of their oddities of speech, particularly at the more remote fishing station, are worth making note of. A recent writer presents a few of them:

Like the Southern negro, who so often uses "him" for "it," so these islanders twist the word "he" into absurd combinations. "Will the trout be cooked soon?" one asked the waiter-girl at a coast inn.

"Maybe he will be," was the reply.

"The wagon has lost he's wheel," or "I don't know where the spade he is," illustrate further these peculiarities.

The name of the island is almost universally pronounced New-fun-land, with a strong accent on the final syllable. The marine habitude of the people crops out in the term "skipper," always employed by a subordinate in addressing a superior, or by a street boy accosting a gentleman.

Northward is in Newfoundland "down" in direction; the phrase "down North" corresponding pretty closely to the "down East" of our Middle and Western States. For the Newfoundlander's phrase "up South" we have no equivalent, excepting the "up the South End," of Boston. There is also a strange broadening of vowels in colloquial speech. Thus ridge becomes "rudge," and fire, "fur." Many of the people would say, "The forest has been furred,"—*i. e.*, burned over.

The Tallest Chimney.

At the Mechernich lead works in Germany the tallest chimney in the world has recently been completed. It is 440 feet high, six feet more than the famous chimney of the St. Rollox chemical works, Glasgow, Scotland, which, until the German one was built, was without a rival. The flue of the Mechernich chimney is eleven and a half feet in diameter at the bottom and ten feet at the top.

The Wisest People

—Don't bother about the coal conspiracy; they just go to work and send their order to P. Burns for their "winter coal," and don't forget to get their furnaces fixed by Strathern, the popular stove and furnace man, 179 Yonge-street. x

BURLESQUE BOOKKEEPING.

Some of the Slow Developments of the Alleged Coal Conspiracy.

After the usual business of his court was through, Col. Denison resumed hearing the alleged coal conspiracy case at 11.30 o'clock, His Worship occupied the bench until 5.20 p.m., when an adjournment was made until to-day. It was thought the preliminary examination would be concluded yesterday, and the five accused either acquitted or sent before the grand jury, but the trial drags along a regular snail-gait. This may be accounted for by the numerous difficulties the crown has to face in getting hold of documentary evidence. It may take three more sittings of the court to close the investigation. The Magisterial bench was adorned at different times during the day by Ald. Frankland, fresh from England, Ald. Carlyle (St. Thomas) Ald. E. A. Macdonald, and Hugh Miller, J.P.

The attendance at court and interest in the trials has greatly diminished. The proceedings are very flat, so flat that it is often hard to follow the line of prosecution adopted by Crown Attorney McMahon. Mr. McMahon was assisted yesterday by Mr. F. A. Hilton of Coburg. All of the accused occupied their usual position on the east side of the courtroom.

Mr. John Douglas, Surveyor and Acting Collector of Customs, was the first witness called. Mr. Douglass testified that from May 18, 1883, to Sept. 3, 1884, twenty-four vessels laden with coal for Burns for the waterworks had passed the customs. The printed forms of the department, with the date, name, master, arrival and amount of coal on board were produced by witness. Other documents called for in Mr. Douglas' subpœna were not produced, pending instructions from Commissioner Johnston at Ottawa. By witness' evidence and by the testimony of two of the masters of the schooners numbered in the above twenty-four, the crown is attempting to establish this fact: that a certain number of the vessels paid duty on certain amounts of coal, as per the sworn declaration of the master before the landing waiter, that when the coal was weighed out at the waterworks there were large quantities more on board then was paid duty for. This, if the crown can back the theory up, would show that the Government was being cheated out of the duty on the difference, or that the contractor was being credited with delivering the larger amount at the waterworks wharf, when in reality he had only delivered the smaller. Mr. Douglas could give no further information than was contained in the papers, and on which duty had been paid. Neither of the masters of the two schooners summoned could remember the amount of coal they delivered except by a reference to the customs papers, attached to which were their signatures.

The only other witnesses whose testimony was of any interest were Assistant City Treasurer Coady and Mr. T. J. McMinn, Assistant Engineer of the Waterworks Department. Mr. Coady produced the checks which had been paid to Mr. Burns for coal in 1883-5-6. In round numbers they aggregate $120,000. Mr. Coady said the checks were all duly signed by the Mayor, Chairman of the Waterworks Committee and the City Treasurer. They were paid in the regular way to "P. Burns or order."

Mr. McMinn's evidence proved a remarkable state of bookkeeping in existence between the pumping-house and his office in the City Hall. Mr. McMinn produced an exact copy of the coal book kept at the pumping-house. This copy is kept at the City Hall, and from it Mr. McMinn made out the progress certificates of the delivery of coal at the pumping-house. His certificates were sent to the Waterworks Committee certified as correct by Mr. McMinn. They were then ordered paid by the committee. Mr. McMinn said he did not know whether the long rows of figures in the coal book, indicating the number of tons delivered, were correct or not. He had no way of finding out. All he knew was that the book was sent from Mr. Venables' office. He suggested that its contents were all straight.

Mr. Robert Hall, son of Ald. Hall, was one of the witnesses. Ald. Hall is the owner of the schooners Annie Mulvey and Marquis, which did a good deal of carrying coal from Oswego. The crown subpœned Mr. Hall to produce all bills of lading of the coal cargoes of these vessels for Mr. Burns during the time he had the contract. Witness was given an hour and a half to search his father's office, and he came back with the intelligence that he could find no such papers. He brought with him his father's books, in answer to the subpœna, but he protested that in the absence of his father he did not think it right that he should give them up. As Capt. Hall is expected back in a day or two, witness was not compelled to hand over the books.

The Magistrate announced that he would resume the case this morning as soon as the regular calendar was cleared.

Punishing Young Criminals.

A growing nuisance in Toronto is the theft of newspapers from citizens' doors in the early morning. As each offender comes before Magistrate Denison the penalty is increased. Yesterday a boy named Charles Boylan was committed to jail for ten days for this offence. Another juvenile criminal is the fruit-tree robber. Walter Powell, for sinning in this respect, was fined $3 and costs.

He Stole to Buy Bread.

John Costello, in the Police Court yesterday offered in extenuation of his crime of stealing seven rings from a jewelry store in Queen-street west, that he was hungry and committed the theft to buy bread. Col. Denison committed him to jail for a month.

The Grenadiers' Rifle Match.

The Royal Grenadiers begin their annual drill on Thursday next. The annual rifle match takes place at the Garrison Commons to-morrow forenoon at 9 o'clock. Judging from the program, those making good scores will be well rewarded from the prize list.

Reopening of Public Schools.

All the Public Schools, with the exception of Dufferin, will reopen on Monday next. The alterations to the Dufferin building will not be finished for a number of days.

The Woodstock-London Extension.

The contract for building the western extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Woodstock to London, 27 miles, has been awarded to Henry McFarlane & Sons of this city.

Job lot, 500 pairs all-wool blankets. These are away down below the cost price. Call early and secure a pair. Duffett, Michael & Co., cor. Yonge and Wilton-avenue. 345

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Business at the circus was not nearly so good yesterday and last evening as it was on Wednesday.

"Thalia"—Send your real name; not for publication. The World don't print unsigned communications.

The city hotels have never been so crowded before this summer (excepting during Pythian week) as they were last night.

Mrs. W. J. Farthing of Buffalo is spending a few days in the city, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Crosby, Sherbourne-street.

Geo. May, aged 21, of Belleville