

THE WEEK.

ENGLAND'S GREAT STATESMEN.

The portraits of two of the foremost men in England's public life to-day will be of interest at the present moment when the English crisis is engrossing so much attention throughout the world. The long and varied careers of England's two great statesmen have long ago become familiar wherever the English language is spoken. The "grand old man" needs no panegyric to add to his already immortal fame. He has refused an earldom and will be remembered by posterity, simply as William Ewart Gladstone the people's champion. Lord Salisbury, the New Premier, has yet, many people think, his greatest to do as a statesman. He has many admirers and allies, and that he will maintain the high prestige of the British Empire while he holds the helm of state no one doubts.

THE SENATE'S DICTATION.

The Senate has once more shown its utter uselessness as a portion of the Government machinery, and the danger that it may cause by acting as a clog to popular legislation. Its attitude in regard to the Scott Act has been disgraceful from the first, but it was thought that when the popular will was expressed through the House of Commons which declared its strong dissent with the amendment allowing the introduction of ale and light wines into the counties, a body which boasts of comprising some of the wisest men in the Dominion would have seen that it was time to desist from any further opposition. Not so, however. The measure again came before the Senate on Wednesday, when the Hon. Mr. Vidal moved, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Wark, that the House does not insist upon its eleventh amendment to the Bill permitting the introduction of beer and light wines in which the Commons disagreed. Sir Alexander Campbell, in amendment, moved, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Almon, that the Senate doth insist upon its eleventh amendment to the said bill for the following reasons: First, because the said amendment is desirable in the true interests of temperance; second, because the reasons adduced in the message from the House of Commons for disagreeing to the said amendment, ignore the constitutional and sovereign authority of Parliament in the making, amending and repealing of law; third, because there is nothing in "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," to warrant the electors of those cities and counties in which the second part of the said act has already been adopted, in believing that it would continue in force unimpaired for three years, the said act providing only to the effect that no order-in-council bringing the second part thereof into force shall be revoked for three years, and the true intent of such provision being, not that the act should continue for that period unaltered by Parliament, but that the effect of the second part when duly adopted should not be impaired by the executive without the consent of Parliament, and because, even if the said part thereof, when once adopted, should continue in force unaltered for three years such an enactment would have been subject always to amendment and repeal, inasmuch as no Parliament can bind subsequent parliaments, and because, according to the constitution of the British Empire and to the law and privileges of Parliament there is no compact between Parliament and the said electors, nor can there be any breach of faith in the passing of the said amendment; fourth, because the said amendment is in compliance with the wishes of a large number

of the electors of the Dominion, as manifested by their petitions to Parliament. The amendment was carried on the following division:—

Against adopting the Commons amendments—Hon. Messrs. Almon, Baillargeon, Bolduc, De Boucherville, Campbell (Sir Alexander), Carvell, Clemow, De Blois, Dever, Dickey, Glasier, Hamilton, Kaibach, McDonald, McKindsey, McMillan, MacDonald, Montgomery, Nelson, Northwood, O'Donohoe, Ogilvie, Paquet, Plumb, Poirier, Read, Robitaille, Smith, Sutherland, Thibault—30.

For—Hon. Messrs. Chaffers, Chapais, Ferrer, Girard, Haythorne, Leonard, McInnes, McMaster, Miller (Speaker), Power, Scott, Stevens, Trudel, Vidal, Wark—15.

This action of the Senate will be hailed with indignation by the friends of temperance from one end of the Dominion to the other. The Senate has taken advantage of a bill in no wise effecting the principle at stake, to mutilate and well-nigh, it may be said, to destroy the efficacy of the Scott Act which

MRS. DUDLEY NOT GUILTY.

The trial of Mrs. Yselt Dudley for the attempted shooting of O'Donovan Rossa, the dynamiter, was brought to a termination in the New York court last week. After several witnesses had testified as to the irrational conduct of the prisoner at various times, Mrs. Dudley interrupted the evidence and addressing Judge Gildersleeve said: "Whether I was irrational or not when I shot Rossa, I am perfectly sane now, and wish to testify in my own behalf. If the case goes to the jury now, without their hearing me, they will form an entirely erroneous impression of my motives and will not know why I shot Rossa. The doctors stated that I had a mission, when they should have said I had an inclination." It was decided to hear Mrs. Dudley. Mrs. Dudley's lawyers tried their best to get her to forego her determination of becoming a witness. She persisted, however, and at a word from the prosecuting counsel walked quickly to the witness chair and was sworn.

"I intend to blow up the House of Parliament when it next convenes." I believe now, however, that he was deliberately lying. He said also that he intended to blow up English vessels and in that way strike terror to English hearts. He was a murderer. He had shown himself to be one." "You have no proof except his own word." "No, but I believed it; I now consider him a liar. If I am homicidal it is queer that I never shot anyone before. I gave O'Donovan as fair a trial as a prisoner has had in your court. I shot him and I am willing to take the consequence. I certainly shall not appeal. Even in this land of liberty I don't think a man like him should be permitted to go about advising indiscriminate murder. I did not come here to shoot him. While in prison I was perfectly bewildered by offers from managers who wanted me to lecture. I answered them all by saying that I would consent only on condition that O'Donovan should come with me, and I would give a practical illustration, aided by O'Donovan, of the effect of dynamite on the human frame. If this met their views, I would go."

The jury, after a consultation of only five minutes, returned into court with a verdict of "Not Guilty." A motion was made to send Mrs. Dudley to a lunatic asylum, which her counsel opposed and asked that she be permitted to return to her native country and be placed in an institution. Judge Gildersleeve has denied the motion to transfer Mrs. Dudley to an English Asylum and ordered her to be sent to the Middletown Asylum to be confined there indefinitely. Mrs. Dudley was removed to Middletown on Friday. She carried in her satchel over five hundred letters received from all over the country congratulating her on the verdict.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For a whole week the weather has continued warm, sometimes hot, accompanied by more or less copious showers of rain, and nearly all crops are making rapid growth. Potatoes (or rather what remains of them) are making prodigious growth of stalks, and the tubers are very promising, but, owing to the very cold days and nights after planting time, a great deal of the seed rotted badly in the ground and did not grow at all, or produced a very feeble sprout. This condition is pretty general throughout the north-eastern States and Canada. In many cases the potato ground was ploughed and replanted with fresh seed which has started well, while in other cases, buckwheat or millet has been sown instead. In much the larger number of fields the growing potatoes were not disturbed, and though they are often very thin, with frequent vacant patches, they may yet produce a fair average crop. The bulls and bears are still fighting over the prospects of the wheat crop, while the feeling is becoming more general that the crop is not so bad after all as it was represented to be. The New York *Commercial Bulletin* says: "The despatches from Kansas now represent that the yield in that State will not fall short of 24,000,000 bushels, the harvest having been by this time nearly completed. But this is 100 per cent more than the June report of the Kansas Board of Agriculture estimated." Grass and spring grains continue to make rapid progress, and the yield of straw, at least, is likely to be larger than for many years. The productions of the dairy are unusually large, but prices are not very remunerative. Good beef cattle are still in active demand for shipment to Britain, but hogs are dull and prices have gone down pretty low.



THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE.

has been adopted by over sixty counties in the country. They have done this not only of their own accord but in direct violation of the wishes of the people as expressed through their representatives in the popular chamber. In a word, an irresponsible, effect, useless and cumbersome chamber says that it will dictate as to what the legislation of the country shall be, no matter what the representatives of the people may say. The matter would be ludicrous if it was not serious, in the present case. We are disposed to think, however, that the people of the Dominion will not be inclined to put up with such conduct for one moment and unless the august assembly of Senators speedily see fit to mend their ways, there will, in all probability, be a widespread demand for the abolition of a body which, while doing no good, has the power, as shown in the present case, of doing much harm.

Then she said: "Gentlemen of the jury, I may or I may not be insane, but if it is accurate that my action was for the possession of the almighty dollar then I have no doubt you will readily decide that I am not insane. I wish you to decide my case by acquitting me, either on the ground that my action was justifiable, or convict me. I was in doubt as to whether Jeremiah O'Donovan, Patrick Ford, or Professor Mezeroff were more responsible. I read O'Donovan's and Ford's papers, and read about Mezeroff and then went to see O'Donovan. We had a talk about the wholesale murder of innocent women and children. He said the blowing up of buildings was perfectly justifiable. 'What,' said he, 'are the lives of a few women and children compared with the holy cause of Ireland.' He said, in reference to the recent explosion, that 'We did it,' and he also said that