

THE HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1883.

England and France.

The question that agitates the world at present is, "Shall there be war between France and England?" The storm from Tanatave has blown over, and the blistering breezes from the New Hebrides and the Congo never amounted to much; but the Suez Canal dispute remains, and will remain until its permanent ownership be settled either by war or an European court of arbitration. The Suez Canal is the narrow highway through which the commerce of a great part of the world will pass in future, it is the road to Eastern conquest and empire, and the power that possesses it will be a power indeed. French genius constructed the Canal, and French occupation of Egypt would be a natural sequence had not events developed themselves that baffled all calculations. At present England holds Egypt, she is paramount there; but France seems determined to retain the highway. Under such circumstances a collision may take place at any moment, despite even the most peaceful inclinations of the two Governments. It is almost the duty of a Government in our days—it certainly is the habit—to take peace while they breathe war through the nostrils. Newspapers, however, do not lie under the same restraint, and newspapers are surer, if not better, exponents of public opinion than governments. Hence we are at no loss to understand the state of feeling in both France and England just now; it is bitter in the extreme, and such being the case, it would not really take much to bring about one of the most terrible wars on record, a war in which the Franco-German struggle of thirteen years since would appear as almost trifling. Any hot-headed Admiral like Pierre, any ambitious Statesman like Calmeil, or even Lord Randolph Churchill, could bring one about in twenty-four hours. Indeed, it is thought that were a Tory Government in power when the alleged insult was offered the British flag at Tanatave it is more than probable the two countries would be now engaged in conflict. The Tanatave affair alone would not excite national feeling nor aggression in the New Hebrides, or on the Congo; but all these heart-burnings added to the Suez Canal would, only that both France and England comprehend how portentous and doubtful the war would be. It might mean the complete destruction and dismemberment of France; it might mean the permanent loss of British commerce and decline of the British empire; it might mean both, for there stands the Triple Alliance ready to take advantage of the situation. It may be said that France and England will suppress their resentment in presence of such a common danger, but history teaches that nations are like individuals, and will, when their passions are inflamed, do rash acts that can never be recalled. "Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad." Napoleon was a great genius, but he did not foresee the expedition to Russia would prove his destruction.

There is little danger of war between the two western powers during the reign of the third Napoleon. He posed as the arbiter of Europe, and thereby glorified France. The nations watched and waited for his *jour de l'an* utterances as if he had charge of the Delphic oracle. France was satisfied with such a dazzling position. When, however, the statue of brass with the feet of clay was smashed into fragments at Sedan, France fell into her old groove of colonialism, interrupted by the great revolution, and once more became the rival of England. There must be an outlet for French energy, it seems, and being checked at home by Germany, it has to direct it abroad; and, therefore, comes into collision with omnipotent Britain. Everywhere the Frenchman goes in quest of conquest he hears the tap of the British drum, and is angry. Britons themselves are selfish, and covetors for the monopoly of the world's commerce. All things considered, the chances of a war between France and England are very great. As to which would come out victorious, that is another affair. Since the vast change in naval armaments and naval warfare, England has not been engaged in war with any great power; the war would be on sea, and all over the world; and England would have to defend Natal, Charlottetown, Liverpool, Hong Kong and New Westminster at the same time. And then her commerce is upon every sea, to be preyed upon by French privateers. There is no reason to suppose that either the British army or navy has deteriorated, but it must be remembered they have more territory to defend than they have one hundred years ago—four times more. The life of England is her commerce; that destroyed and her very population would starve. Nor is France in less danger; for while all her strength would be directed against England, she might become the easy prey of the Triple Alliance. While, therefore, it is almost necessary to the existence of both nations that they should live in peace and amity with each other, it would appear as if it is their destiny to engage in the most terrible war of either ancient or modern times.

Shall Colonies Own Colonies?

The Australian Colonies are entertaining the idea of following the example of Canada and forming a great confederation of British Provinces under the Southern Cross. They are young, they are prosperous, and they are ambitious. They require in union in order to be powerful. There are five of these colonies, Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand, having a Caucasian population of over three to four millions, increasing to such an extent that it is estimated at the close of this century the confederation, if it be formed, will have a population of ten millions, quite enough for the beginning of a great southern empire or republic, or by whatever other name it may choose to call itself, possessing all but limitless resources, vast territory, a homogeneous people, and a magnificent future. Just constructed the Canal, and French occupation of Egypt would be a natural sequence had not events developed themselves that baffled all calculations. At present England holds Egypt, she is paramount there; but France seems determined to retain the highway. Under such circumstances a collision may take place at any moment, despite even the most peaceful inclinations of the two Governments. It is almost the duty of a Government in our days—it certainly is the habit—to take peace while they breathe war through the nostrils. Newspapers, however, do not lie under the same restraint, and newspapers are surer, if not better, exponents of public opinion than governments. Hence we are at no loss to understand the state of feeling in both France and England just now; it is bitter in the extreme, and such being the case, it would not really take much to bring about one of the most terrible wars on record, a war in which the Franco-German struggle of thirteen years since would appear as almost trifling. Any hot-headed Admiral like Pierre, any ambitious Statesman like Calmeil, or even Lord Randolph Churchill, could bring one about in twenty-four hours. Indeed, it is thought that were a Tory Government in power when the alleged insult was offered the British flag at Tanatave it is more than probable the two countries would be now engaged in conflict. The Tanatave affair alone would not excite national feeling nor aggression in the New Hebrides, or on the Congo; but all these heart-burnings added to the Suez Canal would, only that both France and England comprehend how portentous and doubtful the war would be. It might mean the complete destruction and dismemberment of France; it might mean the permanent loss of British commerce and decline of the British empire; it might mean both, for there stands the Triple Alliance ready to take advantage of the situation. It may be said that France and England will suppress their resentment in presence of such a common danger, but history teaches that nations are like individuals, and will, when their passions are inflamed, do rash acts that can never be recalled. "Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad." Napoleon was a great genius, but he did not foresee the expedition to Russia would prove his destruction.

After what has passed within the last few months, who can tell the moment France and England may be at war? France has a navy almost equal to that of England, but as she has infinitely less commerce and fewer colonies to protect, nothing would be easier for her than to send a few of her great iron-clads against Melbourne or Sydney and reduce them to ashes. Do our readers realize what that would mean? Why, Melbourne is a city of palaces, with a population of a quarter of a million. Sydney is not far behind; and then there are such fine and defenceless cities as Auckland, Wellington, Hobart Town, which might be taken and sacked without difficulty, especially by a power that had a base of operations in New Guinea. If imperial England will not, or cannot, defend those distant colonies, she should, at least, not throw any obstacles in the way of their defending themselves.

The Examiner "Throws Up the Sponge."

The Examiner has decided to let the patronage dispute raised by the HERALD drop. "As a contention on the question might possibly give rise to some ill feeling," the Examiner is granting wisdom from sad experience. If we were in the Examiner's place we would do precisely the same. It is a question that will not bear handling by the organ of the clique, even in the most delicate manner, what though the handers were the finest of kid gloves. As, however, we are not in the Examiner's place we will be excused for having something to say on the subject now and then, even at the risk of being deemed hurtful by apocryphal correspondents. And we may inform our contemporary that it is decidedly asy for it supposes the controversy raised by the HERALD has done harm to the party. A party which can be so easily provoked is a party which is a worthless party; it is not the Conservative party of this Island, and, if it is, then all we have to say so much the worse for the party. We are under the impression that the HERALD articles have had the effect of scotching the intolerant wire-pulling snake, and we entertain the hope that before we have done we shall succeed in killing it altogether. We shall then have cleared the political atmosphere; we shall have out away the cancer that is eating the life out of the Conservative party in this Province, and then shall see no more exclusion or ostracism practised in this Island, so that an unimportant and influential coterie may monopolize place and power. If this be not done let no one blame the HERALD. We believe, however, it will be done; we believe and hope Liberal-Conservatives of all creeds will rid themselves of the drag-chain that prevents them marching to progress and prosperity. The Examiner, appalled at the facts and figures we have furnished

—facts and figures which have surprised all but the wire-pullers—retires from every position it has held, and, before retreating altogether, fires off this harmless round of blank cartridge. "The Examiner has proved conclusively that, on the whole, there has been no difference of opinion." The sentence just quoted fully illustrates the style of argument used by our contemporary all through. First it was the Government it defended from alleged attacks, now it is the Liberal-Conservative party. Will our contemporary open up its flapping ears and understand that it is the clique we assail—the ring—the corner in government appointments. Why should the Liberal-Conservative party of this Island ostracize Catholics when it is itself two-thirds Catholic? More, why should we assail the Government knowing that it has been deceived by the wire-pullers? If, after the HERALD exposure, the wire-pullers still hold sway, it will be time to think of warning the Government. Our contemporary says: "The HERALD has been a great success in its exposure of the wire-pullers." What a splendid piece of logic! "My dear fellow, I am very sorry, but you cannot get the place because you are a Roman Catholic." That is not the way of the wire-pullers. If one of them was so clumsy as to commit himself in that fashion he would be expelled from the ring by a unanimous vote. Instead of that he says: "Aw—you see, my friend, Smith, or Brown, or Percy Pope has prior claims on the party; now, if you would like to be a messenger, or station master—or stay, I'll put your name on the list." And so he would, and there it would remain, and that would be the last of it. No, no, say nothing but what is just of the wire-pullers, they are not fools, though it may ultimately come to pass, that in their cunning they have overreached themselves, and by their greed killed the goose which so generously laid for them a very large number of golden eggs.

Editorial Notes.

It has been called that the sentence attributed to Parnell, that "Irishmen over the world should rejoice over the death of Carey," was never uttered, and it now turns out that the London papers were hoaxed.

HUMAN NATURE is a strange entity. A man succeeds, after great danger and exertion, in saving a life, and obtains a large copper medal from the Humane Society if he survives, while if he succumbs not much is said about him, and little is done for him. But let him go to the Falls of Niagara and throw himself down, and he becomes a hero, and subscriptions are sent afloat for the benefit of his family. Human nature needs improvement.

In spite of Grit newspapers, the Northwest still continues to grow and prosper at a rate seldom witnessed, even in this new world of ours. Winnipeg is already coming up as a second Chicago—its history is almost the same; and Manitoba will, before a decade has rolled over, be another Illinois in wealth and population. The least valuable coin in circulation in Winnipeg is the five-cent piece, but if a Grit Government ever attain to power, the prairie city will be glad enough to take coppers.

ALL the late hanging and transporting by Judges in Dublin and elsewhere, have not intimidated the "Invincibles," who are as actively as ever in various parts of Her Majesty's Dominion. Carey has been assassinated in South Africa, and the dynamiters are at their infernal work in Scotland, if the cable speaks the truth, which, by the way, it does not always. Worse still, the Australians refuse to admit Irish informers on their shores. Surely England's Irish chickens are coming home to roost.

THE dynamic alarm which was dying out in England has been revived by the assassination of Carey, and the police are again taking extra precautions to guard the persons of such public men as Mr. Gladstone, Lord Coleridge, and others whose lives are in danger. Guards are also being placed over dockyards and public buildings, and all necessary measures taken to ensure protection of life and property. Affairs in Ireland are profoundly quiet, even the threatening letter humbug has dropped.

WHATSOEVER may be thought of Mr. Parnell's general policy—and the world is commencing to look upon it with favor—his action in connection with the Suez canal vote must be considered masterly. What the Irish National Party has been afraid of all along was that Gladstone would not consent to bring forward his Irish Registration Bill this session, and thereby keep Irish voting on its ancient rotten basis, but that measure has actually been passed, and it now seems the concession was given Parnell in return for the neutrality of his party on the Suez canal division, in which Sir Stafford Northcote was so badly defeated.

It would almost seem as if it is the destiny of man to be decimated, whether by war, pestilence, or railroad accident, and the world has surely supplied full of horrors lately. When it is not by fire men are consumed, it is in water they

are drowned, and when the railroad is not furnishing its betwixt, the earthquake imparts at such delay, or slight slaughter, rises and annihilates to those, while the demon of cholera marches on spreading havoc through ancient empires. Mother Shipton never told the world of the calamities in store for it towards the close of the nineteenth century, but they have appeared nevertheless, and it will be well if they are not followed by desolating wars.

BEFORE the race at Ogleburg an interchange of words—not at all intended as compliments—passed between Hanlan and Courtney. Hanlan said Courtney was no gentleman, inferring, of course, that he (Hanlan) was all of which may, or may not, be true. Courtney then said, as a rule, manifest such wisdom as did Hanlan at being refused a liquor license. What is more to the point, however, is, can Courtney row Hanlan? If not he can certainly go nearer than any other man known of, of a boat's length at Lachine, and he did his level best at that. Never minding their characters, therefore, or the exquisite sense of honor profession of Courtney lay claim to, the world would like to see Ned and Charley matched once more.

THE state of affairs in that Portage is becoming positively alarming. Prisoners have been taken on both sides, and taken, a jail has been broken open and its inmates let loose, several constables have been sworn in by both of the contending Provinces, and although as yet no shots have been fired, a good many blows have been struck. The advanced skirmishers sent to the front are pretty hard cases, who will stop at nothing, and we may be sure the men they are now equipping will not improve the situation. Manitoba's forces have been overpowered by "Mowat's hams." The Dominion Government have been called upon to furnish assistance to the weaker side, and have complied with the requisition. The Toronto *Mail* says Mowat is creating all this excitement in order to carry the Algoma election. It is to be hoped this statement is true, for though it argues considerable "cussedness" on the part of the Ontario Premier, it is better than an attempt at civil war.

The Committee appointed by the Massachusetts Legislature to furnish a report on the Tewksbury management, have sent in not only one but two reports, a majority and a minority report, respectively. Those who think that there could be one set of opinions upon such a terrible disgrace as the Tewksbury horror, do not reckon upon the fact that there are two political parties in the Committee, the Republicans and Democrats, or that while one of them agrees with General Butler that starving children to death and selling their bodies is a great crime, for which atonement should be made, the others may not see anything serious in it. This is at least what may be gleaned from the two reports. The affair has been made a party question, and while the Democrats support Butler in the investigation, the Republicans revile him. We believe that Butler is right, and also that the Republican party has fallen very low since they went to war in order to free the negro.

A JUDGE of the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that money cannot be bequeathed for Masses for the dead, on the grounds that there is "no beneficiary." If the great Republic had a State religion, and if that State religion possessed a monopoly of belief, such as obtained in England by legal enactment after the Reformation, Judge Freeman might be justified by law in his decision, although people who were not even Catholics would be equally justified in holding that his judgment was narrow and bigoted, to say the least of it. There is, however, no State religion in the Union; all creeds are equal before the law. Acting on this equality, therefore, is an anti-Catholic position by stating there is no "beneficiary"? What right has he to decide that the belief of the Catholic world is wrong? Mr. and Mrs. Gilman died and left \$2,000 in order that Masses for their souls might be said. Catholics believe in Masses for the dead, the Judge does not; but is that a reason why his private opinion should be law? The souls in purgatory for beneficiaries according to Catholic doctrine, and priests are their trustees. Priests must live like other folk, and be paid for performing their duties. Some Anglican clergymen receive salaries as high as \$10,000 a year, others as high as \$75,000, but Catholic priests subsist on the good will of their flocks. Mr. Gilman's bequest was for the payment of priests who said Masses for his soul. So that in fact there were two classes of beneficiaries, Judge Freeman has struck a blow at the Catholic religion in giving his judgment, which, however, will have but little effect, as we believe the common sense and toleration of the American Judges will not allow them to take it as a precedent.

THE Montreal *Post* contains a photograph of Peter Carey, brother of the arch-informer, who, it alleges, has arrived in Canada.

A Voyage Round the World.

The Shaw Brothers, tanners, of Boston, have failed for \$5,000,000. The extra budget has been fixed by the French Cabinet at \$50,000,000 francs.

Mr. General says a line of steamers will soon run between Quebec and Rome.

Father Richard, Chaplain to the British forces in Egypt, has died of cholera.

A despatch from Paris says a plot to restore the monarchy has been discovered.

The Daily News asserts that the total of deaths from cholera in Egypt has been 16,000.

For the month of July the decrease in the public debt of the United States was \$7,950,500.

A broken neck was set by physicians at Reading, Pa., recently, with hopes of the patient's recovery.

The Oar is uneasy over the renewal of Militant plots, and many arrests have been made for \$250,000 damages for not lending the Imperial House of Commons on the 1st passed the third reading of the Agricultural Holdings bill.

Already three scholars have been offered for competition in the Ladies' Medical course of events by the Imperial House of Commons on the 1st passed the third reading of the Agricultural Holdings bill.

One thousand pilgrims from all parts of Canada visited the shrine of St. Ann de Beaupre, on the 31st July.

The Franco-Turkish treaty was submitted to the French Chamber on Thursday, 1976. Carey's son denied that Kelly, a passenger on the steamer, was identical with Kavanagh. He testified that his father was sailing and talking to O'Donnell when he saw the latter draw a revolver and fire one shot. Witness then ran to fetch his father's revolver. His mother was holding the gun when she shot Kelly.

O'Donnell who killed Carey, was to-day committed for trial on a charge of wilful murder. In the ordinary course of events he will be tried at Port Elizabeth in October. At the final examination of O'Donnell a box was produced belonging to the prisoner labelled "Cape Town," containing a wool coat of Carey and a paper of American citizenship dated "Toronto, Nov. 1876." Carey's son denied that Kelly, a passenger on the steamer, was identical with Kavanagh. He testified that his father was sailing and talking to O'Donnell when he saw the latter draw a revolver and fire one shot. Witness then ran to fetch his father's revolver. His mother was holding the gun when she shot Kelly.

The widow of Lord Frederick Cavendish, who was murdered in Phoenix Park, Dublin, will be married again before the termination of the present year. The second marriage, it is stated, has the approval of her late husband's relatives.

Australian agents have presented a general statement to the Minister of the Colonies with the reasons the Australians desired the annexation of the Western Islands of the Pacific and New Guinea. They state that anarchy exists there, and there is danger of the establishment of French penal settlements.

The Irish National League has decided to call a series of conventions in all the counties of Ireland to elect a central executive council. Arrangements are being made to resume the propaganda for the securing of an Irish Parliament, peasant proprietary and other measures desired by the Irish. They also intend to hold in the autumn of 1884 a general convention of Irish societies throughout the world.

At a Massachusetts liquor trial the Court said that if a druggist delivered liquor over a counter in a public place to those who were not of legal age, he was guilty of a crime. At the instant upon Capt. Webb the jury returned a verdict that he came to his death while swimming the whirling dervish, but could not moderate case.

The Washington authorities deny the existence of foot and mouth disease in the United States, and assert their intention of enforcing the British Government of the same.

Hereafter the steamship *Great Eastern* is to be employed in carrying Scotch coal from the Forth to the Thames. She will be employed to carry about 20,000 tons on each voyage.

In all parts of India preaching in the public squares has been practised largely by Christian missionaries, and they are now being ousted by the Hindu and Mohammedan priests.

The steamer *Parthenon* has arrived at Melbourne with Kavanagh, Hanlon and Smith, informers in the trials of the Phoenix Park murders. They have not been allowed to land.

Dissatisfaction is expressed in England at the Queen's selection of Angeli, the Viennese, to paint her portrait for a birthday gift to Kaiser Wilhelm. It is thought that she should have chosen a native artist.

A notice has been issued by the United States Treasury suspending the laws prohibiting the import of meat and hides, but quarantine will be imposed on cattle from all outside ports except North and South America.

On Monday night the Parnellites resorted to their tactics of delay in the House of Commons, prolonging the sitting until 3 o'clock, when the result of the vote of Mr. O'Kelly being named by the Speaker, and ordered to be silent.

At a recent party in London, Mrs. Harcourt Burdette William Harcourt was told that a single ornament, a plain black velvet around her neck, fastened at the throat by a solitary that was worth \$140,000 of the dollars of our fathers.

It is stated by a Washington broker that the Confederate bond scheme has been started for the purpose of obtaining eleven million dollars deposited by the Confederacy in foreign banks previous to the close of the rebellion to pay the interest on the bonds.

The aerial voyagers who succeeded in a balloon from La Violette met with a sudden and unlooked for termination of their adventure the day following. Their balloon was caught in a violent rain-storm, which compelled them to descend at Chardou, near Brussels.

A box of dynamite which a lighted fuse was attached has been discovered in a large linen factory at Cupar, Fife, Scotland. It was extinguished before it reached the explosives. The attempt to blow up the factory is attributed to Fenianism. Great excitement prevails.

Strong measures had to be adopted by the authorities in Dublin to prevent a general riot on Tuesday night week. Many arrests were made, and ninety-two of the prisoners were yesterday fined for hindering the police in connection with the rejoicing over the news of Carey's death.

The split in the Conservative party of England was emphasized by the retirement of Mr. Northcote, eldest son of Sir Stafford Northcote, and two other members from the Conservative ranks of the House of Commons. The Conservative Association on the election of Lord Randolph Churchill, which was accomplished by the casting vote of the Chairman, Earl Percy.

The number of victims of the earthquake at Cassinella is now stated at five thousand. The authorities are taking vigorous measures for preserving the health of the district, but notwithstanding the use of disinfectants in large quantities, the stench is still intolerable. A number of English and Americans have arrived at the ruins in search of missing relatives.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 8. Laycock, the Australian sculler, has challenged Hamlin to row for the championship of the world on the Panama River, New Zealand.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8. Father Richard, of Chicago, who has been appointed a bishop and coadjutor of the Archbishop of San Francisco, is only 38 years old, and is thought to be the youngest Catholic bishop in the world. He was born in New Brunswick.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 4. Felix Lynch, of this city, claiming to be an invincible, says O'Donnell, who killed Carey, is a leader in the New York branch of the Order of Hibernians. O'Donnell did the shooting under orders of the invincible. Had Carey landed at Montreal Lynch would have killed him. He says the Marquis de Lansdowne has not long to live.

DUBLIN, Aug. 8. It now seems probable that Mr. Lynch, the well known banker and a director in the Hibernia Bank, will accept the Parnellite candidacy as a member of Parliament from the Sligo district.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 4. O'Donnell who killed Carey, was to-day committed for trial on a charge of wilful murder. In the ordinary course of events he will be tried at Port Elizabeth in October. At the final examination of O'Donnell a box was produced belonging to the prisoner labelled "Cape Town," containing a wool coat of Carey and a paper of American citizenship dated "Toronto, Nov. 1876." Carey's son denied that Kelly, a passenger on the steamer, was identical with Kavanagh. He testified that his father was sailing and talking to O'Donnell when he saw the latter draw a revolver and fire one shot. Witness then ran to fetch his father's revolver. His mother was holding the gun when she shot Kelly.

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