Dillon Says Its Success is Already Assured.

Canadian and U. S. Delegates Endeavor to Unite the Factions.

On Motion of Justin McCarthy Rishon Wellon. ald Was Chosen Permanent Chairman.

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Press.) Dublin, Sept. 1 .-- The first session of the Irish National convention opened at noon today in Leinster hall, which was well filled with delegates

It was estimated that the Irish race was represented here today from 600 to 700 delegates, but it is hoped that at least 1,000 more will arrive during the day. They came from Ireland and Great Britain as a rule, but the United States, Canada, Australia and South Africa are too re-

Inscribed on the tickets of the credited representatives was the fol-lowing utterance of the Irish statesman, Henry Gratten: "You have done too much not to do more; you have gone too far not to go on. You are in that position where you must silently advocate your country's rights or publicly restore them."

The walls of Leinster hall were appropriately decorated for the occasion and patriotic sentiments expressed by deceased statesmen of Ireland hung upon the walls.

John Dillon, M. P., chairman of the Irish parliamentary party, previous to the opening of the convention, expressed the opinion that its success was already assured and that the attendance would be twice as great as they had expected to hope for. He said that the delegates represented four-fifths of the Irish nationalists. and that there was a good number of Parnellites present, in spite of the opposition of the leaders of the latter party to the convention. The Parnellite press continues to belittle the convention, claiming it to be fraudulent and asserting that the delegates are The feeling among the foreign delegations was that all sections should unite.

With this object in view, a meeting of forty foreign delegates tock place last night, thirty-five of them being from the United States and Canada, at which it was proposed to appoint a committee of seven foreign delegates to personally interview Messrs. Redmond, Healy and Dillon with the object of inducing all factions to support one leader, and as an alternative it was suggested that all donations from foreign sources should be stopped case the warring factions falled come to an understanding. The resolution, however, was stubbornly opposed by M. J. Ryan of Philadelphia who insisted that action should be postponed until tonight. After a After a the meeting dispersed without having accomplished anything except it was feared to sow seeds of discord.

promptly at noon by Justin McCarthy, M. P., who nominated the Most Rev. Patrick O'Donnell, D. D., bishop of Raphoe, for permanent chairman. The bishop was unanimously elected, as arranged last week, amid the wildest

Bishop O'Donnell then read a message from the Pope, in which his holiness prayed that the Irish leaders might end their dissention. The chairman then specially welcomed the delegates from the United States and Canada, and delivered an address, pleading for unity.

The Canadian delegation was headed by Archbishop Walsh of Toronto. During the early stages of the meeting a circular issued by Messrs. Ryan and Cronin, the secretaries respectively of the United States and Canada, was handed about among the delegates. The circular it was claimed was issued in the name of all the foreign delegates and protested against the attacks of the Parnellite press. It was stated that the foreigners came over at their own expense; that they were absolutely unpledged, and that they were not committed to any opinion regarding the merids of the different factions. On this ground the foreign delegates claimed they had the right to courteous treatment upon the part of every newspaper professing to advocate home rule for Ire-

Dean Harris of Toronto said that the Canadian delegates attended the convention at a great personal sacrifice. and he appealed in God's name for unity, adding that when any section of the Irisn press charged them with not representing anybody they "flung back their lies."

After the adjournment of the first session of the rish national convention, which opened here today, an adjourned neeting of the delegates from the United States, Canada, Australia. and South Africa was held at the Shelburne notel, Hon. Mr. Costigan of Canada again presiding. The propositions made at the meeting of these delegates from the colonies and from other countries, held last night, were rejected. These propositions included a plan for the appointment of a committee of seven foreign delegates to interview the Irish leaders of all the parties relative to the best methods of bringing about unity of action. Failing the acceptance of an agreement by the leaders of the Irish factions, it was proposed to stop all subscription to the Irish cause in foreign tries and the British colonies. Instead of adopting plans of this nature it was decided to appoint a committee

to draw up address to the Irish people. London, Sept. 2.-A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Dublin says that to all intents and purposes the Irish national convention is over, and that the common opinion is that it has been a complete failure.

London, Sept. 2.—A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Dublin says that to all intents and purposes the Irish complete failure.

The morning papers speak of the now an unquestionable conditions at Dublin as seems likely use of that expression.

wake over the corpse of Irish parlia-mentary agitation. The Healyite-Parnellites election, despite the Pope's prayer for the end of dissension, still holds aloof, thus widening the very breach which it was the convention's

object to close. The amendment to this proposed today suggesting a conference of representatives of the differ ent sections of the party even passed which is not likely will lead to any practical result. It is understood that Dillon and Davitt are much distressed with regard to the olive branch held out by them to their opponents which they hoped to the last moment might be accepted.

(Special to the Sun.) London, Sept. 2.—The Canadian delegates, numbering twenty-three, are taking an active part in the convention of the Irish race at Dublin. The apparent hopelessness of the movement for immediate unity has caused some of the Canadians to use very strong language. At yesterday's sitting Rev. Dr. Foley of Halifax warned the Irishmen in Ireland that "The carrion dissension stank in the nostrils of decent men

Dean Harris of Toronto vehemently threw back a suggestion that the Canadian delegates were nobodies. Where, then in the name of God," he exclaimed, "can you find honest men. We are not a marketable commodity. Our strong patriotism alone has brought us here at our own ex-

THE LIBERALS' MARKET.

New England Yarn Manufacturers Decide on a Further Curtailment.

Providence, R. I., Sept. 1.-The cotton yarn manufacturers of the New England states met this afternoon at the Narragansett hotel to consider a further curtailment of production of four weeks. Nearly all of the larger mills in this vicinity were represented. The following resolutions were offered by A. B. Sanford, treasurer of

the Globe mill of Fall River: "Resolved, That the benefit already derived in our industry by the curtailment of production during August has been so market that it is decided by those present to conduct a curtailment of at least 50 per cent of the ordinary production for the month of September in order to further decrease the stock on hand (already considerably reduced), thereby placing the industry in a healthy condition. We therefore, recommend that all cotton yarn spinners operate in further curtailment during September, each institution or corporation to choose its own

way of reducing its output.
(Signed) "A. B. SANFORD." This resolution was unanimously adopted. The meeting was presided cver by L. C. Davis, secretary of the Kerr Thread Company of Fall River. Letters wer received from several manufacturers in Philadelphia and New York, stating that they will agree to any curtailment deemed best.

CHAMBERLAIN'S ARRIVAL.

Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the British Colonies, accompanied by his wife and private secretary, arrived here tonight for a three weeks' visit to his father-in-law the Hon. Wm. C. Endicott. In an interview with a representative of the As sociated Press Mr. Chamberlain said his visit to the United States had no political significance and was simply for the purpose of visiting Mrs. Chamberlain's parents and for relaxation and quiet. He expects to stay here three weeks and did not expect to visit Canada during his visit.

HUNDRED FAMILIES HOMELESS

Nortolk, Va., Sept. 2.-Fire broke out about 11.15 in White's foundry on Water street. One hundred families, white and colored, have been made homeless by the conflagration. The change in the wind was the only thing that saved the property of the old Dominion S. S. Co. and that of the Clyde line. Loss estimated at \$200,000; insurance not known.

CABLED FROM LONDON.

London, Sept. 2.—Principal Peterson of McGill university will sail tomorrow for Montreal. Sir Donald A. Smith, the Canadian commissioner, is entertaining high

friends at Glencoe. JOURNALISM IN SACKVILLE.

Different people have different ideas concerning the sort of recreation they would like. As a rule, however they prefer something entirely different from their ordinary routine-in fact that is what the doctors prescribe. But there are exceptions to every rule. and A. H. McCready, formerly of the Dany Sun staff, is a living example. Mr. McCready has for some time past been holding down all the desks in the office of the Sackville Post. He has been working hard, and has been turning out an excellent newspaper Lately it appears to have occurred to him that he needed a little recreation. He has therefore bought another occupying some more desks. He has bought out the Westmorland Free Press, also published at Sackville, and will hereafter issue it from the same office as the Post. This arrangement will no doubt be very convenient. Whenever Mr. McCready of the Post gets tired, Mr. McCready of the Free Press will of course be glad to help him out. When an angry subscriber the Free Press, Mr. McCready of the Post can sympathise with him and regret that the object of his wrath is away. The only difficulty will arise when invitations come in for both editors to attend a dinner, or social function, or something of the sort; but the resources of a publisher of two newspapers can be safely relied on, even under those circumstances. The members of the Sun staff extend congratu lations to the pullisher of the Post and to the publisher of the Free Press; and hope that they will like one annational convention is over and the other and that both of him will pros common opinion is that it has been a per. Mr. McCready has solved the problem of the editorial "we," and has now an unquestionable right to the

ANNEXATION FOR CANADA.

The Strong Sentiment for it in the Dominion.

The Work of Goldwin Smin in Behalf of the Cause of Continental Union-The French and the British-The Unpleasant Espionage Under the Former Regime.

(From the Chicago Record.) Toronto, Ont., Aug. 5 .- As we were passing a quaint old colonial house, surrounded by large grounds and shaded oaks, in the very centre of this city the other day, the coachman

turned on the box and remarked: "That is the oldest house in Toronto. It stood there when the city was nothing but a small cluster of cabins along the bank of the lake. It was so well built that it has never needed repair, and it is as good today as it ever was, and as it will be 100 years from now. The man who lives there is the greatest man in Canada. He has forgot more than all the ministry ever knew, with the governor-general on top o' them, and he keeps learn ing something every day in his big library that stretches out from the

house there, as you see westward." "What's his name?" "Goldwin Smith; and he's the best friend the United States has on this side of the border. Some of the tory snobs call him a traitor to old Engand, but that's because they want to stand in with the Queen and Lord Sal-isbury, while he's thinkin' all the while what'll be the best for the people.' That is a fair sample of local pub-

opinion concerning the eminent British statesman and historian who has come over to make his home on this side of the water, and spend his wealth and leisure in aiding to solve the Canadian problem. Prof. Smith occupied the chair of English history at the University of Oxford for many years, and during the civil war in the United States was a friend of the north, which fact made him unpopular in that community. He resigned his chair thirty years ago and came to Toronto to write a book on Canada. At the same time he accepted a professorship at Cornell, and lectured there each winter for several years. He presented a magnificent historical library to that institution also. But he finally gave up active work, and has since been living in retirement at his beautiful home here, which, as the driver said, is the oldest residence in Toronto, and perhaps the most attractive. One could scarcely imagine a more charming retreat for a student and a lover of nature and books. It is called "The Grange," and has been in the family of the first husband of Mrs. Smith since the settlement of Canada West.

Prof. Smith was a bachelor when he came to live in Toronto, but he soon surrendered to the charms of Mrs. Boulton, a Boston lady, who had married a rich Canadian lumberman in her younger days, and was living there at "The Grange." He had a large fortune of his own, and their united wealth makes them one of the richest uples in Canada.

Prof. Smith is no doubt the most cholarly man and the most famous writer in the dominion ,and is the recognized head of the movement for annexation, which he has always advoural laws and the manifest destiny of the colony. His books and magazine articles and his speeches on this sublect have given serious offence to the loyalist element on both sides of the Atlantic, and both Mrs. Smith and himself have been compelled to submit to many disagreeable slights from over-zealous tories who are seeking office or knighthood. Some of the ambitious families in the dominion boycott them entirely, and endeavor to seek favor at Rideau Hall by calling Prof. Smith a traitor. During the recent campaign the feeling was very bitter, and Prof. Smith was constantly assaulted in the columns of the conservative press and by the conservative speakers, although he was not a candidate for office and was taking no part in the election. But his writings furnished text books for most of the liberal editors and orators, and he is the president of what is known as "the Continental Union Association," which was organized for the purpose of promoting the union of the American people.

Shortly before the election the trusees and faculty of the University of Toronto voted to confer upon Prof. Smith the degree of Doctor of Laws es a recognition of his distinction in the world of learning, whereupon W. G. Falconbridge, justice of the high court of Ontario, resigned his seat in the senate of the university, because, as he declared, in his opinion an institution that would honor a traitor to the British flag was not the place for loyal subjects of her Britannic Majesty. Nevertheless, the vote of the trustees and faculty was unanimous. and the great mass of the people ap-

plauded their action, while they laugh ed at his honr, the justice. A police magistrate of the name of Dennison, who thought to get a little notorlety out of the row, wrote a letter to the dean of the university asking that his name be stricken off the list of the alumni, as he did not care to be in any way associated with an institution that would confer such honor upon a man who had been the most persistent, active and bitter enemy Canada has ever had. "To endorse in any way or show honor to such a man," he said, "is but to increase his power and influence. He is constantly encouraging the neighboring country in the belief of the possibility of an-rexation, and is, therefore, likely to

bring armed men against us." "The Continental Union Association" is a large and influential organization, composed of English-speaking Canadians, for the purpose of carrying on an annexation propaganda. It is confined to the province of Ontario, and as a club house in Toronto, where its literature is printed and mailed. In the eastern provinces similar organizaions exist under different names. Among the English-speaking communities they are known as "independence clubs," and among the French as "Ste. fean Baptiste societies." You can find them in every city, every village and settlement, and over the line in New England they exist in all he factory cowns where French Canadians are employed. It is proposed this year to ly-hold a convention of all the organiza-

to the cause of independence, or annexation, which is the same thing, with the intention of forming a board of management upon which all shall be represented, to lay out plans and direct the propagands. It is expected that the meeting will be called at Montreal during the month of Sep- associated with Honore Mercier, who tember, and held under the auspices of the "Independence of Canada Club" of that city.

The anxiety and opposition of the onservative government concerning the annexation movement made it necessary for the leaders to observe great caution and secrecy, and it is freely charged that the officials of the post office department under the late administration opened letters and destroyed quantities of annexation literature that was sent through the mails. It is charged that the orders of the government were to detain or destroy all such matter, and that they were obeyed so far as possible.

A gentleman was telling me the other day that he recently had occasion to write to the department of state at Washington, and, being an avowed annexationist, feared that his letter might be suspected and destroy. ed, so he borrowed an envelope of the United States consul, which bore the latter's official card, and took the package to the post office to be registered. But notwithstanding these precautions, it never reached its destin-ation, and although the United States consul was aware of the contents of the letter, and made a complaint to the postal officials, he could never obtain any satisfaction. His belief is that the postmaster, suspecting the writer of being engaged in treasonable correspondence with the authorities at Washington, opened the letter, and when he found that it was concerning an innocent matter of business, destroyed the evidences of his own of-

But the annexation people have no such fear under a liberal government, and their missionary work will be carried on henceforth without any attempt at secrecy. It is said also that the means to defray the expenses are largely furnished by persons who do not care to be known in that connection, but are earnest annexationists at heart. Toronto is a hotbed of conservatism, and the most loyal city in Canada, although the American interests are larger here than elsewhere. The newspapers are loyal without exception. Only one paper, called the Weekly Sun, which has been the organ of the Patrons of Industry, ever dares to print anything that tends toward more friendly political relations with the United States. Now and then it contains an article in favor of American unity, and objects to having Canala considered a tailpiece for Great Britain.

In Montreal the annexation sentiment has been more outspoken, particularly among the French population, who do not attempt to disguise their disloyalty. La Patrie, the leading French newspaper of Canada, which has the largest circulation of any published in the dominion, talks annexation every day. It does not use that term, however, for it might be offensive. "Continental union" is the term. There are 500,000 French-Canadians in New England who are constantly pulling on their friends and relatives at home. There are fifteen French newspapers in New England which have a large clientage in Canada and are continually discussing the advantages of annexation. The recent overturn of the conservative government was largely due to the influence of the Canadians in New England. Laurier received his largest support and nade his largest gains in the French Catholic communities although the question of government support for church schools was one of the prominent issues of the campaign. In Montreal he got a majority of 25: in Quebec, out of a total of sixty-five members of the house of commons, he got a majority of 33, although Charles Tupper, the conservative leader, was certain of carrying both provinces through the influence of the priests on the school issue. But "Continenal union,' as they call it, had a stronger claim upon the Frenchmen than the church. When some one said that Lauriers' election meant "Con-

tinental union." a French hishon said. "Yes, perhaps; but it is much more likely that the American flag will float over the citadel of Quebec than that the Canadian flag will float at the top

of Bunker hill monument." French Canada has no cause for attachment to Great Britain, and makes no pretence. It is said that a Frenchman can never be denationalized, and that fact is daily demonstrated in Quebec, Montreal and the other cities of lower Canada. Whenever there is a demonstration or a feast day he hangs out a tricolored flag, not a Union Jack, although he has been under British rule since 1769.

The French and the English will not mix. Canada is two countries, and race prejudice is more bitter and pronounced here than sectional feeling in the United States has ever been. Every election in Canada for fifty-five years has involved either a race or a religious issue, and the French population have invariably voted against the interests of Great Britain if they could determine what they were. The French population retain their own religion, their own language, their own customs, their own schools, and even their own laws. The Code Napoleon is used in Montreal and Quebec for commercial law. but in the other provinces the laws of England are recognized. Criminal law alone is uniform throughout the dominion. And in official life the same prejudice exists. If an Englishman gets a job under the government a Frenchman must have as good a one

at the same time. At the doors of the Parliament house and executive departments are two ushers, one French, one English There are always two customs inspec tors at every post, and wherever there is a French clerk on any public duty, there is an Englishman also. All the government reports, and all official proclamations, announcements, and advertisements are printed in both languages. This duplication is awkward and expensive, but it is absolutely necessary to satisfy both races and although the Englishman knows that he is master here, he is wise

enough not to assert himself too bold-Mr. Beaugrand, owner of La Patrie

newspaper, who was recently mayor of Montreal, is an avowed annexationist, and the greatest Frenchman the colony has produced, unless it is Wilfrid Laurier. He was the found er of the first annexation clubs that were organized in Canada. He was died a year ago, when he was prime minister of the province of Quebec. He used to travel over the country making annexation speeches and starting annexation clubs, and may

be justly regarded as the father of

the movement To counteract the influence of the "Continental union" movement, the Independence clubs and the Ste. Jean Baptiste societies, the leaders of the conservative party have founded what are known as the United Empire clubs, and every loyal Canadian is expected to join. The "U. E.'s," as they are familiarly known, were numerous and prosperous under the conservative administration, but the politicians and tide-waiters have lost interest in them since the liberals carried the last election.

CHIEF JUSTICE RUSSELL.

Names of Those in Attendance at the Banquet.

Ottawa, Sept. 2.—The dinner tonight to Lord Chief Justice Russell was one of the most brilliant functions of recent years.

The premier presided. On his right was Lord Russell, the guest of the evening, and to his left Sir Frank Lockwood. Others seated at the table of honor were: Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Oliver Mowat, Mr. Fox, Mr. Crackenthorpe, Speaker Pelletier of the senate, Chief Justice Sir Henry Strong, Hon. L. H. Davles and Hon. R. W. Scott. There were also present: Hon. Dr.

Borden, Hon. A. G. Blair, Hon. J. I. Tarte, Hon. Mr. Paterson, Hon. J. W. Longley, Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Sheriff Sweetland, Ottawa; Senator Bernier, Senator Lougheed, Sir A. P. Caron, Sir C. H. Tupper, Senator Miller, Hon. D. Tisdale, Mr. Speaker Edgar of the commons, Hon. A. B. Vail, Senator Masson, Hon. E. G. Prior, Hon. Hugh John. Macdonald, Hon. G. E. Foster, Hon. J. F. Woods, Hon. W. H. Montague, Mr. Justice Burbidge, Judge Mosgrove, Hon. W. S. Fielding, Hon. Wm. Mulock, Hon. C. A. Geoffrion, Sir Henry Joly, Mayor Borthwick of Ottawa, Hon. J. M. Gibson, Senator Power, Dalton McCarthy, M. C. Cameron, M. P.; R. L. Borden, M. P.: J. McAllister, M. P.; L. P. Brodeur, de puty speaker of the commons: Mr. Choquette, M. P.; M. O'Gara, Q. C.; L. A. C. Angers, M. P.; Senator Adams, N. A. Belcourt, M. P. B M Britton, M. P.; J. H. Bergeron, M. P.; Senator Baker, H. G. Carroll, M. P.; L. A. Chauvin, M. P.; K. M. Cowan, M. P.; O. Desmarais, M. P.; N. F. Davin, M. P.; J. A. C. Ethier, M. P.; T. B. Flint, M P.; T. Fortin, M. P.; Hon. Sydney Fisher, J. A. Gillies, M. P.; Hon. W. B. Ives, Mr. Justice King. Senator Kirchoffer, F. Langelier, M. P.; J. Lavergne, M. P.; H. J. Logan, M. P.; Wm. Lount, M. P.; G. V. Mc-P.; Senator Poirier, M. J. F. Quinn. M. P.: P. V. Savard, M. P.: Mr. Justice Sedgewick, Capt. Sinclair, Senator Wood and Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, solicitor general.

SIR LEONARD TILLEY MEMORIAL. A Branze Statue to be Erected on Some Public and Suitable Site.

Tilley, the Loyalist society of St. John, N. B., of which he was president, started a movement, having for ilts object the erection of a suitable memorial to his memory. The temperance and other societies with which public, were invited to send repres to a joint meeting to take this subject into deration. A meeting was accordingly held, and the representatives of the various societies were organized into a general commutte, with power to add to their number, to take charge of the undertaking and to carry it to successful completion. The undersigned were appointed the executive of the general commutee. It has been determened by the general commuttee, after due consideration, that the memorial shall be a bronze statue costing about \$10,000, to be recited on some public and stribute. Due site in the city of St. John. We that Sir Leonard's worm as a citizen and eminence as a public man merits such recognition at the mands of the public. He was one of the most widely and favorably known of Canadian statesmen. He was premier of his native province prior to confederation, and subsequently to the union, in the government of the dominion, held the offices of minister of customs and minister of inance, and for two terms was lieutenant governor of New Brunswick. He was one of the fathers of confederation, and for his eminent public services her Majesty the Queen was graciously pleased to create him a Knight commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. A descendant of a loyalist, a man of the people, ardently attached to British institutions and methods of government, he sought the promotion of impersal interests by strengthening the ties binding the colonies to the motherland. The life and labors of such a man deserve to be kept in remembrance. We desire that our people generally may have a share in the ercottom of a monument to his memory; that the active sympachy and co-operation of as great a number as possible may be enlisted in the undertaking. The smallest subscriptions will therefore be gratefully received, but those old friends of Sir Leonard, who cherish his memory and visiue his services to the country, are invited to subscribe as liberally as they can to the proposed memorial. We venture the opinion that by thus honoring the memory and emphasizing our apprecation of the services of our distinguished men, we are placing object lessons to encourage and stimulate future generations. George Robertson, the mayor of St. John, who has taken a lively interest in the movement from the beginning, has kindly consented to act as treasurer of the fund; and all subscriptions forwarded to him will be thankfully received and duly ac tned by the general commuttee, after due consideration, that the memor al shall be a

We respectfully request a prompt respond to this appeal, so as to enable the committo complete the work at an early date St. John, N. B., August 21, 1896.

Executive committee,
WM. BAYARD, M. D., Chairman.
GEORGE ROBERTSON,
W. L. WARING, A. A. STOCKTON, RO BERT MAXWELL, A. J. ARMSTRONG, Cor. Sec. CHAS. A. MACDONALD, Rec. Sec.

Bobbie-Mother, were all the bad men destroyed by the flood? Mother —Yes, my son. Bobbie (who has just received a whipping from his father) -When is there going to be anothe

CHATHAM.

Board of Trade Delegates to the Maritime Meeting-The Cold Storage Question.

Chatham, N. B., Sept. 1.-A meeting of the council of the Chatham Board of Trade was held at the Cyprus club rooms this afternoon. It was presided over by the president, W. S. Loggie, who announced that a part of the business of the meeting was to appoint delegates to the Maritime Board of Trade to be held in St. John during exhibition week. Appointments were made as follows: Delegates, W. S. Loggie, J. D. B. F. Mac-Kenzie, M. S. Hocken; substitutes, W. B. Snowball, R. A. Murdock, R. Flan-

Provincial Secretary Tweedie, who was present with Surveyor General Dunn, presented to the board the subject of cold storage. He referred to the general use into which cold storage was coming as an auxiliary of the shipping business in food commodities; and also the act passed at last session of the legislature empowering the government to aid cold storage enterprises in the province. A number of gentlemen of Ontario and New Brunswick were about to secure letters patent under the New Brunswick Joint Stock Company's Act, and had applied to the government for aid in the promotion of their enterprise. They propose to establish a central cold storage station at St. John, and four auxilary stations in other parts of the province, Woodstock and Moncton being already selected as two of these, while another point proposed was either Chatham or Newcastle. Of the \$300,000 capital of the company. \$150,000 is to be preferred stock, and the government had been asked to guarantee the preferred stock to the extent of five per cent per annum for seven years. Under the arrangement entered into by the company with the government, any income over and above the working expenses is to go in payment of interest, and to that extent relieve the government of any charge, and it was expected that the enterprise will be a paying one after the first year at least.

Mr. Tweedie went quite fully into the particulars as to the proposed cost of the central and auxiliary stations, and also the advantages to be derived from their establishment, and desired the board to consider the matter, so that they might be prepared to meet and discuss the subject with the chief promoter, Mr. Johnson, who is shortly to visit Miramichi.

Mr. Dunn also addressed the board on the subject, and, like Mr. Tweedie, impressed the members of the council very favorably in regard to cold

storage. The subject of flour rates was discussed by the meeting, in view of an expected visit tomorrow from Mr. Sutherland, freight agent of the Canadian Pacific railway, who was here a short time since, and led the board to understand that through rates on flour would be placed on an equality with those to Shediac, Charlottetown and other competing points by water, expectations in which our merchants have so far been disappointed on account of the Grand Trunk and Inter-Inerney, M. P.; J. A. McGillivray, M. colonial railways refusing to entertain P.; W. W. B. McInnes, M. P.; D. Mo- the claims of Chatham. It is probable net, M. P.; A. Morrison, M. P.; A. Mc- that while temporary arangements Neill, M. P.; C. F. McIsaac, M. P.; E. may be entered into at the present L. Newcombe, Senator O'Donohue, C. time, the Chatham merchants will ne-E. Pouliot, M. P.; R. Prefontaine, M. gotiate with the gulf ports or some other steamboat company for water carriage next season.

The board also discussed the extension of railway facilities to the harbor front at the upper end of the town, and will doubtless bring the matter before the dominion government at an early date.

OFFENSIVE PARTISANSHIP.

(Montreal Witness, Liberal.)

"So far as I am concerned," said the Hon. Mr. Davies, minister of marine, "when I meet a man on the plat-"form who is a government employe, and he abuses me and my leader and my party, and I subsequently have the power, that man shall cease to be a public officer." have no hesitation in saying that this remark of Mr. Davies' is a piece of the most dangerous political immorality. Mr. Davies here takes an attitude from which there is no logical stopping place till we reach Andrew Jackson's dictum, "To the victors belong the spoils," which reduced popular government to mere brigandage. Either civil servants have political rights and duties or they are politically dead. If they are politically dead, as Mr. Davies does not claim, then it would be the simple duty of the government to depose them from thier places the moment they committed any political act. In fact, it would need no action on the part of government, as any one could impeach them. If, on the contrary, they have political rights, they are bound to use them, and that actively. Mr. Davies draws a distinction between the passive casting of a vote and offensive partisanship. This distinction is at least a compreheisible one and might be valid one if offensive partisanship could be legally defined. The danger about it is that it is the government of the day which is the judge as to whether the partisanship has been too active or not. That practically means that no partisanship on behalf of the government of the day could be too active. The danger, if any, would be when it was not active enough. On the other hand, any partisanship what ever against the party which wins the victory would be too great to be pardoned. Mr. Davies indeed makes "no bones" about the matter. He plainly tells us that the partisanship he means to punish is partisanship against himself and his party. We do not here refer to Mr. Davies as though he were alone in thus offending, for we have heard far too much of this kind of talk, though principally from the rank and file, since the liberals came into powed. But Mr. Davies has succeeded in putting the heresy into epigrammatic form which makes it easily handled. We hope that the doctrine thus so plainly enunciated, will be in theory and in practice renounced by the party to which he belongs.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Drowned

PRINCE

Other Acci

Contrac Eight Cents

Charlotte lodge, I. G T., Eliza sec., Wm. Lund; mar Lund; fin. James Jen tinel, W. C ler; L. D., On Thur, View hotel death. Th hearing s

guests on dow to see looking of a distar neu, it is was the r A pedla the night Stanhope, found dea supper an previous r inquest, a natural ca Three s Driving P sold by a \$100. Dr. Ric

his place the vacan ment of D Blanchard man in schools h holidays the 31st. It is re this city contract hospital 1 cepted. little und opened. At Fift was realized No. 1 A giment, C to St. Pa the Rev. A value by D. C. having a killed, he

places, as owner an were thro Captain liot, all or ried in t Bryan on well know made reg Dunbar. Vallace Bros., and the magr Worthy, streets. A very morning

that Hov

Benjamir

was out

younger in a row in tow. this, but to do so, lided the to get th going ve jumped ance. get the ! could see after as younger reached sinking caught ! him to drew hi the body yet beer particula Wales c family i their sa between the brot

seen to boat wh Great for the The Re Grose as Bedequ Leod of McLeod-two week acquain Wm. Dunk I posed of Podmor cents a tory to

A mediand on
night in
advisable ment to Murray' interes ing that as would portion would a

portuni by whi

marshe tical to