MR. SANDFORD FLEMING.

Why He Gave up the Chief Engineership of the Pocific Railway.

STATEMENT BEFORE THE SPECIAL COMMISSION

Mr. Fleming made the following statement the other day before the Pacific Railway Commission with reference to his ceasing to be connected with the railway:

"It is not an easy matter for me to explain the circumstances which led to my removal from the office of engineer-inchief, because no reasons have been assigned by the Government. I can only draw my own inferences from the few facts which have some to my knowledge. I had no reason to think until early in 1880 that any member of the Government or any prominent supporter ing towards me, or had the least desire to change my position as a public servant. The first intimation I had of disastisfaction was in February, 1880. I saw a memorandum from a gentleman who was not then, but has the content of th in February, 1880. I saw a memorandum from a gentleman who was not then, but has since entered, the Cabinet. This memorandum was given to Sir John Macdonald by Senator Macpherson. It discussed the Pacific natlway, the Government policy in connection therewith, my own position, and fault was found generally. It occurred to me that this memorandum was the outcome of an examination by a committee of the Senate the previous winter, of which Mr. Macpherson was chairman, and it seemed only natural previous winter, of which Mr. Maopherson was chairman, and it seemed only natural that he should feel chagrined, not only with the committee for reporting against his views, but likewise with myself for not falling into his way of thiuking in giving my evidence. Be that as it may, I felt that an explanation was necessary. I accordingly addressed a letter to the Minister of my department for the information of the Government. I cannot furnish the commission with Mr. Macpherson's memorandum, as it was returned and I kept no copy, but I shall be happy to read my own explanation." own explanation."

Witness then read the following letter addressed by him to Sir Charles Tupper:

"CANADIAN PACIFIC BAILWAY,
"OTTAWA, February 9, 1880.

"My Drar Sir Charles, —I am greatly obliged to you for allowing me to read the paper of the Hon. Mr. Macpharson on the Pacific railway. It is not for me to defend this or that policy, but I feel called upon to offer some explanations on matters personal to myself. Up to the time that British Columbia entered the Dominion I have for a series of years laboured assidnously in connection, first with the survey, and second with the construction of the Intersolonial railway. In the middle of the work (in 1871) I was asked by the Government, through the Hon. Mr. Langevin, to begin and carry on the Pacific railway explorations. At first I declined, feeling that I had already more than sufficient work on my hands. Mr. Langevin, however, was pleased to say that the Cavernment, had great confidence in my I declined, feeling that it had already more than sufficient work on my hands. Mr. Langevin, however, was pleased to say that the Government had great confidence in me, that he knew of no one else whom he could call upon, and he was good enough to press the new duty on me in such a kind and complimentary manner that my friends told me it was impossible for me to decline. With great heattation I accepted the additional charge of the Pacific railway, but once accepted I determined to bring to bear on the double work (the Intercolonial and the Pacific) all the reserve energies of my mind and body that I could command. I indeed felt the weight of the responsibilities that were thrown upon ms, and I laboured night and day in a manner which will never be known. Some time after I began to work double tides I had the misfortune in the consecutive years 1872 and 1873 to meet with serious accidents. By the first I came near terminating my life; by the second I was placed on crutches for six or seven months. During the whole of these periods, except when actually confined to hed, I never ceased to carry on my work, which I need not say then actually confined to hed, I never ceased carry on my work, which I need not say as at times very ardinas. As a consecutive of the confine my concern health surfered, and I was to seek for some respite. When the Inter-timal was finished in 1830 an opportunity sented itself, and I asked for and obtained use of absence for twelve months making I thought full provision for conducting stations on the Pacific railway during my sence. I went to England so as to have as implicite a rest as possible, but twice during y absence I was recalled by the Government

complete a rest as possible, but twice during my absence I was recalled by the Government to attend to urgent duties which it seemed could not be performed without ms. When I finally returned in 1878 I found my staff demoralized, and many things had been allowed to drift into a state of confusion. The perplexing difficulties I was thus compelled to face have not yet been entirely overcome. These difficulties I need not here describe. It is enough that I should remind you that they were not of my making. I was in ne way responsible for them unless they were due in part to my absence, and it may be said that they would possibly have not arisen had I been at my post. My absence was, however, necessary. The rest I sought for and in part obtained was absolutely needed, as I was then, and indeed to some extent am still, suffering from the effects of overwork. I am quite sure if Mr. Macpherson was aware of the circumstances he would be the last man to charge me with neglect of, or indifference to, duty. I shall leave others to speak of what I have done. I may only point to the volumes of printed reports, and the still larger volumes of unprinted matter, as a fair index of my labours. This much I can say, I have devoted myself to the particular services upon which I have been engaged now for nearly seventeen years (with but little intermission), with a deep earnestness of purpose. I have given me to read, I should only in this way bestearve my country, and this thought be it sight or wrong, has a sufficient in the paper you have given me to read, I should offer this explanation. When I was appointed to the charge of the Pacific railway in April, 1871, I was then in receipt of \$4.800 per annum as chief engineer of the Intercolonial railway. At that time the Minister, and to place an officer in this case even on an equal footing in point of salary by

received \$5,000 per annum, the difference being only \$200. It was felt that an officer should not receive more than a Minister, and to place an officer in this case even on an equal footing in point of salary by paying him \$200 per annum as engineer of the Pacific railway would be somewhat absurd. It was agreed that the question of compensation should therefore stand over, and this was the more readily concurred in by me, as I then and have ever since looked upon salary as secondary. I assumed the duty for the reasons I have above set forth, and I have laboured from them until now for the pleasure the work afforded me, confident in the belief that I was usefully engaged in my country's service. I trust I may continue to have the confidence of the Government, and that I shall have strength to perform my duty satisfactorily, at least until a train of cars runs through on Canadian territory from Lake Superior to Red river. When that time comes I shall be read to retire, and if the services I may have mered be considered of any value I shall entitly accept whatever compensation the strain of the services I may have mered be considered of any value I shall entitly accept whatever compensation the strain of the services I may have mered be considered of any value I shall entitly accept whatever compensation the strain of the services I may have mered be considered of any value I shall entitly accept whatever compensation the strain of the services I may have mered be considered of any value I shall entitly accept whatever compensation the strain of the services I may have mered be considered of any value I shall entitly accept whatever compensation the strain of the services I may have mere the confidence of Railways and Canala."

"SANDFORD FLEMING.
"Alinister of Railways and Canals."

Alinister of Railways and Canals."

A leard nothing more of any consequence and Parliament met on March 30th.

Sches were delivered in the House of outnons in which my conduct, as engineer
method, was assailed with some bitterness. The charges thus made against me are specially referred to in a memorandum which felt necessary to prepare in my own defence. It was addressed to the Minister of the department, and dated 26th March 1860.

my character to the Minister I had the strongest assurance from him that it was not necessary so far as he and the Government as a body were concerned, that they had the highest opinion of me as a public officer, and never had more confidence in me than they then had. He did not conceal from me, however, that there was an outside clamour, into which political feeling entered, which was embarrassing to the Government. I expressed to the Minister very great surprise and very great disappointment to discover that I was in any way obnoxious to a single public man who had weight as a Government supporter, even to any of those who were disposed to look at every person and thing from their own standpoint. I expressed my great regret that the services I had so faithfully and gratuitously endeavoured to render should be unappreciated by any representative of the people whom I served, and told him that I would not allow myself to be the least cause of embarrassment, that I would place myself in his hands, my only wish being to serve the Government, and that if I could best serve the Government, and that if I could best serve the Government, and that if I could best serve the Government, and that if I could best serve the Government, and that if I could best serve the Government, and that if I could best serve the Government, and that if I could best serve the Government, and that if I could best serve the Government, and that if I could best serve the Government, and that if I could best serve the Government, and that if I could best serve the Government, and that if I could best serve the Government, and that if I could best serve the Government, and that if I could best serve the Government, and that if I could best serve the Government, and that if I could best serve the Government, and that if I could best serve the Government, and that if I could best serve the Government, and that if I could be serve the Government in the position of the position of the position of the position of the Department of Railways and Can

THE MANUFACTURING BOOM.

Some Results of the N.P.—New Industries at London, Belleville, and St. John—The Proposed Octton Factory at Halifax.

HALIFAX, May 13.—Yesterday afternoon Messrs. Adam Burns, F. G. Parker, T. E. Renny, J. F. Kenny, S. M. Brookfield, and W. L. Lowell, met and talked over the prospect of starting a cotton factory in Halifax. They decided to call on twenty leading citizans, and if they succeed in getting these to subscribe \$5,000 each, to immediately take steps for organizing a company. A short time was spent this morning in soliciting stock, and the result was that ninety thousand dollars was subscribed. It is understood that the capital will be fixed at \$200,000; that \$150,000 of this will be subscribed by the projectors and their immediate friends, and that the remaining \$50,000 will be offered to take stock to the extent of \$12,000 in the anterprise when it was first mooted, has been communicated with, and it is believed that he will now subscribe \$15,000 or more.

Sz. Jowe, N.B., May 13.—At Melville, York county, Shaw Bros. are putting up an extensive building as a hemleck extract factory.

LONDON, May 13.—An important enterprise has been opened at Port Talbot by T. & G. McBeth, of this city. A splendid dock, 706 feet in length, is now completed at a cost of \$2,500, and a saw-mill at \$3,500. Shipping will be commenced on the 1st of June, and it is expected to handle half a million feet of lumber this year, in addition to cordwood. Messrs. McBeth have a large quantity of timbered lands themselves, and the mill and dock will be largely patronized by farmers and others in the vicinity.

Belleville, May 13.—Mr. Shaw, of Galt, was in town to-day for the purpose of inspecting the manufacturing facilities of the city, with a view to establishing a cotton spinning factory here, if satisfactory arcangements can be made. He appeared to be favourably impressed with the advantages afforded to a manufacturer in Belleville. The proposed factory will employ forty men, and will be running within six weeks after work is commenced on it.

Kingston, May 14.—The plans for the

KINGSTON, May 14 .- The plans for the new cotton mill will arrive in a few days, and tenders will then be asked for the construc-

HALIFAX, May 14.—One hundred and forty thousand dollars' worth of stock in the cot-ton factory to be established here has been

thousand dollars' worth of stock in the cotton factory to be established here has been taken.

The Nova Sectia Glass Co., of New Glasgow, is taking steps to get into active operation as soon as possible. The furnace, which will cost about \$5,000, has been ordered from Pittsburg, Penn., and is expected to be delivered about the 1st of June. The liberal offer of Mr. Townsend of a free site for the factory on the Brookside farm near the Forge Company's works has been accepted.

A company is about to be organized to utilize the sawdust produced by the different saw-mills throughout the province by turning it into pulp, out of which paper is to be manufactured. The headquarters of the company will be at Bridgewater, N.S.

St. John, N.B., May 14.—At a meeting of the town officers' committee of Portland last night it was decided to exempt the site as well as the building and machinery of the proposed new cotton factory from taxation for the term of twenty years. The site is not fully decided upon, but it is understood that the projectors have been looking with a favourable eye upon a vacant let on Main street, where railway connection can be had without any trouble.

Otrawa, May 15.—The City Council tomorrow night will again consider the desirability of offering cash bonuses for the establishment of manufactures here.

Belleville, May 17.—The proposed new spinning and knitting factory for cotton goods is apt to be an accomplished fact. The Mayor and Ald. Dixon are soliciting stock very successfully. They have enough subscribed to warrant them in taking the preliminary steps to forming the company.

Kingsron, May 17.—The first call on the subscribed capital of the cotton mill was paid yesterday.

Victoria, axe versed a subscribed to the subscribed capital of the cotton mill was paid yesterday.

growth of the profit of the season of the proposed are served to the proposed are served with a few gristations of profit of the proposed are served with a few gristation of profit of the proposed are served with a few gristation of profit of the proposed are served with a few gristation of profit of the proposed are served with a few gristation of profit of the proposed are served with a few gristation of profit of the proposed are served with a few gristation of the proposed are served with a few gristation of the third and profit of the pr

Beneral Agitation Among the Labouring Class for Increased Wages.

STRIKE OF CHINESE ON THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

MONTREAL, May 14.—There is no char in the attitude of the Grand Trunk car sh strikers, who are holding out to the num of 350 for an advance in wages. The locon tive engineers are having their demar complied with. The conductors now want be placed on an equality as regards the wages.

wages.

The agitation in the labour market here continues to extend, and if a general advance is not given at once by employers there will be strikes all around. Mutterings are heard on all sides, and there is no doubt that disaffection exists in nearly all departments. be strikes all around. Mutterings are heard on all sides, and there is no doubt that disaffection exists in nearly all departments where workmen are engaged. The following are the rates now paid, and it will be seen by the list that some are still getting low wages: Labourers on railway and other public contract works, \$1.10 to \$1.15 per day; track menemployed by the City Passenger Company, 90c. to \$1; corporation labourers, the same as the Car Co.'s; dock labourers, 15c. to 20c. per hou; unskilled helpers in machine shops, \$1.10 to \$1.15; carpenters, \$1.25 to \$2; painters, \$1.25 to \$1.50; machinists, \$1.50 to \$2.50; moulders, \$2; beaksmiths, \$2.50; somewhere, \$2; beaksmiths, \$2.50; engineers on the Grand Trunk, \$75 to \$130 per month; firemen, \$1.15 to \$1.25 per day; brakesmen, \$1.25 to \$1.50; tailors, \$1.50 to \$2; shoemakers, \$1.50 to \$2; bakers, \$1.50 to \$2; the latter are demanding \$2 and \$2.50. Printers average 27 cents. per 1,000 ems by piece work. On morning papers men can earn \$12 to \$15 per week. Female printers, of whom there are a good many, get 10c. per 1,000 ems less than the men. Tailoresses can make nearly as much as the men at their business. Girls in cigar manufactories, on piece-work, can earn as high as \$15 to \$18 per week—the average is about \$8. In cotton factories they get from \$5 to \$12 per week. Domestics, from \$6 to \$10 per month; cooks in private families, from \$16 to \$25 per month. Clerks, bookkeepers, and commercial travellers have not hands are engaged all the way from \$15 to \$25 per month. Clerks, bookkeepers, and commercial travellers have not hands any advance in wages from the low point to which they were reduced in the bad times, yet they have not struck nor manifested any disposition of doing so. Clerks in banks have generally obtained increased salaries.

Montrafal, May 16.—The strike at the

MONTREAL, May 16.—The strike at the Grand Trunk sheds continues, but only in a partial form, as some of the men have returned to work. However, the greater number obstinately refuse to give in unless their demand of a ten per cent. advance is complied with. The conductors are to have a conference to morrow with the general manager, when they will lay their grievances before him. The men who remained in the car shops have had an increase in their wages. The foundrymen employed by Mr. W. Clendinneng have asked him for a general advance, which he promised to consider.

The City Passenger Car conductors and drivers threaten to strike unless they get an advance from \$7.50 to \$9 per week.

The file cutters and grinders in the works of Messrs. Outram have struck for fifteen cents advance. It has been granted to the

Ad the men gar stay out all number of the care of firences and syn 16.—Petitions are being circumsted among the employes are equally determined, and system of the system of the Southern Railway for presentation to the system of the Southern Railway for presentation to the Southern Railway for present Present Railway for presentation to the Southern Railway for present Railway for prese

OTTAWA, May 16.—Masons in this city are asking \$3 per day and board.

BUTTALO, May 16.—As a matter of caution the 65th regiment has received orders from the Governor to keep in readiness in case of any trouble resulting from a strike on the Erie railway. It is rumoured that all the militia of the State on the line of the Erie have received similar instructions.

All hands employed at the Ohio st. freight office of the Erie road struck this morning for an increase of pay from \$1.25 to \$1.50. The

office of the Erie road struck this morning for an increase of pay from \$1.25 to \$1.50. The hands at the Central and Lake Shore on Louisians street struck for a similar advance. The freight agents of the three roads are in consultation this afternoon, but have arrived at no conclusion as to conceding the demands. Freight has been refused at the Central depots for want of hands to take care of it.

All the plasterer, stonemasons, and brick-layers struck this morning for an increase from \$2.50 to \$3 per day. Half-a-dozen firms of plasterers have yielded to their demands. There has been no disturbance, The men are determined. Meetings are to be held tonight. All the police have been ordered to be ready for duty, but there is no necessity for them yet.

YALE, B.C., May 16.—A serious riot occurred on Saturday. The Chinese labourers

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

CANADA.

Pat Donnelly, of Biddulph fame, has decided remove to London to follow the trade of lacksmith. A protest is to be entered against the Can ada Temperance Act election in Colcheste county, N.S.

The Scott Act was carried by a large majority on the 18th inst. in Colchester county Nova Scotia. A number of Swedish immigrants arritt London on Friday and at once seen

good situations. *

Our Montreal correspondent announces the purchase of the Grand Junction railway by the Grand Trunk.

the Grand Trunk.

The temperance people of Middlesex are talking of submitting the Scott Act to the ratepayers of the county.

Winnipeg has been divided into two electoral divisions for the purpose of representation in the local Legislature.

Hon. D. L. Macpherson will be acting Minister of the Interior during the absence of Sir John Macdenald in England.

The reported purchase of the Grand Junction railway by the Grand Trunk is denied by Mr. John Bell, solicitor to the latter company.

The water was let into the section of the new Welland canal between Allanburg and Thorold, a distance of two miles, on Friday morning, interior

Thorold, a distance of two miles, on Friday morning.

The arrangements for the transfer of the Oka Indiana to Muskoka are all completed, but it is not expected that the removal will take place before the fall.

The Forkeund, the steamer acquired in Bugland by the Dominion Government, and to be used for the protection of the fisheries, arrived at Quebec on Thursday night.

The round-house of the Hamilton and North-Western railway at Hamilton was destroyed by fire on Saturday, and eight engines more or less rained. The loss is estimated at about \$35,000.

The transfer of the Grand Junction railway to the Grand Trunk will, it is understood, go into effect on the 1st of June. The amount of the purchase money is said to have been nine hundred thousand dollars.

The Moutreal citizens' banquet to Sir Hugh and Mr. Andrew Allan, in recognition of the services rendered by the latter to the city, took place last week, and was one of the most perfect snocesses of the kind ever achieved in the city.

An insane wound man named Geo Raid

An insane young man named Geo. Reid, from Watford, was yesterday arrested at London as dangerous. His mania appears to be to ask all and sundry women to marry him. He offers a trip to England as one of the advantages of an alliance with him.

tages of an alliance with him.

Heretofore the religious ceremonies at the London asylum have been conducted exclusively by clergymen of the Church of England. Superintendent Bucke has decided to ask all of the regular clergymen in the city to take part, and they are agreeing to do so.

Mr. Norquay has introduced in the Manitoba Legislature an Act to establish a system of public schools throughout the province, and the Attorney-General has framed a bill to divide the province into judicial districts and to establish courts therein. Both bills were read a third time last week.

Traffic on the Belleville Street railway has

The Niagara river is now, and has been for several days, clear of ice. The fishing season opened on Monday morning, the close season for pickerel being over. Large quantities of fish are now being taken with the seine and hook and line. The fish are all of good size and bite very readily, something quite unusual so early in the spring after a severe winter.

soal in the bunkers. Several of these infernal machines, which are coated on the outside so as to resemble lumps of coal, have been found. hotel-keepers who are contesting the legality of the new by-law, which was passed at a meeting when the Mayor was not present.

UNITED STATES.

A mysterious horse disease prevails on Long Island, several cases of which have proved fatal.

In the New York Assembly the bill which allows women to vote was lost by 59 to 55, not a constitutional majority.

Arrangements have been made for bringing eighty thousand Scandinavian emigrants to the United States this season.

Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister at Washington, has informed Secretary Blaine that he has accepted the mission to St. Peters-Mrs. Belva Lockwood, the Washington lawyer, was on Tuesday refused admission to the bar of Carroll county, Md., because of her asy

her sex.

The weekly meetings of the World's Fair commissioners have been discontinued indefinitely, the efforts to secure additional subscriptions having failed.

The bogus Lerd Courtenay arrived at New Yark on Wednesday from Utah. The detective kept the prisoner handcuffed to himself, and did not sleep during the journey. Courtenay will be sent to England immediately.

During the intense heat on Thursday seventy-five members of a militia regiment, which was drilling at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, were prostrated by the sun's rays, and it is feared that several of the cases will prove fatal.

Two tramps and a boy applied at the mon-

Two tramps and a boy applied at the mon-astery at Cresson, Pa., for food. The monks, suspecting something wrong, had them ar-rested. The boy proved to be Charlie Green, the kidnapped son of a gentleman in Brook-lyn.

At New York fifty smallpox and thirty-five typhus fever patients were cared for by the city last week. The number of deaths recorded for the past seven days is just double the number of births, the former being 822 and the latter 411.

The papers in the suit of the Agricultural and Mechanical Society of Western Maryland against Henry Ward Beecher for violation of contract in failing to deliver an address at the fair have been filed. Ten thousand dollars damages are claimed.

A man in New York bought for fifty cents an old trunk carted away from Vanderbilt's residence by an ash man. The trunk contained a \$1,500 diamond pin belonging to Mrs. Vanderbilt, which was lost several years ago. The property was restored to the owner. The noble army of fasting men and women has received an accession to its ranks in the person of an Indiana clergyman, who has not taken food, if report is to be believed, for two months. His abstinence, however, is due to sickness, and not to a desire for notariety.

The Rev. Dr. Van Bokkelin, of Buffalo, preached on Sunday without ecclesiastical authority in the Presbyterian church at Catonsville, Md. Steps have been taken against him, and the Bishops of Buffalo and Maryland notified. The affair causes at among Episcopalians.

among Episcopalians.

There was great excitement at Erie, Pa., on Thursday, on account of a lion attacking the proprietor of a circus who sat in the lion's cage during the procession. The man subdued the beast with a sharp pike. A tableau waggon valued at \$13,000 belonging to the circus was smashed to pieces.

An irrepressible member of the New York Assembly has introduced in that body a resolution calling upon Secretary Blaine to demand the immediate release of Boyton, one of the Land Leaguers, now confined at Kilmainham, and who is claimed to be a United States citizen, and a former Union soldier.

The suit of the Liverpool, New York, and mand the immediate release of Boyton, one of the Land Leaguers, new confined at Kilmainham, and who is claimed to be a United States citizen, and a former Union soldier.

The suit of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Co. against the New York Commissioners of Emigration for the recovery of heldemoney paid on emigrants was dismissed recently by Third States dudy. Shipman. The company will appeal. The amount involved in this and other similar suits is over two millions.

"A cloud as low as the tree tops rushed over Bedford, Ind., on Friday with the roar of a furnicane, occupying only thirty-five seconds from the time it was seen approaching and the contractor, who has had much experience, declares that so far the in-

its disappearance. The sun was shining.
From 10 to 15 degrees reduction of temperature followed the cloud's passage for about ten minutes. The same phenomena were observed at Bloomfield.

observed at Bloomfield.

Intense excitement, which the despatches describe as unparalleled since that occasioned by the news of the assassination of President Lincoln, has been occasioned at Washington by the announcement that the struggle between President Garfield and Conkling has culminated in the resignation of both the Senators from New York State, Conkling and Pratt. It is understood, however, that this move is the result of a premeditated arrangement, and that the two Senators will be re-elected by the State Legislature—a step that will be tantamount to a condemnation of the President's action in the matter of Robertson's nomination. The Democrats are, of course, jubilant over this widening of the chasm between the two wings of the Republican party.

EUROPE.

The Porte is again interposing obstacles to the settlement of the Greek frontier question. It is estimated that the second reading of the Irish Land bill will be carried by a ma-

The new French tariff will increase the duty payable on British textile fabrics from 40 to 60 per cent. v. During the past year seventy workmen were killed and three hundred wounded in the St. Gothard tunnel.

The centenary of George Stephenson's birth will be celebrated with great *éclat* at Newcastle-on-Tyne on the 9th of June.

castle-on-Tyne on the 9th of June.

It is stated that after the passage of the Land bill Mr. Gladstone will probably accept a peerage and a seat in the House of Lorda.

In the Imperial Parliament the bill for the protection of the press against wanton prosecutions for libel has been read a second time.

A committee has been formed in London for the purpose of erecting a statue to Carlyle on the Chelsea embankment, and a bust in Westminster Abbey.

The Jewish quarter at Kieff has been pillaged and burnt by the rioters, involving a loss of thirty million roubles, or over twenty million dollars.

The Conservatives have carried the borough

twenty million dollars.

The Conservatives have carried the borough of Knaresborough, in the west riding of Yorkshire, previously represented by the late Sir Henry Thompson, Liberal.

Her Majesty is said to be desirous of bestowing a peerage upon Coningsby Disraeli, the late Lord Beaconsfield's nephew, but Mr. Gladstone is said to object to the proposal.

Mr. Gladstone stated in the House of Commons the other night that the Government has decided to postpone further consideration of the Parliamentary Oaths bill until the Irish Land bill had been disposed of.

The great Hyde estate, which was to have

The great Hyde estate, which was to have enriched the scores of persons interested in it, has collapsed like a pricked bubble, the only funds remaining being a balance of about \$5 on unclaimed dividends in the Bank of England. The attempt to permit clergymen to sit in the Imperial House of Commons has proved a failure, the motion for the second reading of the bill providing therefor having been defeated yesterday by a majority of nine in a House of 211.

House of 211.

Some Irish labourers, while digging a drain near Ennis, unearthed a large iron-clasped chest, which, upon examination, was found to be full of gold coins of ancient date. Lying upon the coffer was a large sword engraved with the name "O'Neil."

The Fenians are said to be endeavouring to below up several English fronclads by means of dynamics bombs tilesed among the doum own a someone of the land of the land

An unsuccessful attempt was made on the 12th inst. to take the life of the Czar by means of poison. A scullion in the imperial kitchen streyed a quantity of arsenic over a salad intended for the Emperor's consumption, but which fortunately did not find its way to the table.

Among the incidents of the last drawing-room was the chilling reception by Her Majesty to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. The Queen, not being accustomed to finding her advice disregarded, especially en a matrimonial subject, gaye the ancient and benevolent bride an extremely stiff and formal reception.

Owing to Mr. Forster's declarations against amending the Land bill, several Irish members of Parliament who "holted" at the recent Home Rule meeting have returned to the fold and informed Mr. Farnell that they now consider themselves bound by the decision of the meeting, and will abstain from voting on the second reading of the bill.

voting on the second reading of the bill.

The Italian Ministry has resigned in consequence of the storm of indignation excited by its failure to adopt effective measures against the action of the French. The popular feeling in Italy over the Franco-Tunisian treaty is very bitter, and it is said that any future Ministry will find it difficult to withstand the clameur for a warlike demonstration against France. The virtual annexation of Tunis has also seriously strained the relations between England and France. The British Government has decided to express its opinion on the subject in a despatch which will maintain that Tunis is part of the Ottoman Empire.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Smallpox is spreading with great rapidity n the Sandwich Islands. Out of 655 cases there have been 232 deaths.

The Boer and British sympathisers among the Kaffirs have fallen out, and a battle is reported in which the Boers' friends got the worst of it. Their recent victory has had the effect of

raising the spirits of the much-defeated Peruvians, who hitherto seem to have re-garded their Chilian enemies as invincible. A deep feeling of antagonism exists at Panama between the Frenchmen employed on M. De Lesseps' canal works and the natives. Two of the former are now in gaol for the

nurder of natives.

A number of Mermons from Utah have arrived at Jalisco, Mexico, intending to found a settlement in case the United States Government should eject them. They are endeavouring to get a grant of land from the Mexican Government.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A company with \$50,000 capital has been ormed for the manufacture Montreal.

Switzerland is bestirring herself to secure

Switzerland is bestirring herself to secure the adoption of an international law regulating the hours of labour in factories.

The price of labour and of building material at London has gone up about 20 per cent. on an average within the last month—
The London parties who have bought up all the brick in the neighbourhood say that they are to be seld at \$5 to \$5.50 per thousand.

An international exhibition having for its object the protection of patents and trademarks is being held at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Of the two hundred and fifty thousand dol-lars' capital required for the cotton factory at Halifax, two hundred thousand have been

where salt has been obtained.

A cotton factory is to be started at Halifax in a short time. The dry goods people have taken hold of the matter, and fifty thousand dollars of stock has been subscribed. The capital of the company will be one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to commence operations with.

Mr. James Dedds, a delegate representing the farmers of East Lothian, who has been examining parts of Ontario and the Western States and Territories, with the view of determining which is best adapted for a large party of wealthy Scotch farmers to settle in, states that he will recommend Western Ontario.

Ontario.

The Swiss representatives abroad have been instructed to accertain the views of the various States relative to the adoption of an international law regulating the hours of labour in factories. A bill will be presented in the German Bundesrath regulating the employment of boys in mines, and stipulating that their hours of labour must not exceed eight per day, and that their physical capacity must be certified to by a medical examiner.

The Chinese are the most self-contained. Ontario.

ment or boys in mines, and supulating that their hours of labour must not exceed eight per day, and that their physical capacity must be certified to by a medical examiner.

The Chinese are the most self-contained people under the sua. British Columbia does not want any more of them; yet, with an indifference to public opinion which other people would hesitate to exhibit, five hundred of them arrived in Victoria in one day. A practical turn has of late, been given to the anti-Chinese movement, the whites having combined to "Boycott" their Mongolian visitors. Many Victorian shopkeepers advertise themselves as employers of white labour only, and the opponents of Chinese immigration deal only with them.

In the brewers' convention at Chicago last week it was stated that the cost of the establishment of a brewers' academy was \$100,000. The association resolved not to rescind its former action favouring the imposition of a Gustoms duty of 25c. on malt imported from Canada. Also that the antibeer constitutional amendments of the various States be tested in the Supreme Court. A committee was appointed to collect facts and figures, and elaborate arguments against the "temperance fanatics. The next convention meets at Washington.

Trade is still dull in England, and the cry for retaliatory tariffs steadily gains strength. Mr. Morley, M.P., speaking at the annual dinner of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce, declared there was no doubt that the United Kingdom was suffering from the operation of tariffs. It was no use shutting their eyes to the fact that the demand for English goods was reduced by protective duties in the colonies and elsewhere. He advised manufacturers to boldly advocate a policy of retaliatory duties, which he believed would be very effective in the negotiations with France.

An interesting tabular statement has been made up of the values of manufactures and yarn, £64,995,000; of woollen manufactures and yarn, £64,995,000; of of leads, £16,413,000; of tanned leather, £23,359,000; of footton manufactures an

SITTING BULL He Makes up His Mind to Surrender

despatch from Wolf Point, Montana To

A despatch from Wolf Point, Montana To ritory, to the Bismarck Tribune says — You correspondent had an interview this after noon with Capt. McDonald, of the N. W. h. P., Wood Mountain, and learned from sa gentleman that Sitting Bull had concluded to surrender. The circumstances leading to such a resolve on the part of Sitting Bull are as follows:—lst, He is starving; 2nd, the continual desertion of the several surrendered bands from his camp have left him so weak that he is afraid to leave Wood Mountain to hunt, there being so many of his enemies on the watch for him; 3rd, "Low Dog," one of his chiefs, left Wood Mountain a short time ago with about twenty lodges, or thirty families, and came over to Poplar river to surrender. This last desertion was the straw that broke the cannel's back. Capt. McDonald has Kyo Morra, intrepreter, and three of the hostiles with him, they having been sent over to Buford with a letter from Sitting Bull to the soldier chief. In this letter to Major Brotherton, Sitting Bull says, "I am ready to surrender unconditionally." He asked that provisions be sent out to meet him, that the Indians who are already at F Burrord be held there until his arrival. council at Wood Mountain Sitting Bull a that he would have sent his son with Cap. McDonald as an evidence of his good faith if the boy had been hig enough to ride a horse. He told Capt. Crozier that he was going to take his advice, and go over and peacefully surrender to the American authorities. He will meve this way as soon as the snow gets of and travel is practicable. Capt. McDonald

render to the American authorities. He will move this way as soon as the snow gets of and travel is practicable. Capt. McDonald thinks that the surrender will take place some time in May.

Sitting Bull wants to be assured that ne harm will be done him after he has surrendered. His nephew is with Capt. McDonald. Capt. McDonald says that the reports of Canadian police interference with negotiations for Sitting Bull's surrender are untrue—that the policy of the police has been in favour of surrender. Capt. Crozier has done all he could to break Sitting Bull's influence in the could to break Sitting Bull's influence in the could to break Sitting Bull's influence in the camp, and he has continually advised the other chiefs to leave Sitting Bull and go over and surrender. The renegade Thompson is in irons in the guard house at Wood Mountain, for forging the name of one of the police to an order on the trader for \$22. Sitting Bull has about sixty-five lodges at Wood Mountain, or about 125 families. ISHTAH.

Hospital Treatment for Smallper.

Dr. Richardson, one of England's best known medical men, has in a late lecture described the principles which should guide ary chitects and others in designing and constructing hospitals for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from smallpot and other infectious diseases. He states of well considered grounds:—1. That each hospital should not be larger than is sufficient to accommodate twenty-four persons at one time. 2. That every hospital should be constructed on the separate system for the page. time. 2. That every hospital should be constructed on the separate system for the partients. 3. That the material of construction should be iren, in order that the hospital may at any time be absolutely purified by fire throughout with the least possible cost. 4. To secure direct ventilation and lighting from the roof, the hospitals proper should occupy the top stories of buildings. 5. All the air which passes out of the wards should have an escape only through a vent so heated as to destroy all deleterious substances. 6. Each patient should be carried into the hospital by a valved elevator passing through a shaft so as to draw up air during its ascent, and to be capable of flushing the hospital with air, as occasion may require.

A Model Ghost Story.

The Ketchumville (Tioga County) corpondent of the Oswego Gazette tells the lowing story:—"Quite a singular cirk stance happened to Mr. Dwight Cady Thursday evening, while he was on his home from North Maine. It will be ren bered that it was a very dark night. It necessary for him to pass by the Ketch ville cemetery, in which, some seven or years ago, the remains of the man by mame of James Boyles were interred, those of his wife also, we believe. It a Mr. Cady was familiarly acquainted with Boyles, for he says as he neared the corr which he was laid to rest, all at once Boyles appeared immediately before him more than two feet distant, and offered hand. Mr. Cady says he grasped his and said, 'How do you do, Jimmy?' to which the dead may responded, 'I am all right; it is all right me.' Mr. Cady then said: 'How is the woman?' What old woman?' said the me. Mr. Cady then said: 'How is the woman?' 'What old woman?' said the man. 'Why, your wife; how is she?' don't know; I don't know anything her,' and he disappeared as quickly quietly as he came. Mr. Cady says Jimmy looked and talked as natural itself, and his hand felt warm and just any live man's hand. He says he didn't rightened in the least until Uncledisappeared, and then he never was so in his life, and he don't want to be Mr. Cady says he has been praying past 13 years to have the dead to aphim, if they ever did to any one, and that they have he is satisfied, and he post affirms that he knows he saw him an his friends "doubting Thomases' whe tell him he must be mistaken. His feel considerably worried over it, for fear it is a presentiment of some trouble."

How Whistler Painted a Ceilling London Letter to the Providence Press.

Probably you have heard of Whistler's etravaganza in houses. He was engaged decorate a noble mansion in Belgravia; t price was no object to the owner—and f that matter neither was it to Whistler. On day a friend asked me to go over and see on of the rooms that was nearly completed an I hastened to accept the invitation. This is what we saw on entering:—A very slim, spare figure extended on a matress in the middle of the floor; beside him an enormous palette, paints, a half-dozen long bamboo fish-poles resting on a line with their butta close at hand, and a very large pair of hinocular glasses. Whistler, dressed wholly in black velvet, with knickerbocker pantaloons stopping just below the knee, black silk stockings, and low pointed shoes, with silk-ties more than six inches wide, and diamond buckles, was flat on his back, fishing-rod in hand and an enormous eyeglass in one eye, dilicative notices on the supplier to the supplier of the supplier. London Letter to the Providence Press. buckles, was flat on his back, fishing-rod in hand and an enormous eyeglass in one eye, diligently putting some finishing touches on the ceiling, his brush being on the other end of the fish-pole. Occasionally he would pick up his double glasses like some astronomer peering at the moon, and having gained a nearer and better view of the effect, he would again begin to agitate the paint brush at the other end of the long pole.

other end of the long pole.

"Now wouldn't I be a fool," said he, "to risk myself on a scaffolding and nearly twist my head off my shoulders trying to look upward when I can overcome the difficulty and annihilate space so easily thus?"—and he gave a wave of his fish-pole.

And such a room! one mass of gorgeous purple and blue, ornamented slowly with an enormous number of the eyes of a peacock's feathers. It was a room to make a man a lunatic in a week. It was as it all the peacocks in Christendom had settled down upon one, and were about to smother one in tail-feathers. And this was the celebrated "peacock room" about which all London went wild not long afterward.

A sure cure for every disease arising from impure blood. We think the facts will warrant us in saying there have never been other blood purifiers equal to BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA AND PILLS, they act so gently and saferly, yet so thoroughly.

VEGETINE.—It extends its influence into every part of the human organism, commencing with its foundation; correcting diseased action and restoring vital powers, creating a healthy formation and purification of the blood, driving out disease, and leaving Nature to perform its allotted task,

R LONDON LE roposal to Erect a Mon Late Earl of Beacon PECEASED STATESMAN AS

its of Character and Aner Heretofore Publish

NDON, April 30.-A consequ l of Beaconsfield's death and that no great man will again b Westminster Abbey. It is more to read about than to behold a fu effect at Hughenden chur the effect at Hughenden churchetter than if Westminster Abbey the scene of the interment. I the improbable that distinguished penight have a claim to burial in will provide that their last resting the elsewhere. I have noted traffeling during the last twenty ye think that the proceedings relat Prince Imperial have had a special It was then made manifest that D. t was then made manifest that as too much bent upon treating a show place, in which the lates hould be included. As soon as consfield was dead the Dean offered or a tomb in the Abbey for the tatesman. Another reason magainst further interments there. that graves are too many already and that every addition helps to make unhealthy. Probably, then, the be that monuments to great me erected in the Abbey, and that the will lie elsewhere.

THE MONUMENT TO EARL BEACO

The erection of a national mo Lord Beaconsfield is the next su Lord Beaconsfield is the next suldetermined. I cannot think that stone's proposal to do so will be the House of Commons, yet I am the proposal does not meet with approval. In the case of Lord Bea is difficult to separate the polit whom many differ, from the man and the man as a whole whom. and the man as a whole whom n respect. It is the more difficult because the parts of his career most open to criticism are put uncritical admirers as the best praise. It is incontestable, mor ise. It is incontestable, imperial policy, which has be ided, has cost the country a gree without any apparent equivale years must elapse, and much the secret must be made public, be judgment can be passed upon he career, and on the latter part of iticular. Instead of taking any controversey as to his greatness, to the stories published about which have not yet been given to and which I know to be authentic THE LATE STATESMAN AS A C

Of late years no man has been n

and admired by the Queen than the Beaconsfield. There was a time opposite feeling prevailed. Before a Minister of the Crown, he was in in court circles. The late Prince like him. It was the rule amor quenters of the court to speak di of him. However, a change took Disraeli became Chancellor of the in Lord Derby's Administration. been often in the presence of the fore she began to like him extrem was facilitated by the contrast be and Lord Derby. The latter was I man; he was too apt to say things, and his manner was no Disraeli was the reverse of this compliments which were welcon like him. It was the rule am Disraeli was the reverse of this compliments which were welcon displayed a grace of manner wh double zest to his compliments. Fration of this is supplied to officer of State who was a the occasion. Soon after the the Queen's "Leaves from our the Highlands," Disraeli attended of the Privy Council at Osborne. of the Privy Council at Osborne ing the Queen's presence he bowe to her, "Permit me to salute in buly the Queen of England, but the literature." It is needless to say to have made such a remark, and als remark itself was highly gratifyi person addressed. I see it stated Lord Beaconsfield was asked how ucceeded in remaining a favourite Queen, he replied, "I never contr I sometimes forget." This was not pursued by other Premiers. P. Earl Russell, Lord Derby, and Mr. have all been in the habit of giving with a less deligate recommend. vice with a less delicate regard Queen's feelings. Indeed, it is we that Mr. Gladstone's earnestness an ed to make him unwelcome as an viser. The difference between h great rival was thus explained to who had the opportunity for leatruth. When Lord Beaconsfield Minister he asked the Queen in a what she thought ought to be Gladstone is wont to inform her w siders to be the proper course, and ask her approval of it. I do not so former did not succeed in having way as much as the latter, but I am Lord Beaconsfield necessarily mad felt as the more considerate of

> is a characteristic of his rival. THE TITLE OF EMPRESS OF IN

Nothing was more polite, from the point of view, than Lord Beaconsf poeal to make the Queen Empress He had long entertained the desire

should assume the title; indeed, and admiration for titles was one of ings. But, in the present case, a strong impression in and about that the Imperial title should be as the Queen. The source of this was of the King of Prussia having become famperor. In Germany the title of is more highly valued than elsewher our Royal family are in intimate owith Germany, and irrequently vis are both acquainted with this circ and share in the respect for the dignity. While the proposition was at Court, it was not to the talliberal party or to some in Conservatives. Owing to this, the Empress was strictly confined to I intention was that it should be used also, and gradually be substituted in speech and writing for that of Quiquestion became a party one, and Conservative majority voted for the of the Premier, chiefly because it we stood to find favour at Court, and to fying to the Sovereign. Yet, if hists of that day be examined, it strange to notice the absence of certal is an eletter from a peer, who was of Lord Beaconsfield's Cabinet, in excused his temporary absence from on the ground that he could not abstoning. Happily, the new title has the mischief which its opponents explas proved comparatively harmless during the debate in the House of Cothis subject that the deceased gave a of his tact and acuteness. One of the erful speeches delivered against the wass poken by Mr. Joseph Cowen, the member for Newcastle. It was one carliest appearances, if not the firance, of Mr. Cowen as a speaker in to Commons. After he had spok ceived a card from the Conservative with a message to the effect that though he did from him, yet he help complimenting him on the gree of his speeches as bearing the traces preparation. Whether it is in confidence in the Conservative with a message to the effect that though he did from him, yet he help complimenting him on the gree of his speeches as bearing the traces preparation. Whether it is in confidence in the Conservative the conser