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FORTY-FIRST YEAR. WHOLE NUMBER 2164.

GODERICH, ONT., FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1888.

D. McGILLICUDDY, PUBLISHER. $1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

GEN. SHERIDAN

Death of the Commander of the U. S. Army.

His Death a Surprise to His Family and the Doctors—The Funeral Arrangements—The General's Last Hours—His Career as a Soldier.

NONQUITT, Mass., Aug. 6.—Gen-Sheridan's death occured at 10.20 last evening. Previous to the sudden appearance of heart failure at about 9.30, there had been no premonitions yesterday of unfavorable change in his condition. The weather has been warmer than usual, and the General was at times a little restless, but seemed generally bright and cheerful yesterday. His voice was strong. He took a full supply of nourishment, slept occassionally as usual, and the doctors and the family were in hopeful spirits. At 7 o'clock Mrs Sheridan and the doctors went to the hotel for supper, and soon after their return the usual preparations for the night were made, At about 9.20 Colonel Sheridan said "Good-night" to his brother, and went to the hotel, there having been throughout the day no sign whatever of any unfavorable change in his condition. At 6.30 symptoms of heart failure suddenly appeared, and Drs O'Reilly and Mathews, who were with him at the time, immediately applied the remedies which proved successful on all similar previous occasions. But this time they were without effect, and despite all that could be done the General gradually sank into a condition of complete unconsciousness, and at 10.20 breathed his last. Mrs Sheridan, the sisters Maban and Justinian, and the faithful body servant, Klein, were also at his bedside throught his dying hour.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The work of embalming the General's body was begun this morning. General Sheridan has repeatedly expressed a strong dislike of display in funerals, and in accordance with his wishes and those of Mrs Sheridan, the ceremonies in Washington are to be as simple as possible. The funeral, however. will be a military one, and the interment will be made at ground of the Soldiers' Home in Washington, if the assurance can be obtained that his wife and children may be given a resting place beside him.

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE.

Messages of condolence to Mrs Sheridan are arriving at Nonquitt from all parts of the country. Mrs Sheridan bears up with great self-control, but is terribly grief-stricken. The shock was intensified by reason of the cheering reports and the apparently cheerful outlook of the last few days.

THE GENERAL'S LAST HOUR.

It is learned today that although the symptoms of the renewed heart failure began some forty minutes before the General's death, and although no possible exertion was spared to bring him out of it by the vigorous application of all the known remedies, the General's condition was apparently not more dangerous than it had been on a number of former occasions, when the remedies accomplished their purpose, Injections of digitalis, applications of mustard plasters, the use of ammonia, and the repeated employment of a powerful galvanic battery were employed last night, but all proved unavailing, even to arouse the General from the state of complete mental unconsciousness into which he sank after the first symptoms of recurring heart failure occurred, and in which he remained until he drew his last breath.

THE DEAD GENERAL'S CAREER.

Philip Henry Sheridan was born in Somerset, O., March 6, 1831, of Irish parentage. Aspiring to become a student at the West Point Military Academy, he wrote to the members of Congress for the district in which he lived, asking for the appointment, and got it at 17 years of age. A good, but not one of the best scholars, he allowed his high spirit to lead him to flog a cadet who insulted him, and was sent back a year in his graduation. At 23 he left the Military Academy, and on the border he was seasoned for the great work he was later called to perform. When the war broke out he was a first lieutenant, and when he was made a captain, standing sixty-fourth in the list, it was his reasonable hope that he might win a major's commission before the war was over. In three years he was a major-general. In five years more he was lieutenant-general, and fifteen years later he assumed the command of the army in which he had been so brilliant and successful a leader. In the war of the rebellion he fought all over the State of Tennessee, was in the big battles about Chickamauga and Chattanooga, took part in the terrible Wilderness conflict, led the brilliant Shenandoah raids, and when he had cleaned the valley out he followed up the army of Lee, brought him to pay and sent him to Grant to give up his sword. Brilliancy was Gen Sheridan's leading characteristic. But military critics valued quite as highly his determination and readiness of device, his personal courage, sympathetic power and strategic ability. His fine presence in battle fired his soldiers though his prudence had little of the Celt in its composition. As Livy said of Hannibal, nothing that was going on among the enemy escaped him, and like the Carthaginian soldier, from his first arrival he drew the whole eyes of the army upon him. In personal appearance "Little Phil" was very short, and each year seemed to add to the rotundity of his pudgy figure. When I saw him in the lobby, says a recent correspondent, he wore upon the back of his round, bullet head a very slim, high, old-fashioned silk hat of a style that was very popular about the time of the close of the war. It was about two sizes too small. His short iron-gray hair stood out frem under the rim of his hat at nearly right angles with it. His red weather-beaten face did not show any new lines of advancing age, but his grizzly, iron-gray moustache and imperial were whitening very fast. He wore a short, light yellow-gray overcoat which had only two buttons, and they were nearly ready to fly off from the undue strain of Sheridan's round figure. The coat, like the hat, appeared to have been long outworn. The trousers were a grey plaid and fitted very snugly to the General's fat legs. His boots were thick soled and unblacked. He wore no gloves. The side and rear views of the General suggested a low comely man who had walked off the stage all made up for a funny part, but when you came to look the General square in the face its stern, solemn, composed lines were enough to make one forget his grotesque figure and careless dress. Gen Sheridan leaves a wife and four young children— three daughters and a son.

BISHOP CARMAN.

Discusses the Question of the Efficacy of Prayer.

He Believes the Efforts of the Controversialists—Would be the Joke of the Season Were the Subject Less Serious—A Practical Analysis of the Case.

From Tuesday's Globe,

Bishop Carman, being interviewed on the prayer controversy, said he thought some of the contentions of the anti-prayer people might possibly be treated too gravely. Dr Carman then spoke as follows—partly in an ironical and partly in a serious tone—his remarks constituting, in the *Globe's* opinion, one of the most convincing utterances yet given on the subject under discussion. He said:—

"The joke for July, if it were not on so serious business, would be the tug on the prayer problem by atheists, agnostics, infidels, materialists, evolutionists and even some Christian ministers who give up their vocations to watch wolves in wool even in editors' sanctums. If all cavillers at prayer and ridiculers of praying people would spend their strength in honest prayer they would find out more about it than in their present mind they want to know.

"What is prayer anyhow? What would we know about it but for the Bible? Why should we set type in a printing office to learn astronomy, use the microscope to find out the taste of sugar or cherries, or read in a grammar or geometry to ascertain the texture and quality of cloth? If we really desire to know anything of prayer, why not go where we learn everything of it, and without which instruction we know nothing at all about it? For it is one thing to have a desire, and instinct, an aptitude, a predisposition, a capability; it is entirely another thing to know how to direct, improve and apply it,

"Why don't those lazy preachers bring down rain on parched districts? In default thereof, should not their salaries be stopped or prayers stopped? Why don't they keep off earthquakes, malaria, potatoe bugs, smallpox and cholera? Why don't they do something for a living, to be sure? Make some return to the people whose hard earnings they secure by delusion? Why don't they beat their tomtoms, multiply and vary their charms and spells, and repeat their incantations? Why don't they dance, and leap, and sweat and pray? Why don't they get rain of the God they worship, and into whose fear they would like to cajole us all?

"What, after all, if it be the prayers of these very men, praying better and longer than they think, that produce, brings down upon the land, this drought? What, after all, if these splendid midland counties are parched through their prayers? Surely their prayers ought to be good for something. Verily they ought to pray to God, if prayer is of any use, by some means or other to save the poor drunkard; by some means or other to save the youth of the land from growing up in drunkenness. These midland counties can beat the world on barley. So far as I know there is no section all the way from the central sea to the belts of Jupiter or the rings of Saturn that can give the berry such a fulness, richness and color as this fat Valley of the Bay. The Great Ruler of the universe, if He care for any of these things, might prefer to burn up barley fields and blast beer and whisky crops rather than burn up living men and expose them to everlasting burnings. If this world be under a moral Government—and even Deists say as much—a deprivation or a warning might do us no harm. Rich pastures, waving grain, full dairies, abounding flocks and herbs of course beget gratitude to the Giver, and out of their abundance, instead of gratifying themselves, pampering their lusts, increasing their sensual and carnal pleasure and sin, the people pour of their enlarged store into the treasuries of the Lord, the works of benevolence and the succor of humanity. We squander so little of our substance, waste so little of it in war, intemperance and vice, accumulate it with such honesty, preserve it in such integrity and distribute with such care, love and liberality that we ought to get rain right off. I do not know but, like the antediluvians, we deserve a downpour for forty days and forty nights, and likely only the covenant keeps it off. Not that I think that the people of the midland counties are sinners above all men that dwell in Ontario, but having lived in this section for many years, I judge we have received at least as much as we have used faithfully for the good of man under the moral government of God. I notice even this dry summer you wouldn't know on circus day there is any drought.

"They used to say 'Woe to the crown of pride, the drunkards of Ephraim, whose glorious beauty is a fading flower, which are on the head of the fat valleys of them that are overcome with wine.' If the preachers' prayers against drunkenness and for sobriety, industry, quiet; for healing broken hearts and restoring ruined homes are worth anything, probably they ought to bring a drought, and possibly drought in the barley fields may help them. Once a man prayed that because of the idolatry of the people and the wickedness of the rulers it might not rain; and it rained not, so the Book says, by the space of three years and six months. Perhaps one of the best things the Elijahs of this hour could do, yea possibly their solemn duty, is to cry to God that it rain not till men feel their dependence and cease to turn tides of blessing into floods of cursing. But some of them are afraid that those ravens that brought bread and flesh in the morning and bread and flesh in the evening are dead long ago. It might hurt their income, especially if any of it came out of the breweries or distilleries, to be heard publicly pleading on the Sabbath that cursed be the barley; dried up be the barley, wheat and hops that go to drunkenness and greedy gain; leaving us enough in mercy for our bread and our salvation.

"We learn astronomy with the telescope. We learn the flavor of cherries by tasting them. We come at primary elements by chemical analysis, and verify by experiment. We get geometry and grammar by teachers and books. Why not give prayer half the chance? Why not go to its organon, the Holy Scriptures? "Oh, that is taking everything as granted at the start to use the tables and the telescopes? Is it taking everything as granted in philosophy to use Aristotle's organon or Bacon's, and test it and prove it as every scholar does? The Prayer Master says, "Whatsoever things ye desire when ye pray, believe that ye receive them and ye shall have them." Intensest desire, the agony of starving millions, does not make prayer. Frantic faith does not make prayer. But the right desire and the right trust linked by the right asking make availing prayer. "This is the confidence that we have in Him that if we ask anything according to His will, He heareth us, and if we know that He hears us, whatsoever we ask we know that we have the petitions we desired of Him." "If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will and it shall be done unto you." "If ye shall ask anything in my name I will do it."

"Now try the multiplication table on the sum. Put the rule on the prayer. 'Grant us, O Lord, more rain. We want more barley, and we would like the highest possible price for it, too. We remember the happy time when the Russian war, slaughtering its thousands, gave us two dollars a bushel for wheat. Now we want, O, how we want, more barley; and they will make more beer, and we will have more fineries and luxuries, and perhaps we can lift some of the mortgages that our worldliness and extravagance, especially in hard seasons, have brought on us. Oh, give us more rain, more pasture for our excessive flocks and herds, more hops and more barley for more beer, and more rye for more whiskey—we hardly like to say for the Redeemer's sake—we just say, Amen.' Why don't these preachers go at it and pray up rain?

"If they have any business here at all, any claim to the people's respect and support, they represent a kingdom, older, firmer, broader, mightier, grander than the British Empire; they guard its interests and are governed by its law. Their King, the Lord God Almighty, governs the world for moral purposes, and not for barley and beer. 'When these moral purposes are involved He cannot enter the physical realms, forsooth, to change, suspend, abrogate natural law'—so the agnostics say. For a high and Provincial purpose the Legislature of Ontario cannot invade a township law. 'No, no; we are believers in the constancy, the unalterableness of law. We protest; the Ontario Legislature cannot, to save the whole Province, change municipal law or suspend some local regulation.' The local regulation must of course take precedence, and crowd the county road or great railway thoroughfare altogether out of its lines and bearings, even to great public inconvenience and the immense damage of trade. That is the way we do things in this country. The Imperial law, when the safety or honor of the Empire is at stake, or the welfare of all her Majesty's subjects endangered, cannot touch the Provincial law of course; but our Provincial local regulations can block the way of the entire authority and power of the Crown. This Royal authority, then, cannot suspend its own Act or touch a Provincial Act to save the Empire. "No, no. We believe in the constancy of law, the immutability of law, so we never think of a higher law's setting aside, say temporarily, a lower law, of an Imperial law's suspending or vetoing a Colonial law, and so we never petition the Queen, praying her Majesty to help us in the Colonies. Men ought to see it if they are agnostics and have public license for ignorance and stupidity; there is higher law and lower law, and there is philosophy enough for even a miracle. There is universal law and local law. And the moral law of God is the universal law and underlines, comprehends, permeates, justifies and energises all physical law. Prayer is a moral act under the moral government and law, and so has all physical law for moral purposes; not for whims and caprices, not for wishes or woes, but for the good of man and the glory of God at its finger ends. Men ignorant of these things, whatever else they know, may harp at prayer; but thousands of praying men and women, at least as intelligent as they, are daily, yea hourly, working the realities of prayer into the tissues of their being and the fabric of their life as positively and as perceptibly as they are, after hunger and eating, working beef into their muscle and bread into their bone. What kind of a country should we have, what kind of people should we be, if all were these magnanimous cavillers and harpies?

"Isn't it strange that the Lord Almighty should, by anybody that admits His existence, be thought incapable, in His local and temporary arrangements—for what are earth's rain laws but local laws in the great universe of God?—of doing what any day the Parliament or Legislature would dismiss its Premier for profession of incapability to do, that is, incapability to secure the interest, the good of the Dominion or Province, because, forsooth, county or township resisted, refused to be crossed say by a canal or railroad?"

IRELAND'S CAUSE.

Balfour's Tactics of Coercion are Bound to Fail.

Arrival of Sir Thomas Esmond in Ireland—An Irish M.P.'s Cruel Treatment in a British Jail—Mr. Parnell Throws Down the Gauntlet.

Sir Thomas Esmonde arrived at Kingstown, Ireland, from England last night. This is the first time he has been in Ireland since his return from America. He met with a cordial reception and was presented with addresses by the Kingstown commissioners and the South County Dublin Registration society. In replying to the addresses Sir Thomas spoke in terms of warm praise of the patriotism of Irish Americans, who, he said, had accorded him a hearty welcome everywhere.

Mr. Lane, M.P. for Cork, writes to the press that when he was in prison he was unable to eat the prison food, although he was starving. Dr Ridley begged him to go into the hospital; "because," he said, "if you do not they will starve you to death here." Dr Ridley then brought him better food and finally said, "I must either defy the prison's board or have an inquest upon you, and as I don't want a verdict of murder against me I will give you exercise despite them." A few days afterwards Dr Ridley came to Mr Lane's cell in an excited state, and said he had received a terrible reprimand from Dublin for allowing Mr Lane to take exercise. He also said he had orders to sign a certificate, authorizing the infliction of punishment, which would certainly kill Mr Lane. He again begged Mr Lane to go into the hospital, and he acceded.

Mr Parnell writes to the *Times* challenging Mr Chamberlain to publish the Local Government scheme alleged to be in Parnell's handwriting. Mr Parnell says: "The publication of the scheme will fully establish the entire consistency of my public and private declaration on the subject. If Mr Chamberlain still declines to publish the scheme, and contents himself with misleading versions of its purport, the public will appreciate his conduct and understand that its publication would neither substantiate his truthfulness nor vindicate his candor. The same remark also applies to the astounding statement of his chosen go-between O'Shea. Let him print the alleged Coercion Act with the alterations in my hand in brackets." Mr Parnell then argues at length that it was only Chamberlain's illegitimate extension of the Dublin Committee scheme for merely administrative purposes which he favored in 1882, and that he has since denounced it. He says: "Such a scheme would have been a suitable achievement for our small party of 35, but the return of 86 Irish members and Lord Carnarvon's declarations to me in favor of an Irish Parliament rendered in consideration of Irish autonomy indispensable, and I laid down this position at the Imperial Hotel dinner in the autumn of 1885. Our view in 1882, from which we never departed, was that the functions of the proposed Council should be purely administrative and that it should not be accepted in the slightest degree as a substitute for the Parliament which Mr Chamberlain proposed. If Mr Chamberlain publishes my letters, it will be seen that he must, early in 1885, have been fully acquainted with our views."

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Latest Political and General News from Ottawa.

Election Notes—Movements of Ministers—Suspended for Cruelty—New Appointments—Exhibits for the Fair—Notes from the Capital.

ASSINIBOIA ELECTION.

The writ for the election of Eastern Assiniboia has been issued, and the nomination will take place on the 12th of September, polling being fixed for the 20th,

MOVEMENTS OF MINISTERS

Sir Hector Langevin left on Monday for Joliette to lay the foundation stone of the public buildings there. Hon Mr Chapleau will also attend, and a political set-to is likely to be the result. Sir John Macdonald goes to Kingston on the 11th September to attend the Exhibition. Hon John Henry Pope, who was in the city for the past few days, and who is in very poor health, left for his home at Cookshire, Quebec, this evening. Sir Adolphe Caron returned from Kingston today.

A SHIP ROBBED.

The master of the Norwegian barque Thor, which was wrecked at Petpiswich Head, in the County of Halifax, on Sunday last, has advised the Marine Department that after the crew were taken off, the ship's stores, clothes, rigging, etc., were stolen and the cabins of the vessel dismantled.

A CAPTAIN SUSPENDED.

The Marine Department has been informed that the local Marine Board investigation at Portsmouth, Eng., on July 14, suspended the certificate of Capt. Daniel E. Mahoney of the ship May Stewart of Amherst, N. S., for misconduct and tyranny on the high seas, on account of his ill treatment of first mate Richard Ewald, who was suffering from dropsy and heart disease.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

L. C. Pereira, who was private secretary to Sir. D, L. Macpherson and afterwards to Hon. Thomas White, has been appointed to the same position by Hon. Mr Dewdney, and J. H. Balderson, who for several years has been in the Auditor General's office, has been appointed private secretary to Postmaster-General Haggart.

EXHIBITS FOR THE FAIRS.

The staff at the Experimental firm is at present engaged in preparing a number of exhibits of this year's Central farm produce for the principal fall fairs. It is proposed to send to the leading fairs in the provinces samples of about two hundred named varieties of cereals grown here, as well as photographs of the small fruit crop. Information with regard to the growth of the varieties shown will be given. It is anticipated that these exhibits will prove quite a source of attraction in the places where they will be shown.

MINOR NOTES.

The Senate debates for last session are being distributed. Indexing the Commons debates has not yet been completed.

It is stated that the Government has purchased two 40-pounder guns for the use of the battery at Charlottetown, P. E. I. The battery is at present using smooth bores.

The detachment of the First Brigade Forfarshire Artillery, which had proposed visiting Canada this fall, will be unable to come, as none of the officers can make if convenient to accompany them.

Hon Mackenzie Bowell will leave for Manitoba and British Columbia on Aug. 15 on a business tour, visiting West Lynne, Winnipeg, Lethbridge and a number of other places.

Professor Lanner of London, Eng., passed through the city Tuesday on his way to Manitoba and the Northwest. He represents the Church Colonization Society which has settlements in the neighborhood of Qu'Appelle.

Postmaster-General Haggart returned from Quebec Tuesday and entered upon the duties of his office.

FROM WASHINGTON.

What is Going on at the American Capital.

Senator Edmonds Doesn't Speak on the Fisheries question—The British Lion's Tail-Twisters at Work—The ex-Soldiers in Politics.

From our own Correspondent.

Washington, August 6, 1888.

Senator Edmunds is a man of strong prejudices. He has always been opposed to open executive sessions of the Senate, but when a caucus of his party decided to consider the fisheries treaty in open sessions, he voted with them. But he has taken no part in the discussion, notwithstanding the fact that he is one of the best posted men on the subject in the country. Not only does he refuse to take any part in the discussion, but he will not even occupy his seat while the subject is before the Senate. Some people are inclined to criticize his action somewhat severely, and to accuse him of sulking because he could not have his own way. However he is about as indifferent to the opinions of other people as any man I ever saw. He proved that fully in the campaign of 1884.

Is there an organized movement to bring about a war with England? To some people this may appear a ludicrous question, but in view of the remarks of two Senators—Riddleberger and Teller—on the floor of the Senate within the past week, it becomes a really serious question. In the course of his remarks against the fisheries treaty, Mr Teller said that the United States would never be a free nation unless it asserted that which belonged to it, and unless it was ready and willing to stand up for that which the treaty of 1783 recognized in it—whether that were its boundaries or its independence. The people of the United States would get their rights peaceably if they could, forcibly if they must. Rather beligerent talk for a nation without a navy, isn't it? But Mr Riddleberger used even stronger language. He said among other things, that we would never be a National Government until we have whiped England for the third time. There is no denying the fact that abuse of England in any shape is popular, particularly so with the younger generation.

Many shrewd politicians think that the Senate of the fifty-first Congress will be a tie, and that the Vice President elected in November will have the deciding vote.

The House committee on education have reported favorably the bill to establish a national industrial institute in this city.

Senators Gorman and Edmunds had quite a wrangle on Friday on the subject of Canadian railroads. Mr Gorman twitted Mr Edmunds with being the attorney for railroads whose interests he had to officially act upon as Senator.

One of the signs of the times is the alacrity with which any sort of resolution for investigating Canadian encroachments, or alleged encroachments, on our rights, is passed by Congress. Mr Cullom's resolution in relation to the Canadian Pacific railroad went through the Senate Friday with a rush, although opposed by influential Senators of both parties. The "don't tread on me" feeling is rapidly spreading in this country, and it bodes ill for—somebody.

The Senate tariff bill has not yet been reported, and no one seems able to say just when it will be, though some Republican Senators have set the 20th inst. as the date.

The attendance at the sessions of the House is very small these warm days.

Mr. Outhwaite thinks the passage of any Pacific railroad legislation at the present session very doubtful.

Senator Palmer thinks the wicked Washington lobbyist is a myth. I don't.

Senators Hoar, Allison, Hale, Dolph, Pugh, Eustis, and Bloget, have been appointed a select committee under the Hoar resolution, to investigate the commercial relations between Canada and the United States.

As soon as anything concerning the ex-soldiers is mentioned in Congress, look out for a bitter political discussion. This was exemplified in the House Thursday, when the Republicans tried to put a pension amendment on the general deficiency appropriation bill. The discussion covered about everything that affects the soldier, and was warmly participated in by half a dozen members.

The case of the Northern Pacific Railroad against Guilford Miller, a homestead settler, which has been pending in the Interior Department for two years, has been decided against the railroad. The decision, it is said, affects about two thousand similar cases in the General Land Office.

The Sundry Civil appropriation has been passed by the Senate, with a large number of amendments.

Chief Justice Fuller has leased one of the costliest private residences in this city for a long term. He will not take the oath of office until October.

In the British House of Commons last evening Sir James Fergusson, parliamentary secretary to the Foreign office, stated that Sir Lionel West, British minister at Washington, had been instructed to request the United States Government to postpone the sale at Port Townsend of four British schooners, pending an enquiry into the legality of their seizure.

A careful estimate places the number of hands employed during the summer by six leading lumber firms at Chaudiere at nearly 6000, and the same firms employ in the woods during the winter 3800. The lumbermen say that only 25 per cent. of the employes in the mills during the summer go to the shanties in the winter, the rest of their winter gangs are made up of outside men. Of the 3800 men who work in the shanties during the winter about 2000 live in Hull and about 1000 in Ottawa, the remaining 800 are strangers.

The attention of Collectors of Customs is directed by a circular just issued from the office of the Assistant Commissioner to items 861 and 862 of the tariff, under which export duties of $1 per thousand on spruce logs, and $2 per thousand on pine logs is imposed. It has been thought that some officers interpret the word "logs" to mean sawings only. Under such interpretation logs used for spars, piles, or piling would not be regarded as dutiable. The imposition of duties, however, is imperative on all spruce and pine logs, no matter under what name known or for what purpose intended.