THE HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1884.

Imperial Politics.

THE proposed Franchise Bill and the Egyptian embroglio, either or both combined, are the two questions that endanger the Government of Mr. Gladstone and create wild political excitement in the United Kingdom. The Franchise question is simple enough. Through its operation the Liberals hope to add two million votes to the electorate, and thus secure to themselves a long lease of power and the Conservatives detest and dread the Bill for a converse reason. They are astute enough, however, to make of Ireland a scape-goat and bug bear by turn, as usual, for although they dread the democratic sentiment in Great Britain as strongly and as naturally as the hostile national feeling in Ireland they do not say so. What they avow as their reason for opposing the Franchise Bill is that it passed to give Ireland the balance of power in the Imperial Parliament. "If," say they, "you bring in a Bill for the redistribution of seats and thereby deprive Ireland of a representation her population does not entitle her to, we shall not oppose the Franchise extension." This is all very fine, but it is patent to everyone that all the Irish members would oppose such a measure and so the generosity of the Tories is as cheap as it is spurious. A good many Liberals, who are only so in name, will vote with the Tories on this question, but even if the pressure, despite the combination the Lords will throw it out, and there will be a dissolution in any case. The late reports by cable of a general election have had therefore, considerable of a foundation. There is no doubt that dissensions exist in the Cabinet as stated, and that if Gladstone had his own way he would dissolve Parliament at once and appeal to the country on both the Franchise and Egyptian questions. Gladstone is impetuous, but some of his colleagues are not. They remember, how, having a good majority, he went to the electors in 1874 and was defeated, and, besides, they desire that they should have something definite prepared in the shape of an Egyptian programme with which to satisfy the electors. The premier is aware that he is at present in the track of Beaconsfield, whom he denounced so often and so bitterly for his glittering Jingoism. Beaconsfield could have done nothing more audacious than the destruction of Alexandria and the invasion of the Soudan, and it is quite probable that Gladstone often asks himself, in the words of Moliere, "Why have I got into this galley?" His colleagues, however, are delighted at finding themselves there in his company, some of them at least. The Marquis of Hartington when he becomes Duke of Devonshire and retires from active politics will be proud to have it to say, "It was when I was a strong man in the Ministry that Egypt was added to the British Empire." Nevertheless the most intelligent of the electorate of Great Britain and Ireland are not Jingo in politics. They know that if an extended empire means extended commerce it also means an increase in taxation. A large number of the British aristocracy have obtained good positions in Egypt already, and it would almost seem as if it were to secure the future of the upper classes younger sons that British wars were waged and colonies annexed to the Empire. It is a poor consolation to the toiling, half-starved millions of the United Kingdom to know that "our army has won another great victory," whatever it may be to a noble earl who has sons and nephews to provide for.

The question to be considered by the Ministry is how to prepare a programme that will satisfy the electors when they dissolve Parliament. The Franchise is acceptable enough, but what about the Jingo policy in Egypt and Soudan? If the country is to have a Jingo policy why not let honest, pronounced Jingos like Salisbury and Northcote carry it out?

THAT of General Graham was, it seems, not by any means a decisive victory. The rebels, if such they can fairly be called, are still defiant, and the British command that part of the Soudan only which forms a strip along the Red Sea known as the Littoral. The distance from Suakim to Khartoum is two hundred and fifteen miles over a very difficult country for a British army to traverse with all its bag and baggage. Judging from the manner of men who fought the second battle of Teb, their march, if attempted, will be extremely difficult, and the army attempting it may be massacred, as it was on the point of being in the late battle even with all the resources of modern civilization, or slaughter, terms nearly syonymous. Of the bravery of the Arabs there is no question; it partakes of the supernatural, and it has won the admiration of the world. It is a pity that such men should be slaughtered for nothing but British prestige. If England wishes to go in for civilization on a large scale, let her turn her attention to the millions of starving in London and her other great cities. Those Arabs seem to be well fed, and have all the clothes and bibles they require.

A Lame Defence.

IT would be better for Mr. Davies if the *Patriot* were not so hasty in "merging" itself with the *Evening News*. The defence of that gentleman by the "resurrected" (now, infidel, we have thee on the hip) is so lame and impotent that it really looks more like an arraignment. As a matter of course, the conduct of our Grit member for Queen's is inexcusable; it does not admit of defence, and therefore the *Patriot*, if it had the real interests of its client at heart, would have preserved a discreet silence. In our opinion—but then we are not good judges of Grit tactics—in our opinion, the *Patriot* and our other local Grit contemporaries should stick to the Fishery Award. Everyone knows that anything Mr. Davies can say about the Fishery Award, or Prince Edward Island's share of it, will have no influence on the Government, as also that if the Province does obtain its share, it will be through the influence of Messrs Hackett, Brecken and Macdonald. Still, it may do him no harm if the *Patriot-News* combination keeps on identifying him with the fishery claims. When however, they seek to defend his outrageous conduct in connection with the $30,000 refund and the piers and wharves, they do him a serious injury. Perhaps they know it. Perhaps the young bloods of the party who have now the control of the organ may be of the opinion that Davies is as disastrous as a party leader as Laird. Perhaps they imagine Mr D C Martin or Mr A. B. Warburton should have a show. In that case we beg to apologize for the "resurrected" is doing its best to kill Davies politically dead.

In the issue of the HERALD of the 12th inst., it was proved plainly and conclusively that Mr. Davies had sent a telegram from Ottawa—which he knew to be false—with the object of influencing the Belfast election. This we proved from Hansard, an element but strictly impartial authority, and also that Mr. Davies, by interpolating the Government in re the piers and wharves of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, sought to deal a fatal stab at this Province. But is there anything more surprising in this than in his attitude towards the Fishery refund of last session. Were it not for his malice, or maladroitness, or both qualities combined, the Province would now be in the enjoyment of this $30,000 and its interest, which would up to this be equal to $2,000 more. And let it be remembered that $32,000 in circulating medium is much required in this Island at present. But to return to our resurrected friend the *Patriot*, which is merged in the *Evening News*. This is how it defends poor Mr. Davies. It takes the ground that Mr. Davies acted by proxy merely, for that, according to Hansard, it was Mr. King of Queen's Co., New Brunswick, whose name was on the notice paper for the questions asking if it was the intention of the Government to take over all or any of the piers and wharves of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick. It appears, however, that Mr. King was absent, and that the dear Louis H. Davies asked for him. Now, what we have to say concerning Mr Davies in this connection is, that it is very unfortunate a malicious fate always makes use of him when it has to wound the interests of the Province of which he is one of the members. He asked a question about the Fishery refund at the tag end of the session of 1883 which had the effect of delaying that refund for a year. It is true the questions anent the piers and wharves of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick has not had the same success, but that is not the fault of Mr. Davies. He did his best—and if he did not achieve a malevolent success, he deserved it. The fact that Mr. Davies acted for his Grit friend, Mr. King, gives the thing a more sinster aspect. Why was Mr. Davies selected out of seventy Grits for this piece of treachery? Were there no Grits in the House at the time from the other Maritime Provinces? Is it not possible there was collusion between the two members, nay, is it not probable, and that Mr. King as not being interested in his role, forgot all about it and spoiled the play? Let the resurrected say what it pleases it cannot do away with the impression that Mr. King, of Queen's, N. B., and Mr. Davies, of Queen's, P. E. Island, combined to frighten Sir Hector Langevin into refusing the just demands of Mr. Sullivan on behalf of this Province. And yet the only harm ever done by P. E. Island to Mr. Davies was when it sent him to Parliament, which, fortunately for all parties, is a wrong that can be righted when the time comes.

IT takes a Chinese Ambassador to talk big and do very little. Relying on the moral and perhaps physical support of England, the Marquis Tseng threatened all manner of fierce things a few months ago, but now coos as gently as a sucking dove. If the French advanced upon Sontay the Empire would declare war cried the Marquis; but when Sontay was taken no proclamation of war was fulminated. "China is patient," said the Marquis, "but wait till the French occupy Bac Ninh." Bac Ninh is occupied, and behold the Chinese ask for peace and English mediation. What would happen if the Soudan troubles had not arisen cannot be known; but at present England will not embroil herself with France, even to preserve the opium trade, and hence France is mistress of the situation in further India and Cochin China.

The Public Accounts.

THE following statement of receipts, expenditure and balance was submitted to the Local Legislature on Saturday last

Receipts, 1883.

Subsidy from Dom. Gov't	$164,646.83
Public Lands	51,551.03
Arrears of Taxes for 1881	253.82
Casual Revenue	78.78
Provincial Sec'y, Fees received	1,064.60
Prothonotary "	1,718.58
Registrar of Deeds "	4,033.18
County Courts "	2,256.63
Hospital for Insane "	1,553.09
Prince of Wales College, fees	119.00
Peddlers' Licenses	734.64
Private Bills	186.00
Fines and Penalties	48.25
Rent of Wharves and Bridges	195.50
Wharfage	38.91
Rent of Warren Farm	90.11
Total Receipts	$228,108.75

Expenditure, 1883.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE,	
Supreme Court, salaries, &c	5,888.28
Supreme Court, Jurors' Fees, Disbursements, &c	3,113.18
County Courts, salaries	4,700.00
County Courts, Rents and Disbursements	642.67
Jails and Court Houses, Maintenance, repairs, &c	698.43
Miscellaneous	844.31
	$18,886.87
EDUCATION	10,199.41
ELECTIONS	261.80
HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, Maintenance, &c	10,878.40
LEGISLATION,	
Legislative Council	1,472.28
House of Assembly	8,107.00
PUBLIC WORKS,	
Public Buildings	3,794.84
Ferries	7,317.67
Packets	4,000.00
Wharves including docks	10,874.70
Bridges	22,976.02
Roads	19,658.33
Right of Way	2,962.65
Supervisors salaries, &c	2,981.85
Miscellaneous	1,578.93
OTHER SERVICES. See Classification of Expenditure	31,960.20
Total Expenditure	$270,477.40

The Balance.

1882 Dec. 31. Dr.	
To amount reserved for redemption of Treasury Notes, 1882	$ 3,592.27
1883 Dec. 31	
To receipts at Treasury in 1883	228,108.75
To Balance	54,657.58
	$286,358.60
1882 Dec. 31. Cr.	
By Balance per Report of 1882	12,348.93
1883 Dec. 31.	
By Expenditure in 1883	270,477.40
By Treasury Notes redeemed in 1883	59.46
By amount reserved for redemption of Treasury Notes afloat	3,572.81
	$286,358.60

From the above statement it will be seen that the expenditure is greater by $42,308.65 than the receipts. This deficit is accounted for by the very large expenditure for education (more than $100,000), and the sum of $10,535 laid out last year upon the ferry steamers *Southport* and *Elm*. As we observed in a former article, the amount of money expended for educational purposes last year was $36,000 greater than was expended the last year of the Davies administration, which, if it be a fault, is one that "leans to virtue's side." The *Patriot* never tires of comparing those years, one with the other, and drawing Grit deductions therefrom, without, however, having the courage to advocate a reduction in the expenditure for education. As regards the item for the repair of the ferry steamers, it is one that will not appear again in the estimates for a number of years, unless rendered necessary by some unforeseen misfortune. One thing noticeable in the tirades of the combination organ is that it never has had the audacity to charge the present Government with extravagance. It has thrown out insinuations and innuendos innumerable, but has never brought a direct charge, and for a very obvious reason. We have no doubt, however, that when the proper time comes the Premier will be able to make a statement in connection with the piers and wharves which will serve as an offset to the apparent deficit of $42,308.65 for 1883, and neither have we a doubt that the electors of the Province are fair enough and intelligent enough to judge between the pretensions of those who do not blush to admit extravagance and those who are honestly striving to give them a good and a cheap government. The Grit papers have asserted pretty positively that we shall not obtain a cent for our piers and wharves, but this conflicts with the statement of the Minister of Public Works in Ottawa, in answer to Mr. Davies, that the amount would be seen in the supplementary estimates. If Mr. Davies imagined he was to receive an encouraging reply to his question he has been disappointed, and by encouraging we mean a statement that nothing would be given for the piers and wharves. There is, therefore, no deficit this year; on the contrary, we have reason to believe there will be a surplus.

Bribing Representatives.

THE excitement in Ottawa over the attempt to bribe members of the Ontario House to vote against and upset the Mowat Government is only second to the excitement in Toronto. The facts of the case are briefly as follows: Two Americans, Kirkland and Wilkinson, were desirous of purchasing pine land in Algoma County (North West), and could not come to terms with the Mowat Government. They therefore resolved to do what they could to overturn the Government, and with that object in view entered into communication with Messrs. Dowling, Balfour and McKim, Liberal members, whom they were taught to believe were approachable. Those members reported such approach to the Government, and were instructed to keep alive the intrigue until the American contractors would commit themselves so irretrievably as to lay themselves open to arrest. Acting on this advice, which was supplemented with a hint that it would be an excellent thing to connect a few leaders of the Conservative party if possible, Messrs. Balfour and McKim accepted, one $800 and the other $1,000 from the Americans, which they placed in Mr. Mowat's hand at once. Then did Mr. Mowat strike. He caused the arrest of the bribers and refused bail. From papers found on the prisoners the Mowat party seek to implicate Mr. Bunting and other Conservatives in this piece of corruption, but, as it seems to us, without success. The Grit press is, in the meantime, working up an indignation dodge on a large scale, but the attempt is likely to end in failure. Mr. Bunting, editor of the *Mail*, has published a letter, in which he asserts that Dr. Dowling, member for Renfrew, visited him in his office with the object of inducing him to connect him with the contractors by inducing him to bribe him (Dowling), but that he, Mr. Bunting, told him while he would be very glad to see Mowat's Government upset, he could not lend himself to bribery. He, however, admitted that if Dowling did vote against the Liberals, he would do his best to obtain compensation for him in the way of reimbursing him for his contested election expenses, as was done in other cases. We may mention also that from one of the letters found on Wilkinson it appears that Senator Macpherson promised one of the "approached" a Registrarship in the North West if he would vote against Mr. Mowat, but this in no wise connects him with the American "approachers."

We have given a fair resume of this highly scandalous business with strict impartiality, and the only conclusion we can come to in the premises is, that while the American contractors are guilty and should be punished, the Conservative party is altogether free from blame in the premises. All the ingenuity of Messrs. Fraser and Mowat has failed to prove a collusion. It cannot, of course be denied that both Senator Macpherson and Mr. Bunting, of the *Mail*, would like to see Mowat defeated, but that they would offer direct bribery is another thing. Places are given every day for votes, and it is recognized as legitimate in party politics. We are of the opinion that it is wrong, but unfortunately there is so much of evil mixed up with party government that it is impossible to establish a code of ethics for our guidance.

Editorial Notes.

TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROADS being the fashion, Russia intends building one across the Asiatic continent, through Siberia to the Pacific ocean.

GENERAL GRAHAM gained a brilliant but barren victory at Tamanieh, it it be true that it has had the effect of raising the rest of the fierce Arab tribes in revolt.

MR. O'KELLY, M. P. for Roscommon, has turned up in El Mehdi's camp safe and sound. It is merely a meeting of Home Rulers.

BELIEVING that the socialists and dynamiters of Europe are entering into a league to blow up kings and princes generally, the kings are also uniting to protect themselves, which is but fair. But would it not be fairer and better if the kings would disband their huge armaments, and by throwing some of the burden off the shoulders of the people, discount the socialists and dynamiters. Why should Germany, for instance, have a million of armed men in leash, and why should Russia not give some sort of liberty to Russians?

WE are glad to see the *Patriot* once more in its daily rounds, though its able editor may not give us credit for that fraternal affection which should have a place in the bosoms of all well regulated journals. We were lonesome for the *Patriot*, and that is the simple truth. We are rejoiced to learn from our contemporary that the *Evening News* is merged in the *Patriot*. This must be a great consolation to the party. But *apropos des bottes*, where, who, what and whence is the *Evening News*? And where does the merging come in? We have a faint remembrance—just a dim recollection—of seeing a paper bearing that name placed on our table one fine evening, but as one swallow does not make a summer, we suggest that one issue does not make an *Evening News*. In the eternal fitness of things it should have been called the monthly, or the yearly, or the centennial, anything but the *Evening News*. Our conception of an evening paper is a journal that comes out regularly for awhile, at least, every evening—say for a week. Even if there had been two issues we would be satisfied—but one! Fortunately it has been merged. The bold, daring and aggressive spirits of the Liberal party in Charlottetown have now half an organ, and happiness reigns all round.

The Local Legislature.

THURSDAY, March 20.

The Act respecting bills of sale and an Act to amend the Act respecting the garnisheeing of debts were read a third time and referred to the Council for their concurrence.

A petition for the incorporation of the "Island Publishing Co.," presented by Mr. Farquharson, was received. The petition was signed by A. B. Warburton, David Laird and others.

FRIDAY, March 21.

The Bill relating to accidents by fire in Kensington was read clause by clause, and agreed to.

The Private Bill Committee presented their report on the Bill to Incorporate the "Island Publishing Company," recommending that the title of the Bill be changed to one of a more definite character. Several motions were made and a long discussion took place. The report of the Committee was agreed to.

SATURDAY, March 22.

The report of the Provincial Auditor was presented by Hon. Mr. Sullivan. Hon. Mr. Ferguson presented report upon Crown Lands, and Hon. Mr. Campbell on Public Works.

MONDAY, March 24.

A Bill was introduced by Hon. Mr. Sullivan having for its object trespassing on Princetown Common.

A Bill respecting liquor licenses was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Sullivan. The provisions of this Bill authorize the Local Government to impose a tax upon wholesale liquor licenses authorized by the new Dominion Act. A sharp debate ensued, and the following division was taken:

Yeas—Hons. Messrs. Sullivan, Ferguson, McLeod, Arsenault, Campbell, Prowse, Macdonald; Messrs. McKay, Blake, Bentley, John McLean, Macdougall, A. Martin, Beer, D. C. Martin, Richards—16.

Nays—Messrs. Perry, Sinclair, Farquharson, Hooper, McFayden—5.

TUESDAY, March 25.

An Act respecting Surveyors' Instruments went through Committee of the House, third reading.

A Bill to incorporate the Prince Edward Island Lodge of Oddfellows of Summerside was received from Private Bill Committee, and ordered to be read a second time.

Mr. Campbell, Commissioner of Public Works, presented statements asked for respecting certain contracts; also returns and estimates of the Supervisors of Roads.

The House went into Committee on an Act to prevent trespassing on Princetown Common and Royalty. Bill reported agreed to, and ordered to be read a third time.

The House adjourned at midnight.

The Orange Bill.

OTTAWA, March 20, 1884

After recess, on the 17th, the Orange Bill came up, Cameron (Victoria) moving the second reading. He said but little beyond that the bill had already been sufficiently discussed.

Mills took the ground that constitutionally the Federal Parliament could not pass the bill as it belonged to the Provinces. Cameron (of Huron) delivered a violent harangue attacking the Orangemen as a political institution. He denied that the Orange body was simply a benevolent and religious institution.

White (of Cardwell) followed in a calm, deliberate speech, setting forth that the Orangemen had a grievance because they were refused incorporation, when they came as citizens asking what they were as much entitled to receive as any religious or other body who got incorporation without the act exciting the flame and heat the Orange bill had done.

Hon Mr. Blake followed. He said that on this measure he would speak for himself. On this question parties were divided. Last session he had given a silent vote, and intended to repeat that course now, but for the fact that his motives, and those who cooperated with him, had been misrepresented. It had been charged that the Liberals had agreed in caucus to vote against the bill; this was wholly untrue. He had not advised any of his friends to vote for or against the measure, and the subject had never been discussed in caucus. He contended that the matter of society incorporation was entirely within provincial jurisdiction, citing some observations of Sir John Macdonald in 1883 in support of this view; and it was because the Legislatures of some of the provinces had refused to pass the bill that application has been made to this Parliament. He condemned all secret societies, and the incorporation thereof. Orangemen forming a political secret society, should under no circumstances have state recognition. Anyway the Provincial Legislature was the only body to whom they should apply.

The debate was continued by Woodworth. He would not say that in the case of the last two speakers the mountain labored and brought forth a mouse. He had brought forth a most elaborate speech. A speech that no doubt was intended to go down to posterity. Last year when the matter was discussed the hon. gentleman was quiet enough. The leader of the opposition had declared that all "secret societies were bad, they were full of misrepresentations, malignity, and bitterness." His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the future King of this Empire, the grand master of the Masonic body, would be surprised to hear that the leader of the loyal Opposition in Canada considered him a malignant and pestilent fellow. The hon gen'l man in attacking the Masonic body, the Orangemen, and the members of other secret societies, had slandered many men who were as loyal, as honorable in every way, as good as the hon gentleman himself. Blake had made an other bid for the Catholic vote. Blake and Cameron had thought well to put the opinions of Orangemen respecting Catholics. Woodsworth read several passages from the *Globe*, wherein the Catholic clergymen were roundly abused. These were the opinions which were made by the leaders of a party to which the leader of the Opposition belonged. He Blake) had endorsed these words and had never repudiated the men who used this language, and now this same gentleman was here charging Orangemen with saying things not half so strong. He was here preaching for hours about charity, and even reading papers in immense quantities, and at last inflicting on the House long extracts from his own old speeches. He Blake had told the House how good he was, how great a christian, how broad, how charitable. Had he forgotten that charity was said to be kind, and especially that it was not puffed up.

John White spoke for a few minutes saying that the Orangemen numbered 250,000. They asked only for legal right to own a little land to erect a building upon. They only asked the privileges that were given time and again to other societies and corporations. If they could not get this privilege they would have to get along without it. They would go on with their work taking care of their poor and helping each other. The attacks made upon him and his friends to night would never be forgotten. The chief offence of this society after all was that the most of them were opposed to Mr Blake and helped to keep that gentleman in opposition. The unfairness of Blake would drive the rest to the other party.

Curran thought that Blake's legal argument was unanswerable. The society was an illegal society in Quebec and could not properly be incorporated here. As to the quotations from Orange organs or from the *Globe* he valued both organs at a low rate, neither of them were friendly to Catholics, but that body required no aid from either of them, being quite able to take care of itself.

Farrow, Beatty, Tyrwhitt, Foster, Baker (Wallace York), Sproule and Cameron (Victoria), spoke briefly and in favor of the bill.

A vote was taken at 3.15 p. m. for the second reading of the bill—68 against 105. The following is the division list

Yeas—Allan, Allison (Hants), Baker (Victoria), Beaty, Bell, Benson, Bowell, Burpee (Sunbury), Cameron (Victoria), Campbell (Victoria), Carling, Cochrane, Davies, Dawson, Dickinson, Dundas, Farrow, Ferguson (Leeds and Grenville), Ferguson (Welland), Foster, Gordon, Guillet, Gunn, Haggart, Hay, Hesson, Hickey, Hilliard, Homer, Irvine, Jamieson, Kilvert, King, MacDonald, Sir John, MacKintosh, Macmillan (Middlesex), McCraney, McDougall, McLelan, McNeil, Moffat, O'Brien, Orton, Reid, Robertson (Hamilton), Robertson (Hastings), Ross, Scriver, Shakespear, Small, Smyth, Sproule, Stairs, Sutherland (Oxford), Taylor, Tilley, Tupper (Pictou), Tyrwhitt, Wallace (Albert), Wallace (York), Watson, White (Cardwell), White (Hastings), White (Renfrew), Wigle, Williams, Wood (Brockville), Woodworth—68.

Nays—Messrs. Amyot, Armstrong, Auger, Blain (Soulanges), Baker (Missisquoi), Beckerd, Belleau, Benoit, Bergin, Bernier, Blake, Blondeau, Besse, Bourassa, Boubeau, Brecken, Burns, Cameron (Huron), Cameron (Inverness), Cameron (Middlesex), Campbell (Renfrew), Caron, Cartwright, Casey, Cassgrain, Chapleau, Charlton, Cimon, Colby, Cook, Costigan, Couglon, Coursol, Curran, Cuthbert, Daly, Daoust, Destgeorges, Desaulniers, Desjardins, Dugas, Dupont, Fairbanks, Fisher, Fleming, Forbes, Fortin, Gagne, Geoffrion, Gigault, Gillmor, Girouard, Granbois, Guibault, Hacket, Harley, Holton, Hurteau, Innes, Kaulbauch, Kirk, Landerkin, Landry (Kent), Landry (Montmagny), Langevin, Laurier, Leslie, Livingstone, Macdonald (King's), McDonald (Cape Breton), MacMaster, McMillan (Vaudreuil), McGreevey, McIntyre, McIsaac, McMullin, Massue, Methot, Mills, Montplaiser, Mullock, Ouimet, Patterson (Brant), Patterson (Essex), Pinsonneault, Platt, Rinfret, Riopel, Robertson (Shelburne), Royal Somerville, (Brant), Sumerville (Bruce), Springer, Tasse, Thompson, Trow, Vail, Vallin, Vanasse, Weldon, Welts, Wilson, Wood (Westmoreland), Wright—105.

Kenny in favor of bill paired with Dodd.

The European cattle diseases, according to Consul Tanner of Liege-Verviers, are traceable to the manures that have been used on an impoverished soil.

The London police are to be furnished with whistles instead of the old-fashioned rattles.

Voyage Round the World.

The next Ontario provincial exhibition will be held at Ottawa.

The mills of Minneapolis, Minn., turn out 30,000 barrels per day

The Irish national papers assert that England is killing Ireland by inches.

John L. Sullivan and party are on their way East after a very prosperous tour.

Senor Zorilla is working with French and Spanish speculators to raise another revolt in Spain.

Many officers have been arrested in connection with a plot for another rising in the Spanish army.

Bark *Lucie*, from Liverpool to San Francisco, has been sunk by collision. Six of her crew were drowned.

The Ontario Legislature has passed an act giving the municipal franchise to unmarried women and widows.

There are 12,000 Canadians in Minneapolis, Minn., and in Dakota they hold the balance of power politically.

The Newfoundland sealing fleet have sailed, the sailing vessels on the 1st March and the steamers on the 10th.

The Archbishop of Halifax attended the dinner of the Charitable Irish Society of Halifax on St. Patrick's Day.

France will demand heavy indemnity from China, and will occupy Chinese territory to guarantee its payment.

Minnesota has 385,481 horses, 9,940 mules, 306,766 cows, 231,200 oxen and other cattle, 270,190 sheep, and 279,782 hogs.

Mr Parnell has selected Mr. Guy, solicitor for O'Donnell, to stand as Parliamentary candidate for County Longford.

A bill will be introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature prohibiting the employment of children under 14 in factories.

Late Boston advices state that there is a strong possibility of an advance in the price of potatoes there by the middle of April

The new North German Lloyd steamer *Eider*, on her trial trip lately, attained a speed of eighteen and one fourth knots an hour.

A disease, supposed to be opthous fever, has appeared among cattle in Rockford, Ill. They are taken sick at night and die before morning.

The Washington Secret Service Bureau reports that counterfeiters are preparing to swindle the public with forged twenty dollar silver certificates.

It is stated that a dissolution of the British Parliament is probable in June, the government finding itself so much weaker than when the session opened.

A manifesto from Prince Napoleon Plon Plon is regarded as imminent. He has gone to Switzerland to avoid arrest, taking with him his papers and valuables.

The *Times* says that whether the liberals or the conservatives win in the coming strife the victors will have to reckon with Mr. Parnell and his augmented following.

The *Republique Francaise* says France can treat with China only upon basis of an indemnity and recognition by China of French supremacy over the whole of Tonquin.

Zubehr Pasha says no settlement of the Soudan question can be stable without supreme power at Khartoum; that suzerainty is essential, and that trade is the best antidote to slavery.

The vessels of the Greely relief expedition will sail from New York as follows: the *Bear* April 25th, *Thetis* May 1st, and *Alert* May 10th, and will proceed direct to St. John's, Newfoundland.

The Canadian Government has objected to some emigrants recently sent out by Mr. Tuke's committee and has notified the English Government that many of them are unsuited for colonial life.

Lord Rundolph Churchill and the Prince of Wales were invited to dinner by Sir Henry James for purposes of reconciliation. They had been at enmity on account of a lady of the Marlborough family.

General Grant's wealth is estimated at $200,000, which makes him the richest ex-President since Buchanan. Martin Van Buren was the richest of all our Presidents, his estate being estimated at $800,000.

The rowing season of 1884 in New York will probably open on May 30th, Decoration Day, with a professional three mile sculling race between Charles E. Courtney and Wallace Ross for a purse of $2,500.

Lord Garmoyle is en route for the East, and will return by San Francisco and New York. His advisers have offered $40,000 in compromise, which Mr Gilbert, acting for Miss Fortescue, has declined for the present.

Bismarck addressed the Reichstag on Saturday in behalf of his workingmen's accident insurance scheme, urging its benevolent and Christian character and its effect in bridging over difficulties between capital and labor.

"Old Iron Sides," the property of 225 acres on the bluff between Bordentown and White Hill, has been sold by Mrs. Parnell to her son Charles Stewart Parnell. The consideration was $20,000. Mr. Parnell will make it his American home.

Mr. Biggar, M. P., speaking at Sheffield on St. Patrick's Day, said that Earl Spencer, the lord lieutenant of Ireland, was dishonest; that Mr. Trevelyan, the chief secretary, was a mean wretch, and that the Irish magistrates were vile tools of the government.

A bill has been introduced in the United States senate appropriating $15,000,000 the first year, $14,000,000 the second year, $13,000,000 the third year, and thus decreasing $1,000,000 each year, for the support of public schools in various States.

Notice has been given in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly of a resolution to the effect that in the opinion of the House the union of the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island into one Province would be advantageous to the common interest of all.

If the head of Osman Digna is rated at £1,000, how much are his heels worth? The offer of Admiral Hewett, brutal and contrary to the established usages of civilized warfare as it is, is nevertheless a compliment which Osman Digna will value more highly than he would the Order of the Garter.

In order to ensue greater facility and accuracy it is suggested by an exchange that the name of the place to where a letter is addressed should receive the most prominence on an envelope, as the Post Office officials do not care to know to whom a letter is addressed, but the name of the locality it is intended for.

A disturbance took place at Harbor Grace on the 1st March, there being a large number of people in the town at that time preparing for the seal fishery. A trifling dispute took place between some men who had indulged more or less in intoxicating drink, and in a very short time the opposing parties and their friends were armed with pickets and such cudgels as they could lay their hands on. Each side appeared unwilling to be the aggressor. Owing to the efforts of the magistrates and police, the restraining influence of the clergy, and the assistance of the citizens on both sides, no serious results followed.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, March 21.

It is reported that the intention of England to address America in regard to the making of dynamite has roused the hopes of the Russian advocates of international interference with the manufactures of explosive materials.

The *Daily News*, in an article discussing the possibility of a dissolution of Parliament and urging Liberals to be ready to take action at a moment's notice, says: "Never since the days of Bollingbroke has England seen a great party so unscrupulous and unpatriotic as the Opposition, which takes every advantage of the difficulties of the Government and allies itself with any cause or party which promises to embarrass the Cabinet. Sir Stafford Northcote is not the originator of these tactics, but he winks at them."

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.

Mrs. John Schaefer, of Oakland, became insane over the loss of one of her children, and during the absence of her husband, cut her baby's throat and then cut her own. The husband crazed by the terrible spectacle presented, seized a revolver and attempted to commit suicide, but was prevented. Some friends visited the scene, and among them was Mrs. Letralle, a French lady, who was so shocked at the sight that she became a raving maniac.

LONDON, March 22.

Mr. Thornhill, Conservative, was elected member of Parliament to-day in Cambridgeshire, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Speaker Brand. His majority was nearly 1,000. Mr Brand wrs elected as a Liberal. The *Morning Post* says the great Conservative victory in Cambridgeshire shows that the blunders of the Government are not unobserved.

General Graham telegraphs from Suakim that rebel tribes have cut off the retreat from Khartoum. They have environed the town except whereby at the river three tribes are advancing to capture it.

Osman Digna declares he will attack the British at any cost if they advance by the Berber road.

Osman Digna has convened a meeting at Sinkat of the sheiks of all tribes in order to concert a renewal of fighting. Sheik Musa, at the head of the Becharia, numbering 8,000 men, is threatening Shendy.

GLOUCESTER, MASS., March 20.

Fears are entertained for the safety of the schooner *Phoenix* of this port, absent on a double-king trip four weeks next Sunday, and there are little hopes of her returning to port. Her owner has given her up. She was spoken three weeks ago, bound home, since which time nothing has been seen or heard of her. She had a crew of 14 men, of whom the names of six alone are obtainable. The six are Martin Powers, master, single; Thomas Cady, of Newfoundland, single; Thomas Carroll, single; Edward Giddins, single; Isaac Bridges, single, of Eastport, Me.; and Edward Murphy, known as "Spud" Murphy, single, of Boston. The *Phoenix* was owned by Capt. Charles F. Carter, was 58 tons, built in 1869, and there was an insurance of $2,980 on the vessel and $500 on outfits.

LONDON, March 22.

The *Echo* says: Mr. Gladstone's worry is retarding his recovery. It urges him to maintain the policy of refusing to annex or to protect the Soudan, notwithstanding the objections of his colleagues in the cabinet. "Mr. Gladstone's career," it says, "is drawing to a close, and we hope it will end in a manner worthy of his fame."

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 19.

A violent earthquake shock was felt here yesterday. At Heart's Content several houses were roughly shaken; at Clark's Beach the ground hove in undulations and the ice in the lakes cracked and rent under the concussion. Two woodsmen, who fled furiously from the woods, describe the hills as rocking and shaking to-night. The sky at sunset, in that region, is lit up with a most dismal conflagration.

ROME, March 23.

At a Consistory to-morrow the Pope will create two Cardinals and twenty-one Bishops.

LONDON, March 22.

At a meeting last night at the house of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, the Marquis of Lorne urged that the poor of East London should emigrate to Canada, especially to the Maritime Provinces.

Mr. Parnell is preparing for a dissolution of Parliament. He has already selected sixty Parliamentary candidates. His party will contest ninety seats, and expect to carry seventy-five.

OTTAWA, March 20.

The House was occupied yesterday in discussing Mr. Houde's resolution for the repeal of the License Act, 1883. Mr. Houde contended that the License Act interfered with the rights of the Provinces in regard to the regulation of the traffic in intoxicating liquors. Sir Hector Langevin moved an amendment to the effect that the validity of the Act be at once tested by appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada, or to the Privy Council of Great Britain. The amendment was carried by a vote of 117 to 63. During the debate an announcement was made by the Government that the penalties under the Act would not be exacted so long as the matter was under consideration.

NEW YORK, March 22.

The business failures of the last seven days throughout the country number for the United States 176 and for Canada 37.

CAIRO, March 22.

A despatch from Khartoum announces that 100 out of 300 Egyptian soldiers, whom Gen. Gordon sent up the Nile from Khartoum, with an expedition to distribute his proclamation and produce an impression upon the natives, have been killed by a band of 1,000 Arabs, who fell upon the expedition and captured three of the boats. The boats were afterwards recovered by armed steamers. Gen. Gordon blames those in charge of the steamers for their carelessness in allowing the boats to proceed unprotected.

LONDON, March 24.

Suakim is unhealthy. It is proposed to leave 400 British soldiers at Suakim to be relieved every fortnight and to station the remainder of the troops at healthier points in the interior.

The latest Egyptian advices indicate that the whole country south of Berber is in revolt. The rebels have surrounded Khartoum on all sides, and cut off all communication with the city. The situation of Gen. Gordon is serious, but not alarming.

OTTAWA, March 24.

In answer to a question by Mr. Davies, Mr. McLelan, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, stated that the supplementary estimates would indicate, when brought down, the policy of the Government in respect to P. E. Island piers.

New Advertisements.

Fire Insurance—See Horace Haszard's advertisement; Agent for Western Insurance Co., Western Fire Insurance Co., of Toronto, &c.

After the Fire—E. W. Taylor has opened out next to Watson's Drug Store.

See Mr. Leonard Morris' advertisement of the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Co.; also Dominion Safety Fund Life Association. Canvassers wanted.

Bremner Brothers' Post dunning advertisement.

Lecture under the auspices of the Catholic Literary Union on next Wednesday evening.

Supt. Coleman advertises for tenders to supply 5,500 tons of coal for the P. E. I. R. R.

Horace Haszard's West India Warehouse and its miscellaneous contents.

Michael Kelly, Charlottetown, has a farm for sale, situate on the Covehead Road.