THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1887.

France and Germany.

THE most casual perusal of recent trans-atlantic intelligence is sufficient to prove that the present existing relations between France and Germany are anything but amicable; and were the tone of the press of the latter country to be accepted as a faithful reflection of governmental opinion, a declaration of war would be a question of but a few days. The causes of the latest ill-feeling and discontent are found in the revelations made at the recent trials of German officials accused of furnishing the French Government with information detrimental to the interests of their own country; the French tax on foreigners, said to be openly designed to affect Germans, and the prohibitive import duties on German spirits.

At the trial of Klein and Grebert, the strongest evidence was adduced to prove that these officials had furnished, to the French Government, information which greatly endangered the military position of Germany. The irritation produced by these discoveries is intensified by the disclosures, in a still more serious case, at present under consideration. An employee of the central administration, at Strasburg, is now standing his trial at Leipsic for having sold to the French war office all the official reports to the chief administrator at Alsace by his various subordinates. These discoveries prove that a complete system of espionage is in vogue and that treason is rife along the frontier.

Referring to the French foreign tax bill, the *North German Gazette* says the time has arrived for Germany to consider whether all the anti-German measures which are in the act of being carried out in France should not, in a fully reciprocal manner, be enforced in Germany, especially in Alsace-Lorraine.

Turning to France, we find that, however hostile she may be to her rival neighbor, the spirit which pervades the councils of the nation is not one of perfect unanimity. The words used by the Comte de Paris, in bidding farewell to his friends in the Island of Jersey, to the effect that his cause would triumph ere long, and that a monarchy would soon be established in France, have created quite a ripple of excitement among the Republicans, and caused a manifestation of that spirit of unrest and insecurity which seems to underlie the present political system in that country. The popular demonstration to General Boulanger, on his departure from Paris for his new post of duty, at Clermont Ferrand, has also created quite a sensation in political circles. The Government organs condemn General Boulanger for permitting the demonstration, while the Monarchical newspapers warn the Republicans to beware of such a dictator as General Boulanger would be.

These different questions have been referred to in the Chamber of Deputies, and have given rise to no inconsiderable amount of stormy and acrimonious discussion. The Extremists reproached the cabinet for remaining neutral in view of the interest manifested by the party of the Right in the movements of the Comte de Paris. The Prime Minister, referring to the Boulanger affair, said, however much he might desire the support of the Republican majority, he had been obliged, on account of the General's illegal participation in the election in the Department of the Seine, to remove him from his political surroundings and return him to his proper position in the army. It transpired during the course of these discussions that all the Mayors who had participated in the Royalist manifestation on the Island of Jersey during the recent visit there of Comte de Paris would be dismissed.

These few incidents, while they clearly shew that the unfriendly spirit existing between France and Germany is by no means losing strength, prove to us that there exists among certain parties in France, to a no inconsiderable degree, a feeling of anxiety and even dread lest quite unexpectedly the whole fabric of government may at any moment be overturned and a monarchy established on its ruins.

Commercial Union.

NOTHING could be more glaring than the disingenuousness of those advocates of commercial union, who, both on the platform and through the press, are exerting themselves to the utmost extent to convince the people of the Dominion that their scheme is one and the same with reciprocity as we, in this country, understand it, and as has heretofore existed between Canada and the United States. What is more remarkable still, is the coolness with which the Grit journals, the *Patriot* among the rest, declare that the present party in power in Canada are opposed to reciprocity. It would be interesting to know how long it would take the system of jug-handled free trade of the Mackenzie Government to bring about reciprocity with the United States. So long as that country could send its goods to Canada free of duty and had the privilege of heavily taxing our exports thither, we may be very sure our American cousins would never wish for reciprocity or any change in the trade relations of the two countries.

It does not require any argument to prove that the people of the Dominion are desirous of reciprocity; the people of the Maritime Provinces are most anxious for it, and the inhabitants of Prince Edward Island would, we believe, without exception, hail it with joy. The Administration at Ottawa, aware of this, and knowing that the existence of reciprocal trade relations with the United States would be highly beneficial to our country, have placed on record a declaration of their readiness to negotiate such a treaty on honorable terms. But what has been the conduct of the United States Government regarding this question. They positively refused to enter into negotiations of any kind whatsoever. When, in the summer of 1885, the fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty were terminated at the instance of the United States Government, the administration at Ottawa permitted the American fishermen to fish in Canadian waters during the remaining portion of the year, in order to afford time for the inauguration of some new arrangement. In return for this the United States authorities immediately put a duty of two dollars a barrel on our mackerel going into their ports. Ever since then they have refused to entertain any proposals made for the renewal of reciprocal trade relations. Besides this, everybody knows the dishonorable and dishonest manner in which they have acted regarding the fisheries. They stole our fish and evaded the law regarding the three-mile limit in the most glaring manner, whenever possible.

Now, in the face of all this, why will anyone insult the intelligence of the Canadian people by telling them that commercial union fostered and encouraged by American demagogues, and backed up by American journals, would be beneficial to the people of this country. Commercial Union, if it means anything, means for Canada a system of vassalage and commercial dependence on the United States, an abolition of her privilege to trade on her own terms with Great Britain, the West Indies, and all other countries; a scheme on the part of Yankee intriguers, in the hope of bringing about annexation. We are very much mistaken if any great number of the people of Canada are willing to give up their independence for the sake of gratifying our scheming neighbors.

Imperial Politics.

THE Irish Coercion, or Crimes Bill, as it is called, has at length passed its third reading in the House of Commons, and shall, no doubt, before long, have passed the House of Lords, and become the law of the land. In this connection it may not be amiss to enquire what is the object of this Bill, and what are likely to be the results which will follow its passage. Ostensibly it is intended for the suppression of crime in Ireland; but recent investigations have proven that there exists, in that country, but very little crime. Justice O'Brien, addressing the Grand Jury of the County Kerry, a few days ago, declared that crime was on the decrease in that County, and like reports are heard from other portions of the Island. All this goes to prove that there is no need for a bill of this nature in order to suppress crime in Ireland.

While the ostensible cause of the passage of this bill is that which we have alluded to above, there are strong reasons for believing that its real object was the strengthening of the present administration. If this were the case, events which have recently transpired in English political circles, go a long way to prove that it has defeated the object it was intended to promote, and that the current of English public opinion is fast turning against the injustice intended to be inflicted on Ireland by this enactment. In the partial elections recently held, the Government have lost severely, and the Gladstonians proportionately gained.

Another measure of great importance to the people of Ireland is at present before the House of Commons—the Land Bill. This measure has been framed by landlords, and is not, therefore, likely to be very favorable to the poor tenants. It is to be deplored that measures of this kind should, from time to time, be passed by Parliament, and that a spirit of justice and fairplay should not, to a greater extent, animate those in whose hands are placed the destines of Great Britain and Ireland. Love is stronger than Coercion, and whatever party controls the affairs of Government need not expect the people of Ireland will be favorable to them until measures are enacted which will place the latter in that position of equality which the spirit of even-handed justice demands.

PRINCE FERDINAND, of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha, has been elected to the vacant throne of Bulgaria; but he cannot accept the office of Prince of Bulgaria unless his election is ratified by the powers. Whether or not this shall be the case admits of some doubt; the Government of Austria is quite indifferent, and the press of that country is a unit in congratulating the Bulgarians on the election of Ferdinand. Declarations made by the semi-official press of Germany are to the effect that the Prince cannot accept a crown without the permission of the house to which he belongs, nor without the consent of the Emperor William, and that until such consent is obtained nothing can be done. The Russian Government seems to attach no importance to the action of the Sobranje in electing the Prince, and will not modify its attitude towards Bulgaria. Poor Bulgaria seems to be in an unenviable position.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

SIR DONALD A. SMITH, M. P. for Montreal, and one of the Board of Directors of the Canada Pacific Railway, at present in England, had an interview, on the 13th inst., in the House of Commons, with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Postmaster General, all of whom, it is reported, favored the Canadian Pacific mail route to the East.

UP to the present there would seem to be a disposition on the part of Manitobans to go on with the building of the Red River Valley Railroad. But in the face of the fact that all operations under its charter are illegal, since its disallowance by the Dominion Government, it admits of considerable doubt whether or not capitalists can be found willing to risk their money in such an enterprise.

IT is said that Sir John Macdonald is likely, before very long, to visit New Brunswick and spend some time with his old friend, Sir Leonard Tilley, Lieutenant Governor of that Province. We trust that if the veteran Premier comes to the Maritime Provinces he will find time to visit this Island. It would be a source of the greatest pleasure to his friends in the Garden of the Gulf to have him come among them, and we feel sure he would be accorded a most enthusiastic reception.

A FEW incidents, which have recently transpired, go a long way to prove that the spirit which exists in many parts of the Southern States, towards their brothers of the North, is not one of unrestricted friendship and admiration. A week or two ago some members of a Grand Army Post, belonging to Lynn, Mass., were visiting their brethren of Richmond, Virginia, and on the occasion of a banquet speeches were made by some of the Southerners that were anything but complimentary to their visitors from the North. One speaker wanted the American flag "amended" to the extent of placing the rebel stars and bars in a prominent position thereon. Another of the Virginia orators said that unity depended upon the recognition of the Confederacy, and that the rebel flag should be joined with the Stars and Stripes. These, and many other incidents of a like nature, demonstrate the fact that there exists in the South a spirit of dissatisfaction which is aggravated by the words and actions of demagogues from the North. At the close of the war, being badly defeated, the Southerners appeared to accept the situation; but twenty years afterwards they find themselves regarded by many Northerners as wholly unworthy of being trusted, and their leaders referred to as rebels. Whatever may be the result, the fact can scarcely be disguised that, at the present time, the relations between the North and South are somewhat strained.

THE *Canadian American*, published in Chicago and New York, in its issue of the 8th inst., has the following regarding Erastus Wiman and his scheme:—

"Some of our readers will probably ask us why, after eulogizing Mr. Wiman in the past, we are now his critic. We answer: Because he has seen fit to become the villifier of his native land. After making one good speech in defence of Canada's rights in the fisheries dispute, he turned round a few weeks after in New York and swallowed his previous utterances. Not content with an attack on the Canadian position, he turned his attention to the cruisers, and, accepting the outrageous reports of the screeheads at Gloucester as correct statements of facts, denounced the Canadian captains in language so strong that the Montreal *Herald*, a Liberal paper, owned by the Hon. Peter Mitchell, ex-Minister of Marine and fisheries, felt called upon to demand of Mr. Wiman an apology for the malicious lies he had spread broadcast through the United States. The *Herald* used strong language in denunciation of Mr. Wiman's base attempt to make Americans believe that the captains of the Canadian cruisers lived by the seizures they made, and succeeded in partly bringing the New Yorker to his knees. Still, it was with bad grace that he acknowledged that he was wrong in charging Canadian officials with being pirates, and had he not been pillorised by the *Herald* no confession of wrong-doing of any kind would have come from him In the same blind sort of way Mr. Wiman is plunging ahead with his scheme of Commercial Union. His plan now is to make the Canadian farmer discontented with his lot—and it is a plan worthy of a bear from Wall Street. Those acquainted with the farming districts of both countries well know that any fair comparisons would not be to the disadvantage of the Canadian farmer; yet Mr. Wiman feels called upon to "bear" the property of the latter for the purpose of getting him to approve of the tactics now being adopted to make Canada wholly dependant upon the United States. We believe Mr. Wiman's present campaign to be inimical to the best interests of Canadians; and we shall oppose him until he withdraws himself and the Ohio caravan from Canada."

COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER, Esq., Chief Engineer and Superintendent of Government Railways, arrived here on Monday evening, and left on Tuesday morning, in company with Acting Superintendent Unsworth and Trackmaster Houle, for Souris and Georgetown on a tour of inspection.

THE entertainment given by Miss Jennie McGarry in the Market Hall, on Friday night last, was fairly well attended. Miss McGarry possesses great elocutionary powers, and in her rendition of the different pieces she fully entered into their spirit. "The Curfew Bell" elicited the rapt attention of the audience. "How Rubenstein Played" produced roars of laughter, while the "Maniac" and "Stowaway" were productive of sorrow. She was ably assisted in the musical part of the programme by Mrs. W. J. Robertson, Miss Weeks, Miss Earle, and Professor Earle.

Supreme Court.

The case of Daniel Henderson vs. Lauchlin McKenzie occupied the Court during Monday and until Tuesday evening when the jury brought in a verdict for the defendant.

On Wednesday the case of R. Edwards vs. Nora Munro, administratrix, was the first called. The plaintiff secured a verdict.

The case of Patrick Curley vs. Alexander McInnis, resulted in a verdict for plaintiff.

M. P. Hogan vs. J. T. Jenkins, an action to recover rent, resulted in favor of the plaintiff.

The greater part of Friday was taken up with the case of John H. McIsaac vs. Peter Bradley, an action for improper arrest. Verdict for Plaintiff. Hodgson, Q. C., for plaintiff. Davies, Q. C., for defendant.

On Saturday the cases of McKinnon vs. Grant, action for assault; Grey vs. Landrigan, action for ejectment; Smith vs. McElroy; all resulted in verdicts for plaintiffs.

In the afternoon of Saturday Captain John Walsh, who had been found guilty of manslaughter, was brought up for sentence. On being asked if he had anything to say as to the sentence of the Court about to be passed upon him, his Counsel (Mr. Hodgson) urged that the prosecution had not proved that the man who was killed was Thomas Ottree, and that the prisoner might at some future time be again prosecuted for the same crime. The Attorney General argued against this contention. Mr. Justice Hensley quoted the evidence in the case, and the Court set the plea aside. The prisoner then tried to read the following declaration, but on account of his agitation was unable to do so; it was then read by Mr. Hodgson:

"I never intended to take the man's life, or even to hurt him. I do not think there is a man that knows me thinks that I ever intended to harm the man. I have never taken human life, even in self-defence. I have risked my life to save others. On one occasion I saved ten men from perishing on the Atlantic, and I was sent a medal by Pope Pius IX. for this. I have a wife and five children in Ireland, who look to me as their sole support. They have nothing except what I can earn for them, and in punishing me the punishment falls more heavily on them. If the solemn oath of a convicted man—though an innocent man—may move your Lordship to mercy, then do I call God, who sees and hears me now, to witness that I never intended to harm or hurt the man now dead, but in fear of my life I fired where I thought he was not, in order to frighten him. Up till to-day there has not been an officer's hand on me. I brought myself to justice."

His Lordship the Chief Justice then addressed the prisoner at some length, dwelling with great emphasis upon the necessity of abstaining from the use of deadly weapons, such as fire-arms, a practice, he said, which, unfortunately, was becoming too prevalent in this community. He then pronounced upon him the sentence of the Court, which is imprisonment for four years in the penitentiary.

Jubilee Celebration in Georgetown.

The Jubilee celebration in Georgetown on Thursday last was quite a success, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather. There were present on the occasion, His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Macdonald, Hon. Mr. Bentley, Commissioner of Public Works, John Ball, Esq., Clerk of the Legislative Council, Cyrus Shaw, Esq., M. P. P., Hon James Clow, M. L. C., &c., &c., &c. The town was gaily decorated with flags and other suitable devices.

On the arrival of the train from Charlottetown, a procession, composed of the School Children, Volunteers, and the citizens was formed, and preceded by St. Peter's Boys' Band, marched to the site of the new Court House, when the School Children mounted the Grand Stand and sweetly sang the National Anthem.

The corner-stone of the new Court House was then laid with the usual ceremonies by the Hon. Daniel Gordon, who delivered an appropriate address. He went on to show the necessity and advantage of laying the corner-stones of public buildings. In former ages many great cities had become extinct, and no records of their existence had been preserved. The proper documents and coins deposited in this corner-stone would show to future generations the time when this building was erected, &c. He alluded to the labors of those men who had spent many years in endeavoring to find out the history of the cities of former ages, and said the building about to be erected would be a fitting memorial of the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's reign. The cavity contained the usual documents, copies of the Island and other Provincial papers, coins, &c.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor then delivered a speech, which was enthusiastically received. He said he had already, in an address delivered in Charlottetown, on a similar occasion, referred to the advances of a national or wide-spread character, which had taken place during Her Majesty's reign; he would, therefore, on this occasion, confine his remarks to a brief reference to the progress of a local character which comes under our own immediate notice in this county and Province. It was just sixty years since the first legislative grant was made to open a road through the Royalty to Georgetown, and to establish inland mails in the Province. Charlottetown, up to that time, being the only public post-office, and there was no mail service to the other points in this county. His Honor then reviewed at some length the hardships and privations endured by our forefathers, during the settlement and early history of King's County, in particular, and referred in glowing language to the great progress that had been made. Referring to the progress in Education he said: In 1837 there were but fifty-one schools of all kinds in this Province, and 1,531 enrolled pupils. We have now 500 school departments and 22,400 children enrolled. The education now given is very far in advance of what could be obtained in the schools of that period. The school visitor's report for that year states that the only school in the Province in which Latin was taught was at East Point, while last year there were in the Province five hundred pupils studying that branch. The government then paid $3,000 towards Education, or 8 per cent. of the revenue, which was at that time $36,000, while it now pays $112,000, or about 50 per cent. of the revenue for that purpose, while the school-boards raise and expend $37,000 more, or $1,000 above what the entire Provincial revenue then was. There is no country in the world wherein so large a proportion of the revenue is devoted to Education, and judging by the number of prizes and scholarships won by our young men in competitions with those of the other Provinces, they make good use of their opportunities and carry off more than their share of prizes in proportion to their numbers. Our population was at that time 35,000, it is now more than trebled, while innumerable scions of Island families are to be found in responsible and lucrative positions in almost every city on the broad continent of North America. We are the most thickly populated Province of the Dominion, and if our people had only remained here and increased as rapidly as the rest of us, we might now have double the population we have. I need not refer to railways, telegraphs and telephones. These are modern inventions. Science has indeed overcome almost every obstacle that hindered inter-communication, and to these improvements we may yet expect to see what was but yesterday looked upon as a visionary scheme become an accomplished fact, and a subway built, through which our cars will run underneath the straits to the neighboring Province, and thence to all parts of the Continent. (Cheers.) The scattered Provinces of Britain on this Continent have become one grand Dominion, stretching from Ocean to Ocean, bound together not alone by the iron bands of a Continental Railway, but by the history and traditions of the races from whence we have sprung, and by love of queen and country.

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After the speech, His Honor proposed three cheers for the Queen, which were given with hearty good will. Three cheers were then proposed and given for His Honor.

The procession reformed and marched back to the Drill Shed, where at 12 o'clock a royal salute and a *feu de joie* were fired.

Tea was then served in the Drill Shed, after which the different games were participated in with much enjoyment.

At half-past four the train left for Charlottetown.

In the evening the principal stores and houses were illuminated, and a grand display of fireworks were given.

Political Notes.

It is rumored in Dublin that Mr. Matthews, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, will retire from the cabinet at the end of the present session, and that Messrs. Chaplin and White and Sir Matthew White Ridley will join the ministry.

A heated discussion occurred in the lobby of the House of Commons, London, on the 16th inst., between Dr. Tanner and Walter Hume Long, member for Wilts, during which the former called Long a "d——d snob." The Speaker will be informed of the affair. Trouble is expected.

Renfrew, Ont., advices of the 14th inst. contain the following:—At the Conservative convention here to-day, Mr. Ferguson was the unanimous nominee, and accepted nomination amid enthusiasm. The chairman, Mr Patrick Devine, delivered an address. Speeches were also delivered by Mr. Peter White, M. P., C. H. Mackintosh, S. Whalen and others. The meeting was large, very representative, and heartily determined to secure the election of their standard bearer for South Renfrew.

The crimes bill was discussed in committee in the Lords on the 15th inst. Lord Northbrook (Liberal) expressed surprise at the summary disposal of the debate on the bill the day before. Before proceeding with Irish legislation, he urged leaders to give the country a definite answer on four points, viz: Were Irish members to sit in Westminister? Was Ulster to be treated separately from the rest of Ireland? Was the duty to maintain law and order to be entrusted to an Irish parliament? Was the power over land to be committed to an Irish parliament?

Lord Rosebery (Liberal) held that the discussion of these points was outside the scope of the crims bill. Liberal peers were in a hopeless minority and could do no more than protest against the bill.

The election for a member of the Federal Parliament to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Campbell, took place in Digby, N. S., on Saturday last, the 16th inst., and notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Robichau, as we expected, polled a very heavy French vote, and that a large number of fishermen were away on the fishing grounds, Mr. Jones, the government candidate, is undoubtedly elected by a safe majority. All the polling sections have been heard from except Westport, Tiverton and Freeport. Jones is so far 39 ahead, and it is believed that the districts to hear from will not materially change his majority. His election is conceded by the Grits here, who are terribly crest-fallen over the result. Attorney-General Longley's visit did much to assist in Mr. Jones' election. The following are the total returns so far recorded: Jones 825, Robichau 786.—*Ex.*

Gladstone, at a banquet given by the Scottish commoners of the National Liberal Club, recently, in responding to a toast, said one effect of the exhaustive discussion of the Irish question in parliament was the bringing before the Welsh and Scotch people the necessity for local legislatures in accordance with their national traditions. He denied any alliance between Liberals and Nationalists of which either party need be ashamed. He declared whatever alliance existed was independent. The Parnellites were free to join the Tories if they thought such a union was to their advantage. Gladstone said his anxiety to effect a settlement of the Irish question would prevent him from limiting himself to his own views. He would endeavor to promote any settlement that would fulfil two absolute conditions, the first of which was to satisfy the Irish people, and the second to have nothing to do with a settlement that would in any way threaten the greatness of the empire.

Sir Alexander Campbell, Lieutanant Governor of Ontario, has gone to Newfoundland.

Sir Charles Tupper sailed from Rimouski a few days ago for England. During his stay he will be actively employed in matters of importance to the Dominion, and is expected to return in the autumn.

General News.

SHOOTING AT WIMBLEDON.

The firing at 600 yards range first stage for the Queen's prize was competed on Friday last, the 15th inst. The highest possible score was 105. The highest English score was 95. There were 8 Canadians in the 300 who fired in the second stage, their average being 79 per man. Among the Canadian scores were;

Corpl. W. Langstroth, 8th Calvalry, N. B.	85
Corpl. W. Taylor, 63rd, Halifax	83
Sergt. Loggie, 73rd, Chatham, N. B.	76
Lieut. E. A. Smith, St. John fifes	73
Lieut. D. L. Hooper, 82nd P. E. I.	67
Lieut. Geo. Crockett, 82nd P. E. I.	65

ABANDONED VESSEL.

A fishing vessel belonging to St. John, which arrived in that place a few days ago, reports that a few days previously a small fishing vessel, bottom up, was found in Advocate Bay. On an examination of the craft it was found that she belonged to St George, Charlotte County. In the vessel was found a coil of rigging, entangled in which was the body of a young man about 20 years of age. From appearances he had been in the water about two days. The body was taken by Mr. Young's men across to Parker's Cove for identification, but when the men left his name was not ascertained.

DEAD BODIES RECOVERED.

Three more of the illfated pleasure seekers who went down with the yacht Mystery, near New York, were recovered at Point Breeze on the 13th inst., and there are only twelve now missing. One of the saddest incidents of the disaster has just come to light. A month ago Chas. Gargot, of 86 Park avenue, after having been out of employment for some weeks, secured a lucrative position in a Chicago plate glass establishment. He went on, leaving his wife and two children at home. They were drowned. Yesterday a letter came from Chicago to 86 Park avenue. Mrs. Gargot's brother received it, and seeing it addressed to his dead sister in the familiar handwriting of her husband, forwarded it to Mr. Gargot's brother. He opened it and found within an affectionate letter to the dead wife and money to pay expenses to Chicago with her children. There was an admonition to come at once.

COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

Washington advices of the 13th inst. have the following: The most sensational murder that has occurred here since the assassination of President Garfield was committed about 5 o'clock this evening on the corner of Fifteenth Street and Pensylvania Avenue, opposite the northeastern end of the Treasury Department Building. Mr. J. C. Kennedy, an attorney and real estate agent, one of the oldest residents of Washington, and a personal acquaintance of many of the most prominent people of the national capital, was murdered in cold blood and apparently without provocation by John Daily, a white laborer. A few minutes before 5 o'clock Mr. Kennedy left his office just above Riggs' bank and crossed the street to the opposite corner, where he mailed several letters. He then started to take a car of the Fourteenth Street Railroad. When he was within a few feet of the car, Daily, who had been loitering around the corner for several hours, walked up behind him, and, drawing a large keen bladed knife, similar to those used by butchers in killing hogs, ran it into Mr. Kennedy's right side, near the abdomen, with a vicious lunge, and then gave it a jerk sideways. Mr Kennedy fell to the ground, and, after giving one cry of "murder," groaned deeply and pointed to his murderer, who made no attempt to escape. A crowd assembled and HenryAson, a colored watchman, seized Daily who had stood looking on apparently the most unconcerned and self-possessed man in the crowd. Mr. Kennedy expired in about five minutes. The excitement rose rapidly and the crowd grew boisterous, threatening to hang the murderer. Daily paid but little attention to them and refused to say why he committed the crime. Once when provoked he turned serenely to the crowd and said: "Yes I killed him. D——n him." It was with difficulty that the crowd was restrained until Daily was conveyed to the station.

ABERDEEN AND HOME RULE.

Earl and Countess of Aberdeen arrived in New York on the 14th inst. Lord Aberdeen, who was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland during Gladstone's administration, being asked by a reporter what he thought of the Conservative press in England upon the occasion of the recent testimonial to Mr. Gladstone, which represented the contributors to the fund as petty inconsequential people, and generally discredited the character of Gladstone's American support said: "I am certain that the statements were based either upon ignorance, misapprehension or misrepresentations. During my brief stay in America I have seen a good deal of Irish American sympathizers with Gladstone. I am certain their character is little understood by English Conservatives. I have been struck with the widespread admiration for Gladstone which exists in this country—not only among Irish Americans, but among purely Americans, and with this admiration goes a belief in the policy of Home Rule for Ireland which he represents. The English are mistaken in supposing that only Irish Americans here favor the Home Rule movement. American sympathy does undoubtedly help along the fight much in Ireland. When its character is better understood we shall derive more assistance from it." Concerning the effect of the passage of the Coercion Act, Lord Aberdeen said: "It has occurred to me, although the Coercion Bill has been regarded, and rightly, as somewhat ominous for Ireland, that it is much more likely to turn out to be a nail in the coffin of the present Conservative administration." Referring to the great Liberal triumph at Spalding, he said: "I consider that it certainly indicates that public opinion in England is undergoing a change, and a change in the right direction, that is, a change in favor of Home Rule."

IMMIGRANTS FROM ICELAND.

Mr. Baldwinson, interpreter for the Icelanders who arrived in Quebec per the S S. *Norwegian*, and left on the 12th inst for their colony in the Northwest, says they left Iceland for Canada, stopping at Glasgow, Scotland, where the passengers changed their money on the 19th day of June, and arrived in Quebec at 7 o'clock on the evening of the 12th inst, making the passage from Iceland to Quebec in the short time of twenty-three days. The trip was very pleasant, every person enjoying the best of health. Great distress prevails in Iceland owing to the failure of the grass crops, as only grass can grow in that country. Potatoes will not grow in Iceland. He said: "I was only able to bring the present immigrants out to Canada with me, they being the only lot able to raise the money to pay their passage, which is $35. The distress in Iceland for the past four years has been terrible, and for the most part unknown to the world. Owing to the continued failure of the grass crop live stock has been diminishing from want of food, and to cap the climax of their distress a severe snowstorm set in all over that country on the 19th of May last, and continued until the 24th of the same month. The storm was so violent and the fall of snow so great that the pines were actually buried, not to speak of the thousands of sheep and cattle that were buried alive. When I left the north of Iceland, where I had been detained for ten days in the ice shortly before coming to this country, scores of the inhabitants had been buried alive under the snow." Continuing, Mr. Baldwinson said: "The Icelanders make the best of settlers. They are an industrious, sober and thrifty class. The poor race are in great distress at present, as their only means of a livelihood is the raising of live stock, their market being Great Britain. The unfortunate people have at present very little to dispose of, however. They are a very kindly disposed people, and take matters as they come without a murmur. When they settle in a new country they are very charitable to their own countrymen, and ever ready to extend them a helping hand." When this lot reaches Manitoba the Icelanders, who are there already settled, will share their house room with the new arrivals, and even extend them monetary assistance. Iceland is a little larger than Ireland, and has a population of 70,000 souls. The people profess the Lutheran religion, and are a devout and very honest race." Mr. Baldwinson said that thousands of the Icelanders would willingly emigrate to this country if they only had the means of doing so. He expects another batch, numbering 700, to come to Canada in about two weeks time.

DEBATE ON THE LAND BILL.

In the House of Commons, London, on the 14th inst., Lord Randolph Churchill, resuming the debate on the Land bill, objected to Mr. Bannerman's amendment that the bill be rejected, only as raising a false issue. There was a general agreement, he said, on the point that the bill was absolutely necessary to afford relief to the Irish tenantry. It was a great mistake to impute a want of good faith to the Government in the proposals of the bill. The Government had been forced to offer a temporary land measure before the session closed, for no more odious duty could devolve upon the Irish Government than to administer the Crimes act unaccompanied by a measure which would satisfy the tenantry. (Cries of hear, hear.) Proceeding to examine the clauses of the bill, he supported Mr. Dillon's criticisms on the restrictions of the leaseholders' clause, which he hoped the Government would amend. He did not see that the tenantry would derive any benefit from the clause dealing with evictions. (Parnellite cheers.) He would fear to entrust Irish agents, the advisers of the landlords, with the powers conferred upon them under the clause. (Cries of "Oh!" from the Conservative benches and cheers.) What would have been the state of Ireland if this clause had been in operation last winter? He did not doubt that from one-quarter to one-half of the tenantry would have been in a state of tumult and disorder appalling to contemplate. It was not within the limit of physical possibilities to deal with the clause this session. The bill must be lightened by throwing it over. The bankruptcy clauses were equally objectionable, inasmuch as they would tend to lower the moral tone of the tenantry, besides producing an immeasurable mass of litigation. The Government, in view of the large number of tenants who, it was expected, would be forced into bankruptcy, seemed to be trying to build up a system of national credit on a widespread foundation of national insolvency. If the Government, with the Irish members, would agree to deal with arrears and a revision of the judicial rents instead of the bankruptcy clauses the bill would be deprived of its worst features and would become acceptable to the country. (Cheers.)

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt congratulated Lord Randolph on his clear exposition of the defects of the bill. If Lord Randolph's speech led to a new development of the bill the House would have no difficulty in passing it. Lord Randolph had performed a capital operation under chloroform upon the measure, transforming its nature and leaving the mere skeleton of the bill. If the Government assented the House would now try to put some decent clothing on the skeleton. Let the Government throw overboard the clauses that both Tories and Liberals opposed and the bill going without delay into committee would find an easy passage.

Mr. Goschen, speaking in behalf of the Government, said that while they would not attemp to disguise the difficulty of their task they must refuse to buy a single vote by making any concession against their convictions. Dwelling upon the temporary character of the bill, he said the Government would do their best to meet the views of the gentlemen on the other side with regard to leaseholders' clauses, but he boldly defended the eviction clause. He defended the bankruptcy clauses and denied Lord Churchill's assertion that the Government was trying to found a system of national credit. He opposed the plan for a revision of the rents advised by the Cowper commission as fatal to the land purchase measure.

Mr. Parnell said he thought Mr. Goschen was looking rather to the enhanced value of property under his future land purchase bill than to the interests of the Irish tenants. The Government proposed to abolish evictions by executing them under another name with the object of getting rid of the record of such transactions as evictions. The attempt to bolster up the judicial rents as the basis for purchase would defeat its own end, because the land would not be purchased on the judicial basis. The present measure would simply be regarded as a movement of stupidity and inaptitude. A speedy revision of rents was absolutely necessary.

Mr. Gladstone thought the debate had been conducted with great ability. Presuming that the Government maintained an open mind with regard to the suggestions made, he thought it needless to press the amendment to a division but that the House should be be left at liberty to amend and substantially improve the bill. The committee understood that, if pressed to do so, the Government were willing to drop the bankruptcy clauses. He reminded the House that those clauses constituted what the Government had always put forward as a prominent part of the bill and that no substitute was proposed. Assuming that Mr. Chamberlain intended to press his amendments, Mr. Gladstone called attention to and hailed his speech with great satisfaction. There was no reason to compel the Government to reject the suggestion with regard to the revision of judicial rents, and there was no apparent disposition on the part of the House to sustain the Government from rejecting the proposals of the Cowper commission. The Opposition had obtained a vantage ground which they could not have anticipated a week ago, and with the prospect of a still further improvement in the views with which the measure was regarded by the other side of the House, he hoped that the amendment would not be pressed.

Mr. W. H. Smith said the Government had intimated their readiness to consider and give effect to the suggestions that had been made, but they considered the bankruptcy clauses advantageous to the tenants, and if the House insisted upon eliminating those clauses on the House would rest the responsibility. The amendment was then negatived and the bill read a second time without division. It was decided to consider the bill in committe on Thursday, the 21st inst.

Dying from Heat.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 17.—To-day was the hottest since July 8th, 1876, and, save that day, the hottest for 30 years. The mercury was 102 in the shade at 2 p. m.—one degree lower than the hottest day in 1876. Thirty cases of sunstroke are reported—14 fatal.

CHICAGO, July 17.—It was 102 in the shade at 1 p. m. There were 45 sunstrokes—18 fatal. There were more than 100 cases yesterday—over 30 fatal. At 11 o'clock to-night, latest returns show 62 deaths in the city since Saturday morning, the direct result of sunstrokes.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The heat was unprecedented throughout the country to-day. The following records are given:—Gatesburg, Ill., 104 degrees; Augusta, Ga., 104; Detroit, 100; Washington, D. C., 99; two deaths; Baltimore, 99; six deaths; Pekin, Ill., 103; four deaths; Pittsburg, Pa., 101; six deaths; Joliet, Ill., prison, 100 at daybreak and 113 at noon; two convicts died; Ft. Wayne, Indiana, 102; two deaths; Rockford, Ill., 104; Wheeling, W. Va., 105 to 108; Chenoa, Ill., 106; St. Louis 104; eleven deaths; Indianapolis, 109; two deaths; Nashville, 97; two deaths; Louisville, 99; eight deaths; Milwaukee, 100; three deaths.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Twenty deaths from sunstroke occurred yesterday and as many more this morning. Two hundred and sixty babies less than a year old fell sick and died from heat. There were 125 deaths altogether up to noon.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 18.—The weather to-day was the hottest ever known. At 3 o'clock it was 102 in the shade. There were 25 prostrations—6 fatal.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 18.—There were 23 deaths from heat to-day, and 38 in the last 48 hours. There were 30 prostrations to-day.

HARRIS & STEWART, of the London House, are offering great bargains in Midsummer Goods. Read their advertisement before purchasing elsewhere.

HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP returned home from Chatham on Thursday evening. About twenty priests from Quebec and Montreal arrived here by the *Miramichi* on Friday evening last, three of whom remained over Sunday; the others returned on the *Miramichi*.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, Mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and bowels cures Wind Colic, Softens the Gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP" and take no other kind.—Feb. 16 1887. 1 yr

No one knows better than those who have used Carter's Little Liver Pills what relief they have given when taken for dyspepsia, dizziness, pain in the side, constipation, disordered stomach, &c. Try them.

Telegraphic News.

DUBLIN, July 15.—The cricket game between the visiting Canadian team and gentlemen of Ireland, was begun yesterday and finished to-day, resulting in the defeat of the Canadians by one inning and 102 runs.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 15.—A P. E. Islander named Lacy, who came from Boston in the steamer *State of Maine*, Thursday, was robbed of $900 while asleep on board the ship. This represented the savings of three years toil in California as a blacksmith.

ST. JOHN, July 15.—Burglars are getting in some fine work in various parts of the province just now. Last night the safe in Walter Flewellyn's general store at Hampton was blown open, and $150 stolen. The station house of the Northern & Western Railway at Gibson was also visited by burglars last night, and the safe door blown off, after which the robbers removed the cash, amounting to $3,000. To-day was pay day on the road, hence the reason why so much money was found in the safe.

ST. JOHN, July 15.—The first case of picnic poisoning known in St. John for some time took place yesterday afternoon at Grand Bay. At the Centenary church outing three colored persons ate some pressed tongue, prepared by a city dealer, and wrapped in tin foil, and soon afterwards were taken violently ill, vomiting, and suffering intense pain. Doctors were on hand, else the result would have been fatal. The dealer lays the blame on tin foil, which was imported from the States, and differed from what he usually used. Ten other persons were poisoned by pressed beef done up in the same way. They all recovered with the aid of mustard and water.

MONTREAL, July 15.—The St. Lawrence sugar refinery is in ruins. The f