VOL. XXXV.—NO. 39.

MONTREAL. WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1885.

PRICE --- FIVE CENTS.

# DOMINION PARLIAMENT

THIRD SESSION—FIFTH PARLIAMENT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 28.

A LONG SESSION. For the second time since Confederation, the House of Commons of Canada has been turned into a bear garden. Once during the tenure of office of Mackenzie there was a similar scene, though it did not last quite as long. On that occasion a debate was in progress on the subject of the dismissal of Mr. Letellier from the Lieutenant Governorship of Quebec, and at two o'clock on Satur-

day morning Mr. McDougall, now a judge, rose to speak. The ministerial benches gave the one to their followers, who endeavored to silence the Speaker. With a Scotchman's spirit, he resented this, and insisted on speaking, which he did, amid cat calls and howls. It was a splendid opportunity for revenge, and the Opposition took in the situation at a glance, and determined that the Government ide should listen for a much longer period than the time Mr. McDougall would have spoken. In fact, he only rose to make a "few remarks." The result was that the session continued, howling, singing and uproar generally prevailing without cessation. As a sign of "no surrender," Mr. Mackenzie and some others of the Cabinet ostentationsly caused large cups of tea with tosst to be brought into the House and proceeded leisurely to regale themselves on these delicacies. Immedistely Sir John Macdonald, Dr. Tupper and the opposition did the same, and the spectacle

of the two sides drinking tea at each other while some one was making a stump speech was very amusing. But this did not last very long, because as the small hours of the morning went by the members generally found their way down stairs and sought the seclusion the refreshment saloon afforded, and o rabid Grit eyes the extraordinary spectacle Sir John and Mr. Mackenzie taking breakast together was witnessed. Throughout the isy the noise went on, the time being occupid by relays of the Opposition making peches against time and reading copious exracts from books. It was reported that Mr. Plumb read the greater part of a volume of Macaulay's history to the House, but as it was inaudible, if it was read, this is not quite

known. The chorus "en roulant" was the trength of the French members drowned all sounds. In the afternoon Lady Dufferin came down to the house and a little order was observed, and Mr. Haggart got off an impromptu speech that brought down the bouse. But as the lady left the members sang "God Save the Queen" and then relapsed once more into most admired disorder. So things went on until the evening. The blood of the house was up and a nasty vicious feeling prevailing, the spirit would have kept the proceed-

ing going until Sunday, but the strong Sabbatarianism of the Premier prevented this, and at six o'clock a compromise was effected and the house adjourned. The proceedings on the present occasion were very similar, only the cause was somewhat different, being the subject of the extension of the tranchise to women. The opposition was deermined to talk it out, and they did. The ubject afforded matter for much amusing chaff, and for thirty hours it was made so. The same pandemonium was seen as on the former occasion in the chamber, and song and nonsense occupied the time of the assembled wisdom until ten o'clock to-night, when a vote was taken killing the clause giving the suffrage to women by a vote of 78 to 51. The disgust of

the assembly was still further enhanced by the members singing "God Save the Queen," giving cheers for the same illustrious pernage and the ladies in the gallery. It may e doubtful whother an extension of the suffrage is altogether desirable, if it is likely to encourage such peculiar "parlianentary proceedings." OTTAWA, April 29.

Mr. Mills said the government should certaingive woman suffrage to Ontario, even though House was opposed to granting it for

Sir John Macdonald said that the gentlemen opposite, by deliberately giving up their own opinious and those expressed by their leader in opposition to the principle, thought to gain a great political advantage over him, but he was oing to fall into their trap. And now, as the House had expressed itself against extend-ing the principle to Quebec, he did not propose to imperil his bill by attempting to make an invidious distinction with reference to other

Sir R. Cartwright said he was of opinion that the suffrage should be given to Ontario, if not Quebec. Teutonic races always recognized

the power of women more than Latin races. Sir John Macdonald said he was glad to see the so-called champions of provincial rights com-ing out in their true colors. If the Upposition honestly respected provincial rights they would ot even suggest woman suffrage for Ontario, for he Legislature of that Province, under control Grit politicians, had, at its last session, solumnly and estentationally refused to give the

adies the right to vote. The Opposition then proceeded to repeat their actics of the previous session and talk against ime and delay the measure.

# OTTAWA, April 30.

In reply to Mr. Reid, Mr. Pope said that some complaints had reached the Government about excessive freight charges having been exacted on that portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway beween Port Moody and Savona's Ferry. The Government, however, were not yet in posession of this line, as the contract time would ot expire till July. When the line is handd over the Government will see that the harges are not excessive.

In reply to Mr. Blake, who asked whether Krithzmar, aged 11; Wm. Hurley, aged 45; Archbishop Tacho, Bishop Grandin, Bishop a sister of Mrs. Humphrey. With the exception of Wm. Hurley, who died at the hospi-Governor Earrd, Lieut Governor Dewdney, tal, all were taken out of the building dead. to every one here. The salary of both file Course Schmidt, for Louis Riel had been There were fourteen injured; Ida Rochich, stone is the same (\$12,000), but the mission in Course the same (\$12,000), but the mission is communication with the governor aged 12; Albert Keerney, aged 14; Kato to Italy is regarded as a much better place to file Neither, as a

The House then went into committee on the Franchise Bill. Mr. Mills took exception to the enfranchisement of Indians.

Mr. Dawson said the hon, member evidently knew nothing about the Indiaus. He (Mr. Dawson) knew that in many cases they were quite fit to exercise the franchise. He knew one on the Island of Manitoulin who owned a store and a stock worth \$10,000. Why should he not vote? He knew another who had six the fire escapes so hot that it was impossible servants and who sent his children to Paris to use them. It is believed that if the for their education. Why should he, though inmates had shut their doors and gone to the he maintained his tribal relations, be deprived of the right of voting? Why should his children when they grow up be deprived from voting?

Mr. Blake read the Indian Act of 1880 through and then opposed the clause. Mr. Mills said the clause was an attack on

the governmental system of the country. Sir John Macdonald defended the proposition, and said Mr. Mowat was guilty of the same "treason," as during the last session he had enfranchised the Indians.

The Opposition then proceeded to talk against time, and the House did not adjourn until early this morning.

OTTAWA, May 4.

The opposition continued their factious tactics in connection with the Franchise Bill, talking against time throughout Friday night and Saturday, fifty five hours, when at six o'clock the Speaker left the chair for recess, and on the house resuming,

Mr. Sproule spoke severely of the conduct of the Opposition members, whose tactics he characterized as disgraceful. The objections to the enfranchisement of the Indians were shallow and untenable, and the bill was in principle identical with that passed by the Ontario Government. The principle of a uniform general franchise was a necessary one. The country would hold the Opposition responsible for the delay they had caused.

Mr. Edgar said that the provinces were disloyal and he would not vouch for Ontario re-maining so if the bill passed. (Loud laughter.) Mr. Landry (Kent) supported the bill. No minority should have legislation in their hands to the extent the Opposition boasted they had control of this bill, and the sconer the House and Government took a firm stand

in regard to it the better. Mr. Patterson (Brant) said it was beginning the wrong way to give Indians the fran-

chise before they were civilized, and thought it was done for party purposes. Mr. Forster said that if such distinction as they had seen was to prevail they might give up responsible government, but the Government and its supporters were determined that constitutional principles should not be outraged by a minority who were trying by sheer force to prevent legislation from becoming

law. Sir John Macdonald said there was no doubt from admissions made by the hon. gentlemen themselves, that they had been practising wilful obstruction. More than twenty-four hours ago they had offered to close the debate on this clause on certain conditions. They had no right to make proposition. If they had any such not considered the question fully discussed—but it was idle to discuss the status of the Indian on the interpretation clause, and besides it was a criminal waste of time, deliberately planned by the Opposition for the purpose of wearing out the majority. It was a great compliment to his power in the House, but he did not think it would elevate the hon, gentleman who had resorted to such base tactics in the minds of the people. However, as the hour was close upon midnight, he proposed that the motion that the committee rise be put, so that the House scjourn.

Mr. Biake said the government had refused to allow the motion to rise to be put sooner. He contended that the bill should have been brought forward earlier in the session. The committee then rose and the house adjourned at midnight.

# NEW YORK DEATH TRAPS.

EIGHT PEOPLE KILLED AND FOURTEEN

INJURED IN A TENEMENT FIRE. New York, May 3 .- At 12 50 this morning a fire broke out in rear of Humphrey's liquor store, 652 1st Avenue. The building is five stories high, the upper floors being occupied as tenement houses. The room was filled with inflammable material and quickly burned up, filling the house with smoke. The tenants became panic-stricken; some jumped to the street from the windows, others rushed down stairs falling over each other and sufforing more or less serious injuries. When the firemen arrived they found the house surrounded by a great crowd, and the dead. dying or wounded lying on the sidewalk and in the halls and bedrooms. General alarm was sent out and ambulances, doctors and policemen came to the scene in goodly numoer. In half an hour fourteen wounded were lying on cots in Bellevne Hospital. William Corcoran carried out three babies. Eight families occupied the house, numbering hirty six souls, and of these twenty-two were either killed or injured. All were asleep at the hour the fire occurred. The stairs were next to impassable and the scuttle was hard to reach. Eight persons are known to have perished. They were:—Joseph Humphrey, aged 35;
Henry Humphrey, aged 4 months; Elizabeth
Hurley, aged 25; Christina Koerner, aged
48; Mina Krithzmar, aged 32; Richard

an opportunity of recovering the immense carrying trade which they possessed at the beginning of the present century, even in the face of adverse decrees of England and France. NEW MISSION TO MR. KEILEY.

informed the Government that the half-breed rising was imminent, and on whose representations the arms of certain North-West militia corps were called in.

Sir John Macdonald said it would not be in the public interest to reply to the questions have been accounted for except Sophie Koerner, aged 14, who is missing. Roebich was the only tenant that escaped without loss. When the fire was discovered he closed his doors and windows, took his wife and three children to the front window and passed them one by one down to firemen's ladder. The fire cut off all egress by stairs and fire escapes. The wood floorings of the latter and boxes and ash tubs stored therein burnt like tinder and made the iron work of op of the building none of them would have been killed. Mrs. Humphrey, who is in the thospital, is reported as saying that her hus-band set fire to the building. Limbercher dropped his wife and four children from the third story window into the arms of persons below. Mike Allen caught two of them. Officer Flaherty rescued three of the Koerner family and caught the third child of Limbacher. Pauline Koerner jumped from a window on the top floor and broke her eg. The direct cause of the fatality is attributed to the tardy arrival of the hook and ladder companies and the panic of the tenants. The police think the fire was due to carelessness on Humphrey's part, who often closed his saloon and left a hot fire in the range. Mrs. Burge, whose saloon adjoined Humph-reys place, said she often spoke to him about

# ARCHBISHOP CROKE. .

the matter, but that he shrugged his shoulders

and said "'twas all right; he was insured.'

The pecuniary loss is trifling.

HIS INTERVIEW WITH THE POPE. ROME, May 2.—Archbishop Croke has had an audience with the Holy Father on leaving the Vatican. He spoke quite openly of the cordiality of the reception given to him and also remarked that the Pope avoided politics, but expressed the hope that the Irish bishops would feel it their chief duty to tighten the bonds uniting the Holy See with the Irish people. The Holy Father added, "I know your great personal influence and am glad to have the opportunity of expressing all the confidence that our apostolic heart feels in your pastoral zeal and prudence." The Archbishop's audience lasted twenty minutes. Later in the day the Pope received two other prelates in audience.

# DEATH OF COL. KENNEDY.

THE LEADER OF THE NILE VOYAGEURS

DIES IN LONDON OF SMALLPOX. over the city this evening by the announcement by cable from the Imperial War Office, through the Governor-General, of the death of Col. Kennedy, of the 90th Battalion Rilles, now on service with General Middleton at Fish Creek. Touching reference was made to the sad event in several of the city churches. The gallant officer recruited the Manitobacon tingent of the Canadian voyageurs who did such signal service in the Soudan. He had just returned to England with eighty voyageurs who gave extended service in Egypt, and expected to join his regiment in the North-West about the 20th of May. He and several men were seized with smallpox on the transport which took them to London, where they have been in hospital for some days, with the ead result allove stated. Col. Kennedy was the first mayor of Winnipeg and one of the most respected citizens. He leaves a widow and large family to mourn his sad demise He has two sons at the front in the 90th bat talien and one in the Field Battery, and another is attached to the Kingston military school and not yet 21 years of age.

#### THE POSITION OF AMERICAN SHIPS

DEFINED BY SECRETARY BYARD-BENEFI-CIAL TO SHIPPING INTERESTS-KEILEY

TO GO TO VIENNA. WASHINGTON, May, 2. - Secretary Bayard's note to the Colombian Minister, recently published, is of peculiar interest, in view of our relations to any future European maritime war. Although Mr. Bayard's letter was addressed to a South American state, it cannot be regarded otherwise than as an announcement of the position of our government to all maritime powers—European or American. Should England, for instance, undertake to close the Baltic, as she undertook at the beginning of the present century to close all ports through which French produce passed or French imports were received, such a closure will be regarded as a nullity by the United States in all cases where it is not sustained by an efficient blockade. Mr. Bayard's letter is, therefore, timely, and may be an important element in diverting threatened hostilities. If it is understood by both combatants that freedom of the seds will be absolutely maintained by the United States, one of the great inducements prompting to war will cease to exist. Nor is it possible to be unconscious of the fact how heneficial such a position will be to our own shipping interests. However much Europe may be convulsed, they will not only be sheltered from the storm, but will be allowed

# JUSTIN McCARTHY.

Author of our new Story: 'CAMIOLA: A CIRL WITH A FORTUNE.'

Journalist, noveling historian and member of Parliament, bir Justin McCarthy occu-pies a position in the world of letters and politics both unique and enviable. Few, if any, of his compatriots can boast of such a varied and successful liter-ary career, or a larger circle of interested readers who welcome the novels, sprightly, cultured, and charming as they are, which emanate from his talented pen. As all readers know, Mr. McCarthy is a member of the country which has given us a Charles Lever, a Tom Moore, and a Burke, giants in the

walks of light literature, poesy and rhetoric. He was born at Cork in November, 1830. He received a good and liberal education, and then, like Dickens and others before and since, entered the domain of literature through the portals of the press. He became

a reporter on one of the papers in Liverpool. and then made his debut in the Reporters Gallery of the House of Commons as a member of the staff of The Morning Star, in the year 1860. The following autumn he became foreign editor of the same journal, and chief editor in 1864. He remained at this post four years, when in 1868 he resigned, and enlarged his grasp of men and things by a three years tour in the United States, visiting no fewer than 35 of the 37 States in the Union. The outcome of this visit was a large number of articles to American and English magazines on American subjects, as well as an article "Prohibitory Legislation in the United States," an account of the working of the Liquor Laws in Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Iowa, and other States. Mr. McCarthy is also a contributor to The London Review, The Westminster Review, The Fortnightly Review, The Nineteenth Century, and several other magazines; light sketches, reviews and shortstories in the style of the fauilleton so loved by our French neighbors, being written with the facile case of the accomplished litterateur. Mr. McCarthy's novels are numerous and find a hearty welcome from the large army of novel readers wherever the English tongue is spoken. His first novel was "The Waterdale Neighbors," published in 1867. This was followed in 1869 by "My Enemy's Daughter," and "Lady Judith" two years later. By this time Mr. McCarthy had placed himself among the front rank of novelists, his reputation being still further increased by the publication of "A Fair Saxon," "Linley Rochford," and "Dear Lady Disdain," which gained for him warm encomiums from the critics and an increased number of readers. His later novels are "Maid of Athensi" " Miss Misauthrope," "Donna Quixote," and "The Comet of Season." Novels apart, Mr. McCarthy's most nctable work is "A Ristory of Our Own Times," which is an account of the stirring epoch from the accession of Her Majesty to the general election of 1880. This history has all the charms of a romance, the various events which have characterized the present reign being told in a captivating and pleasing narrative style. "The Epoch of Reform," history of the period between 1830 and 1850, followed its great predecessor, and though not received with that furore which greeted." Our Own Times," it fully establishes its author's fame as one of the plearantest of historians. Mr. McCarthy is member for Longford, Ireland, being elect ed in 1879, and re-elected in 1880, in both instances without a contest. Mr. McCarthy's latest work is our new novel entitled "Camiola: A Girl with a

Fortune," which will be commenced in our

# TRANSATLANTIC GOSSIP.

columns on Saturday.

COMPARED TO THE SAVAGE—BROKEN HEARTS-A HUGE TRIBE."

London, May 2 .- An English moralist has published in the last number of the Quarterly Review an interesting paper, called "The Age of Progress," in which he says: "Like the savage, the Englishman makes war; like the savage, he hunts; like the savage, he dances; like the savage, he indulges in endless deliberations : like the savage, besets an ex-travagant value on rictoric : like the savage, he is a man of party, with a newspaper for a totem, instead of a mark on his forehead or arm; and, like a savage, he is apt to make of his totem a god." But, unlike the savage, the European has invented infernal machines to wage war upon his fellow crea-

woman we have seen on the English stage, but she is a good actress, passionately fond of her art, graceful and intelligent. The have her beauty has wrought in the hearts of the young and susceptible frequenters of the Lyceum must be tremendous. May the Lord forgive her the damage she has dono. A friend of mine told me the other day of a ruse adopted by a young fellow of his acquaintence, who was hopelessly smitten, to obtain a word or smile, or something from the object of his adoration. He dressed himself in rags, and as she passed into the theatre one evening, obtaining from her fair hands a penny, which he treasures among his dearest possessions. That penny is "te plus reau

jour de sa vie." M. Berbier, a talented French engineer, has submitted to the new Postmaster-General of Paris a scheme for connecting that city and London by an enormous tube, through which etters and parcels would be conveyed by compressed air. It would take an hour to send let-ters, etc., by this novel method from the one capital to the other. This is certainly another bright idea, but, as it comes like that of the channel tunnel, from a Frenchman, it is not unlikely that John Bull may look askance at it, as a dodge of the wily neighbor for coming over on all fours, since he cannot come upright through the now vetoed channel tunnel.

### THE STRELOK AT NEW YORK.

HOW SHE GAVE THE GARNET THE SLIP New York, May 2 .- The Russian corvette Strelok arrived this morning and is anchored in the North river. The Telegram says: The steamer owners must view her with a great deal of uneasiness. Should war be declared to-day outward-bound ocean steamers of the English lines will probably need a convoy. Will the Garnet be on hand? The Strelok stole out of Hampton Roads on Tnesdight at midnight, carrying no lights and in such hurried secrecy that she left three of her men behind in Norfolk, where she has been coalingand taking in miscellaneous stores. The Strelck was being watched by Her Britannic Majesty's steam corvette Garnet, which followed the Russian from the port of Havana. All Monday and Tuesday the respective captains of the two vessels were sending telegraphic despatches to their governments, and the inference seems clear that whatever may be the destination of the Strelok her commander is acting under precise orders. It is more than probable that the Strelck has received secret instructions that war has been or will be declared within a few hours, and has been ordered to pick upa trans-Atlantic steamer. It is certain that the enterprise is by no

means so difficult as it looks, and that any one of the great ferry steamers between New York and Liverpool is liable to be surprised. The Strelok is not a large vessel, being only of 1,335 tons register and mounting ten guns, four of which are heavy rifled pieces. Her crew number 160 men, minus the three who have been left behind. Sho has a great spread of canvas with double topsails, and might by devices known to seamen, easily mask her warlike character and pass for an innocent merchantman. A reversed ensign, the signal of distress, would enable her to approach a Cunarder, a Guion, a National liner, or any one of the splendid vessels that enter and leave this port almost daily."

# CONTRADICTORY BOSH ABOUT IRE-

LAND. Lonnon, May 2.—There is little stir in domestic politics. The Parnellites are preparing plans for the coming campaign, but do not seem to be enthusiastic in the work. The government have decided to postpone action as to the revival of the Crimes Act in Ireland. If the Queen concludes to visit Ireland this autumn, it is probable the proposition to revive the act will be dropped or modified. The authorities report that the condition of Ireland indicates the growth of a tendency to better order, and a gradual diminution of the number and influence of secret societies among the Irish people. It is stated that since the conference at Rome of the Irish prelates there has been perfected in Iroland a union between the Catholic bishops and the leaders of the Irish national party. A movement has been started in Dublin to purchase by popular subscription a royal residence in Ireland. It is thought the royal presence part of the year might go far towards uprooting the national sentiment.

# SIR PETER LUMSDEN FOOLED.

LONDON, April 30.—It is now quite certain that the Russians have taken Maurchak, and that Sir Peter Lumsden, when he informed the Government to the contrary, had allowed himself to be fooled by the Governor of Herat. This is the second mistake that Sir Peter has made regarding the purposes and achievements of the Russians. The first contributed to the loss of Pendjeh, the sucond prevented any measures being taken, to save Maruchak. The Russians excused their capture of Pend-

jeb on the ground of the threatening attitude of the Aighans, and they attempt to justify their acquisition of Maruchak on Use plea that its capture was the necessary corollary of the taking of Pendjeh, and its occupation will doubtless in its turn be urged as a rosson for acquiring all the positions between that and Herat, and finally Herat itself. The action of Russia makes it very evident that she desires war, and that the aspirations of the Czar in the direction of peace are intended as diplomatic utterances to Majesty decides our way, well and good. If not please remember that it is England and coive any one. The opinion in military circles at home and the tone of the editorials in the Continental press all resists and continental press and continent The sale of Mrs. Humphrey. With the exception of Claim, Pather Ledue, Father andre, Lleut. Governor Bearing and the daring of the building dead. The sale of Mrs. Humphrey, who, died at the hospital point in one direction. As a sister of Mrs. Humphrey, who, died at the hospital point in one direction. As a sister of Mrs. Humphrey, was a great surprise of Continental press all point in one direction. As a sister of Mrs. Humphrey, was a great surprise of the building dead. The sale of the building dead. The sale of the

# **ENGLAND MAY ESCAPE WAR**

The Czar's Ultimatum Accepted.

Earl Grapville's offer to Submit fo Arbitra-tion—Gen. Komaroff is Willing to Have His Conduct Ecviewed—Russia, However Will Have Her Own Way About the Boundary—King Christian of Denmark Suggested as Arbitrator.

Suggested as Arbitrator.

London, May 4.—Again there is a strong and widespread impression that war has been averted. The belief is growing that a scheme of partial arbitration will be arranged which, while satisfying Russia, will at the same time afford a cover for the retreat of England. The only new development in to-day's news which gives a warrant for this belief is the fact, just reported from St. Petersburg, that Gen. Komaroff has expressed his willingness to have his aroff has expressed his willingness to have his conduct in the Pendjeh affair reviewed by the

King of Denmark.
To understand the full significance of this To understand the full significance of this proposition it is only necessary to trace the progress of official utterances and negotiations for the past four days. In moving the vote of credit last Monday evening Mr. Cladstons laid great stress on England's obligations of honor to the Ameer of Alghanistan, but he was careful to qualify this by saying that her obligation was not absolute. The obligation, he said, should be fulfilled in no stinted manner, but it was contingent upon the condition that the Ameer's conduct is such as the British Government can honestly approve. The effect of thi proviso was to make the whole question of peace or war with Russia hinge upon the responsibility for the battle of March 30. If the Russians broke the covenant of March 17 by fighting that battle, then England's obligation fighting that battle, then England's obligation to the Ameer would compel her to call Russia to account and to prevent her further progressiant to account and to prevent her further progress. But if the Afghans were the aggressors then the government could wash its hands of the Afghans, and leave them to fight or fratornise with Russia as they chose. This amply accounts for Mr. Gladstone's fervent wish for arbitration in the Pendjeh affair. If the arbitrator should decide that Russia was wrong, the Government would be clearly justified in waging war. It he should find the Afghans blameable, England could retire from the contention, and could claim to have secured pusces tention, and could claim to have secured posce

But M. Delliers had already intimated that Russia had full confidence in the truth of Gen. Komaroff's statements justifying his action, and had flatly refused further discussion of the Pendjeh incident. On the heels of this came the Czar's ultimatum of last Wednesday, demanding that Great Britain should accept manding that Great Britain should accept Russia's proposed boundary, generally called the Icessar line, and stating that otherwise the Russians would occupy Herat. This question of the boundary, although it is the pith of the whole controversy, had been 'left so far behind in the recent negotiations that its significance was uncomprehended, and it was actually overshadowed for the moment by such questions as

was uncomprehended, and it was actually over-shadowed for the moment by such questions as the occupation of Pendjeh or Marnohak. So completely was the public blinded by the fuss that had been made about Pendjeh that the Czar's ultimatum received but scant attention, and the arrogant demand which it con-tained has actually been conceded by England without one person in ten being aware of the vast significance of that fact. Earl Granville, vast significance of that fact. Earl Granville, it was announced yesterday, offered to end the dispute by conceding to Russia the Lossar line. This is an ingenious way of saying that England has submitted to Russia's demand, and the merciful device for sparing the feelings of the Jingoes is continued in the forecast of M. De Giers' reply, which, it is said, "w nounce the acceptance of the Lessar line. is rather an abuse of language, since it is ling-land that has accepted, and Russia that has prescribed, the Lersur line: but it sounds better o English ears. There is, to be sure, a provise to the

ACCEPTANCE OF THE LESSAR LINE.

It is to be accepted "under a distinct pledge that it shall be the abiding limit of the frontier." This will be interpreted by Englishmen to mean that England has said to Russia "Thus farshalt thou go and no farther." It will be interpreted by Russians to suit their future convenience. by Russians to suit their future convenience. The term "abiding limit" is exceedingly vague, mless it means absolutely to the end of all time. It plainly does not mean that in this case, and just how long the limit shall abide must obviously depend upon future contingencies, including Russia's chronic yearning toward India and the

But the Pendien incident, having been made useful to cover the surrender of the main ques-tion, still remains to be settled by itself. This at first seemed to present great difficulties. The question was narrowed down to a plain issue of veracity between Gens. Komaroff Lumsden. M. de Giers had declined further discussion of the incident. The Russian newspapers were inspired to ridicule the idea of arbitration. Still the British Government persisted in proposing it. The latest proposition by Earl Granville was to submit to any Euro. pears sovereign, to be chosen by Russia, the simple question whether or not the agreement of March 17 was broken by the Russians or by the Afghans in the acts which culminated in the battle of March 30. It was known last night that the Czar had thought enough of this proposition to summon an imperial council at Gatschina for its consideration, but Russia's previous refusal to review the l'endjeh affair seemed to make its rejection certain, and it was freely predicted that M. de Giers's reply, expected next Monday, would include a refusal of arbitration.

Now, in the very nick of time, Gen. Komaraff

finds that he wants a vindication, which he thinks can best be obtained by submitting the question of his action to some wise crowned hend—say the King of Denmark. It may be thought strange that a soldier whose conduct has been flatteringly approved by his sowereign should be so sensitive about the opinions of his opponents and the rest of the world, but it is certainly very timely and convenient. Russia is now in a position to say. "We are perfectly satisfied with Gen. Komaroff's conduct. We don't want any arbitration, as we remarked before. But Gen. Komaroff, has a fine sense of honor, and his reputation has been assailed. If he wants the King of Denmark to settle that single point we have no objections. If his