THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1888.

IMPORTANT.—Mr. Richard Walsh has now no connection with this paper, and has no authority to transact any business or receive money on account of the HERALD. All communications intended for this office should be addressed to the Herald Printing Co., or to the HERALD.

Legal Newspaper Decisions.

1. ANY person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office—whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the pay.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, whether it is taken from the office or not

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post Office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

PACIFIC MAIL ROUTE.

LONDON advices of the 2nd inst., state that the Pacific Mail Subsidy question was, on that day, settled between Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner, and Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the Imperial Government. Nearly a year ago, as our readers will remember, Sir Charles Tupper secured an informal promise of a subsidy from Mr. Goschen. It was feared, however, that owing to the many obstacles, the negotiations would fall through; but the matter is now finally settled. A contract between the company and the Imperial Government will at once be entered into, by which the latter will grant an annual subsidy of £45,000 yearly, in addition to the Dominion Subsidy of £15,000, to a monthly line of steamships between Vancouver and Yokohama, Shanghai and Hong Kong, for a period of ten years. The service, it is expected, will commence in about a year hence.

The settlement of this subsidiary grant by the Imperial Government, shows that the establishment of a Pacific Mail line *via* Canada, is likely to prove of the greatest importance to the Empire. It also shows that Sir Charles Tupper leaves nothing undone that tends to advance the interests of the Dominion.

As our readers are aware, this line of steamers is to be established in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway and will comprise a number of first-class iron steamers, which will ply between Vancouver, B. C., and Sydney, New South Wales, with a corresponding line on the Atlantic, running between Liverpool and Montreal in summer, and Halifax or St. John in winter. This will be the shortest route between Great Britain and Australasia. It is calculated that mails can be landed in Brisbane, from London, in twenty-eight and a half days, while the distance from Brisbane to Sydney will consume an additional day, thus making the time from London to Sydney twenty-nine and a half days, instead of thirty-four days as by the present route *via* the Red Sea.

It should be a source of extreme gratification to all true Canadians to find that our country is making such solid progress, and to know that in a very short time the Dominion's position will be that of the keystone of a gigantic arch, which will embrace three hemispheres in its mighty span. In this connection it is appropriate to quote the words of our contemporary, the Toronto *Empire*. This journal, referring to the report that Lord and Lady Dufferin will return to England from India by way of Canada, and alluding to some of the improvements which have taken place since they left here scarcely ten years ago, says among other things:

"As the greatest and most sweeping change that has taken place since Lord Dufferin left us, let us briefly call attention to the fact that the National Policy, which has proved to be by far the most potent factor in our national growth, was as yet an untried policy in Canada ten year ago. Very shortly before the departure of His Excellency the battle of Anti-National *versus* National Policy had been hotly contested, and had been decided at the polls by overwhelming majorities in favor of the protection of our native industries. The result is visible all over the country, and we are quite certain that, not withstanding his abundant and abiding faith in the resources of the Dominion, Lord Dufferin will be amazed at the enormous strides she has made—in less than ten years, be it remembered—in consequence of the adoption of this wise, far-seeing policy. He will see new factories erected since his departure, and now in full working order, where factories were never dreamed of before; old and long disused factories galvanized into new and healthy life by the stimulus of protection; hamlets grown into villages, villages into towns, towns into cities, and cities grown to such dimensions as to have well-nigh passed entirly beyond his recollection. Look, for instance, at the capital of the Dominion and at the capital of this Province; Ottawa has added immensely to her attractions by the erection of many costly, handsome and substantial buildings public and private, especially in the neighborhood of the Parliament buildings, and by not less handsome and convenient residences in every portion of her suburbs; while Toronto has grown and is still growing at so phenomenally rapid a rate as to puzzle the topographical recollections of her permanent residents, much more of her casual and occasional visitors. The growth of Montreal, too, in commerce, manufactures and wealth, has been far beyond the most sanguine anticipations of its people. Nor has the progress of our agricultural communities been less substantial, though not, perhaps, always so apparent; the establishment of manufacturing industries has given our farmers a home market for all their surplus produce, and the consequent improvement in their financial position has enabled them to constitute a home market for the purchase of articles of use, of comfort, and even of luxury, produced by the skilled labor of our own artisans. The mutual benefits thus conferred, and the consequent prosperity that has flowed in upon the country, cannot fail to compel a contrast of the state of things today with the gloom and comparative stagnation of the last four years of Lord Dufferin's administration.

"But perhaps the most wonderful things in all our history of progress are the developement and extension of our railway system, with the consequent increase of immigration, and the conversion of our wild Northwest prairie lands into one of the most important granaries of the world. When Lord Dufferin visited Manitoba and the embryo city of Winnipeg, he was obliged to trust to the United States for the means of transportation over a very considerable portion of his journey; on his next visit he will be able to travel, more luxuriously than he could travel in England, from the Pacific seaboard to the Atlantic, without leaving British soil for a solitary foot of the entire distance. Lord Dufferin will find the buffalo ranges of his day given up to agriculture, the then unoccupied foot hills of the Rockies now devoted to cattle raising; he will find the then undiscovered coal areas of the Northwest developed by mining companies, the anthracite from the Rocky Mountains being shipped even to San Francisco. He will note the march of the pioneer in every part of the Northwest, and look in on such cities as Winnipeg, Brandon, Calgary and Vancouver, where (in regard to most of them) there was scarcely a habitation in his day. At Port Arthur he may see fleets of steamers and the centre of a great through traffic, a spot which had no importance in his time. Should Lord Dufferin remain even forty-eight hours in Canada he will not fail to observe signs of a stalwart patriotism and a national sentiment which, steadily developing, will be to him a source of profound satisfaction, and he will note that with our love of our own land there is associated as earnest a love of the grand old Empire as has ever existed in any portion of the Queen's Dominions. He will find, too, what he will heartily appreciate—that there is less party feeling in Canada than there was, that the overwhelming majority of Canadians have resolved to place the interests of their country far above all partisan considerations, ensuring that the broad and generous principles on which Canada is at present governed shall outlast the rage of faction and retain their ascendancy far into the future."

NEW CABINET MINISTERS.

THE reconstruction of the Dominion Cabinet has been completed by the appointment of Hon. Edgar Dewdney to the Ministership of the Interior, and of Mr. John Haggart, M. P., for South Lanark, Ont., to the office of Postmaster General.

The changes made since the last session of Parliament reduced Nova Scotia's representation in the Cabinet to two, and, for the first time in the history of Canada, a portfolio is given to the section of country west of Lake Superior.

Mr. Dewdney, the new Minister of the Interior, is a Native of Devonshire, England. He was born in 1835, came to Canada and settled in British Columbia in 1859. He is a Civil Engineer by profession. He represented the Kootenay District of British Columbia in the Legislature of that Province in 1868-9. In 1872 he was elected to the House of Commons, where he continued to sit until 1879, when he was appointed Indian Commissioner; and in 1881 he succeeded Hon. David Laird, as Lieutenant Governor of the Northwest Territories, with his capital at Regina. This position he held until June last, when he was succeeded by Mr. Joseph Royal, M. P.

When Mr. Dewdney's name was mentioned in connection with the Department of the Interior, as a matter of course, a howl went up from the Opposition press; charges of maladministration in his management of Northwest affairs were freely made against him; but they were unsupported by proof, and have consequently fallen to the ground. His long acquaintance with Northwest affairs, and his knowledge of the temper, character and condition of the Indians in those regions, are qualifications which will in no small degree fit him for the discharge of the important duties devolving upon the head of the Interior Department. The Northwesterners and British Columbians were almost unanimous in urging his appointment, and speak highly in his praise. It is a good sign to see the people with whom he is best acquainted heartily applauding his appointment.

Mr. Haggart, the new Postmaster General, is a native of North Perth, Ontario, and is over fifty-two years of age. He has always resided at the place of his birth, his business being that of a mill-owner. He was first returned to the House of Commons for South Lanark in 1872, which constituency he has ever since represented, obtaining large majorities whenever opposed. He is said to be personally very popular, and, although not a frequent speaker, he is regarded as a man of keen intellect, who is undoubtedly well qualified by experience and ability for the position to which he has been called. The personnel of the Cabinet now is as follows:

Premier and President of the Council, Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald.
Minister of Public Works, Hon. Sir Hector Langevin.
Minister of Finance, Hon. George E. Foster.
Minister of Railways and Canals Hon. John H. Pope.
Minister of Customs, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell.
Minister of Militia, Hon. Sir A. P. Caron.
Postmaster General, Hon. John Haggart.
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. John Carling.
Minister of Inland Revenue, Hon. John Costigan.
Secretary of State, Hon. J. A. Chapleau.
Minister of the Interior, Hon. Edgar Dewdney.
Minister of Justice, Hon. J. S. D. Thompson.
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Hon. C. H. Tupper.
Without Portfolio, Hon. Frank Smith, Hon. J. J. C. Abbott.

ILL health compels Hon. Mr. Chapleau to abandon his proposed trip to the Maritime Provinces this summer.

Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

MR. PERLEY, M. P. for East Assiniboia, N. W. T., has been appointed to the Senate, and Hon. Mr. Dewdney, Minister of the Interior, will be a candidate for election to the Commons in that constituency.

AN Ottawa despatch of the 1st inst. says that the Fisheries Report for 1887, which is not yet issued, will show the total value of the industry that year to be $18,234,000, a slight decrease as compared with the previous year. There was a decline in the value of cod of nearly a quarter of a million dollars, and nine hundred thousand dollars in lobsters. Thirty-seven per cent of the total catch was exported.

REPORTS from different parts of the Province of Manitoba regarding the crops are most gratifying. The average is much larger than in former years, and there has been little or no damage done to the crops. Harvest will be a little later than last year, but will commence in the Southern part in a short time. It is expected that the yield of wheat will be from twenty to forty bushels an acre, oats about sixty-five bushels per acre, and barley thirty-five to fifty.

THE great exhibition was opened in Melbourne, Australia, on the 1st inst., with extraordinary display and magnificence. Salutes were fired from the batteries, and a procession marched through the streets, headed by the Naval Brigade, the Rifles, Artillery and Militia. The streets were decorated with flags, festoons and garlands of flowers. Seven thousand persons assembled within the exhibition building to witness the ceremonies, and the avenue of nations, one thousand three hundred and fifty yards long, was lined with troops and seamen from the Imperial fleet, guarding the grand hall. The Governor on entering the hall was received by the President and Executive Committee of the Exhibition. He then declared the exhibition opened, and the national hymn was sung by a chorus of eight hundred voices, accompanied by an orchestra of one hundred players.

WE have received a copy of the third volume of the *Statistical Abstract and Record*, published by the Department of Agriculture. The volume has over five hundred pages, and contains a vast amount of valuable information, carefully prepared and systematically arranged. A glance at the table of contents will show the scope of the work. Chapters are devoted to constitution and government; population and statistics; finance; trade and commerce; post office and telegraphs; canals and inland revenue; railways; arts, agriculture and immigration; mineral statistics; marine and fisheries; militia affairs; Dominion lands; banks and savings banks; insurance, etc. An additional feature is the full text of the Fishery Treaty, discussed and passed by the Parliament of Canada last session, and now before the United States Congress. The appendix contains the tariff in full, revised to the 31st of May last, and a list of departmental decisions down to the date of publication, 23rd June. As the *Statistical Abstract and Record* has become an annual publication, its value as a work of reference is much enhanced.

THAT Canadian progress is disturbing, not a little, the equanimity of the fire-eaters and lion-tail-twisters in the United States, may be learnt from the resolutions, from time to time, submitted to Congress. That offered in the Senate, on the 3rd inst., by Mr. Cullom, is a fair sample. The Committee on Inter-State Commerce were instructed "to ascertain and report whether any United States railroads are owned or controlled by the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific, or any other Canadian railway companies; also, whether commerce originating in the United States is diverted from American to Canadian lines, to what extent and in what manner; also, whether any discrimination is practised in charges for tolls against American vessels in the Welland and St. Lawrence canals; also to inquire into the question of the regulation of commerce carried on by railroad or water ways between the United States and Canada. Committee to report what legislation is necessary for the protection of the commercial interests of the United States, and to promote the enforcement of the Inter-State Commerce Act." Cullon made a long speech to show how by the aid of subsidies granted by the British and Canadian Governments, railroads, steamships, and Canadian lines are obtaining control of commerce and especially of the transportation of tea, 42 per cent. of the tea business being now carried on through Canada. A long debate ensued, but the resolution was finally adopted.

SILK RIBBONS!

Those of our lady readers who would like to have an elegant, large package of extra fine, Assorted Ribbons (by mail), in different widths and all the latest fashionable shades; adapted for Bonnet Strings, Neckwear, Sashes, Trimming for Hats and Dresses, Bows, Fancy Work, &c., can get an astonishing big bargain, owing to the recent failure of a large wholesale Ribbon Manufacturing Co., by sending only 25 cents (stamps), to the address we give below.

As a *special offer*, this house will give double the amount of any other firm in America if you will send the names and P. O. address of ten newly married ladies when ordering and mention the name of this paper. No pieces less than one yard in length. Satisfaction is guaranteed, or money cheerfully refunded. Three packages for 60 cents. Address,

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THE LATE ABBE BAILE.

Many of our readers will join with us in regretting the death of the Reverend Messire Baile, P. S. S., which took place at an early hour on Tuesday morning. The venerable priest, whose name has long been held in honor by the people of Montreal, without distinction of race or creed, had reached the advanced age of 87 years. He was born in France on the 18th of April, 1801, at Genest, in the diocese of Viviers, Department of Ardeche. Having completed his theological studies and taken minor orders in his native land (where the late Monseigneur Carbonnel was his fellow-student), he came to this country in 1825 and in the following year, October 1, 1826, was ordained to the priesthood in this city. M. Baile was for many years a professor in the College of Montreal, and in 1846 was entrusted with the directorate of the Grand Seminary. In that capacity he had a leading share in guiding the studies and forming the characters of a large number of ecclesiastics, some of whom rose afterwards to the highest offices of the church. The clergymen who had the benefit of his precepts and example, some of them in the ranks of the episcopate, never forgot the pious care which he expended on their education and always spoke of him in terms of respect and gratitude. By his reverend brethren of St. Sulpice, M Baile was regarded with no common veneration. In 1856 the council of the society testified their esteem and confidence by naming him their superior—a position which he retained for fifteen years. He was the thirteenth in succession to M. de Queylus, and was worthy to sit in a chair which that great man, and Father Sonart, Dollier de Casson, de Belmont, and others whose names have become historic, had occupied before him. Mr. Baile was also for several years Superior of the Sisters of the Congregation and of the Sœurs Grisis. In the years 1863, 1864, and 1867, he visited Rome on business connected with one or other of his charges. In 1876 he celebrated the 50th anniversary of his admission to the priesthood, and ten years later a *fete* was given in honor of his *noces de diamants*. On the first of those joyous occasions M. l'Abbe Colin, his destined successor, delivered a touching and timely address, in which he expressed the warm sympathy of a multitude of friends. After he had reached his eightieth year, M. Baile began to feel his strength decrease, although his zeal for good works was as fervent as ever. It was at his own request that he was relieved of his responsibilities as Superior. He dasired to spend his remaining years in the contemplation of things eternal. The older he grew, the more sweet and gentle did his disposition and manners become, and the more did he win to himself the affection of those around him. It was their delight to pay him the tribute of kindly attention. He had always the word in season for young or old. When, on his deathbed, Archbishop Bourget, in speaking of eternity, expressed the dread with which God's judgement inspired him, M. Baile replied: "Ah! my Lord, we are not only permitted to hope. It is God's command to us." He never allowed his declining strength to interfere with his religious duties, but, notwithstanding the efforts he made, it became more and more evident to those who were solicitously watching him that the struggle could not last very long. In the spring he grew weaker and weaker, and at last it was seen that the end was drawing near. He preserved his consciousness to the last and died in the assured faith in which he had lived, without apparent pain. From its foundation, the Seminary of St. Sulpice has been directly or indirectly associated with Montreal. Some of the best known names on the pages of our history have been members of the society. None of them were better entitled to live in our memories than Abbe Baile.
—*Montreal Gazette, 1st inst.*

AS OTHERS SEE US.

THE editor of the Fredericton *Capitol*, having paid a visit to Charlottetown recently, has the following to say, in his paper of the 28th ult.: "Among its sister cities, Charlottetown occupies a prominent position, and has grown very much and improved in an exceedingly creditable and extraordinary manner during the past ten years. The stores are much larger and attractive; the number of factories have increased; the new buildings are much handsomer; a public park has been added, and the spacious grounds surrounding the Parliament building have been converted into an exquisite public garden. On every hand there are evidences of progress and good taste. A system of water supply, by gravitation, is now being introduced; and hopefulness and pride for the future of the capital of the gem province of the Dominion are preponderating feelings among the thoughtful, noble-minded people of Prince Edward Island."

Referring to the Provincial Poorhouse, he says: "There are a large number of public institutions in Charlottetown, P. E. I., all of which are very creditable to the Island, and an attractive feature to visitors to Charlottetown; but we know of none more worthy of a visit than the Provincial Poor-house, which is situated near the sea shore, about a mile from Charlottetown. It is under the charge of Mr. John Allen (an old Sergeant of H. M. 20th Regt.), who has held the position for over 20 years. Both the interior and exterior of the buildings are models of cleanliness, regularity and order. While all over Canada there are more pretentious poorhouses, from a purely architectural standpoint; yet we are convicted that none can surpass that at Charlottetown, as regards the great desiderata of ventilation, perfect cleanliness, a lavish use of white-wash, wholesome food, clean clothing, and everything tending to afford comfort to the aged and unfortunate inmates. The citizens of Charlottetown are to be congratulated on their good fortune in securing the services of so capable a poor-house keeper and public official as Sergeant-Major Allen. We were lately shown all over the institution by the gallant old Sergeant-Major and his estimable wife, and were much gratified with the visit. The inmates were profuse in their praises of Mr. and Mrs. Allen, and expressed themselves as well pleased with their comfortable home. There were about 50 inmates from all parts of the Island."

A SIGNIFICANT EVENT.

The SS. *Parthia*, which sailed from Vancouver for Yokohama on Wednesday, had in her cargo 6,000 sacks of flour and 620 bales of Canadian cotton piece goods. A single incident of that character tells more eloquently than language can do of the tremendous strides Canada is making in the development of commerce, and the immense possibilities which open before her. Ten years ago there was not a mile of railway in operation west of Lake Huron; the city of Vancouver was a dense forest; the cotton maufacturing industry of Canada was small and insignificant, sustaining with difficulty the competition of British and New England mills; a steamship line between Japan and British Columbia had not entered the conception even of enthusiasts. To-day a continuous line of railway stretches from Halifax to the Pacific ocean, having its western terminus in a thriving seaport created three years ago and now embracing a population of nearly nine thousand; the cotton industry has so rapidly developed as not only to displace foreign products in the Canadian market, but to reach out to the markets of Asia; and a regular line of steamships plys between Yokohama and Vancouver. Ten short years have wrought these changes and many others pregnant with enthrprise, commercial developement and material progress; what may not the coming decade bring to Canada of trade expansion, of industrial prosperity, of growth and population, settlement of territory, and utilization of the wealth of field, forest and farm? He would have been a bold prophet who, ten years ago, foretold that the year 1888 would witness Canadian cottons shipped over a railway through a thriving Conadian seaport on the Pacific coast, by a Canadian line of steamers to Japan; yet these things have been done, and we stand on the threshold of a commercial and industrial developement beside which the progress of the past, great as it has been, will pale into comparative insignificance.
—*Montreal Gazette, 3rd inst.*

GENERAL SHERIDAN.

Gen. Philip Henry Sheridan, who had been in declining health for some time, and whose death took place on the 5th., as announced in our telegraphic columns, had quite a military record. He was born in Somerset, Ohio, March 6, 1831; he graduated at the military academy at West Point in 1853, and served on frontier duty in Texas for nearly two years, and in Oregon from 1855 to 1861. At the commencement of the civil war he was appointed quartermaster of the army of South-western Missouri, and in April 1862, Chief quartermaster of the western department. In May 1862, he was appointed colonel of the 2nd Michigan volunteer cavalry, was commissioned brigadier general of volunteers July 1, 1862, and after a brief period, was put in command of 11th division of the army of Ohio. He commanded a division in the Army of the Cumberland, and at the battle of Stone river, December 31, 1862, saved the army from rout by his stubborn resistance. For his gallant conduct he was promoted to be major-general of volunteers. In April, 1864, he was called to the Army of the Potomac by the late General Grant, put in command of the cavalry corps, and within the months of May, June and July, besides protecting the flanks of the army and reconnoitering the enemy's position, was successfully engaged in eighteen distinct actions. On the 4th August, 1864, he was put in command of the army of the Shenandoah, and soon after of the middle military division, where he gained several successes over Gen. Early, for which he was made a brigadier general of the United States army, and in November following was made major general. He joined Gen. Grant's army at City Point, from whence he started March 25, 1865, to strike the final blow for the overthrow of Gen. Lee's army at Northern Virginia. He fought the battle of Dinwiddie court house, March 31, and that of Five Forks, which necessitated Lee's evacuation of Richmond and Petersburg April 1, and as the army of Northern Virginia fled, he constantly attacked and harassed them and compelled their surrender at Appomattox Court house, April 9, 1865. He served in various commands afterwards. In March 1869, when Gen. W. T. Sherman was promoted to General of the army on Grant's accession to the presidency, Gen. Sheridan was promoted to Lieutenant General and assumed command of Western and South Western military divisions with head-quarters at Chicago. On November 1st, 1883, the title of general of the army was done away with, to be revived only a few months ago, when General Sheridan, on his sick bed, received the commission of general and took the oath of office. The general's illness and his removal to Nonquitt, where it was hoped he might recover, are fresh in the minds of the people.
Exchange.

ROMAN NEWS.

THE Boston *Pilot's* Roman correspondent writing to that paper under date of July 7th, says:

His Eminence Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, Australia, is becoming the object of fanciful and groundless stories on the part of the Rome correspondent of the London *Daily Chronicle*. A few days ago it was said that Cardinal Moran has, "since his arrival here, had several long conversations with the Pope on the Irish question." That is not the case, because His Eminence had, at the time this report was published, only one audience with the Holy Father. What is believed to have occurred at the interview is, that the Cardinal, being asked his opinion on Irish matters, gave it clearly and unhesitatingly.

This morning the Holy Father received Cardinal Moran in special audience which lasted over an hour and was very satisfactory to His Eminence. On the conclusion of his audience the Cardinal presented to His Holiness Mr. Sullivan, Premier of Prince Edward Island, and Mrs. Sullivan. The Holy Father was particularly interested in Mrs. Sullivan, as her mother was born in Siena, and the family of Pecci, to which His Holiness belongs, originally came from that city.

The Pontiff has presented His Eminence Cardinal Moran with a splendid marble altar, furnished with all that is necessary to it, which will be placed in the new ecclesiastical College of Manly, at Sydney. Several other gifts are presented for the Cathedral of that city. The College of Appolinare in Rome presents to the College of Manly, Sydney, the body of a martyr, found in the Catacombs at Rome, which will be placed under the altar in the chapel of the new college, which the Cardinal has built. This gift is highly prized by His Eminence.

Among recent visitors to Rome are the Rev. Fathers Ward, of Brooklyn; Crimmins, of Chester; Kiely, of Atlanta, Georgia, and Mr. Patrick Farrelly, of Jersey City.

The retreat of the Catholic Clergy of this diocese commenced at St. Dunstan's College on Monday, and will continue until Saturday. The retreat is conducted by Rev. Father Stohl, C.S.S.R. Father Stohl preached at High Mass in the Cathedral on Sunday last. He took his text from the Gospel of the day, and delivered an earnest and forcible exhortation.

Irish News.

On the 30th ult., the House of Commons went into committee on the bill to investigate the charges against Mr. Parnell. Mr. Sexton moved to increase the number of judges in the Commission to five, if it was to inquire the whole history of the National League, extending over nine years. If the league embraced members in every part of the world it would take several years before the enquiry could be finished. Much evidence might have to be sought abroad. Three judges were not sufficient unless the inquiry were limited.

Mr. Matthews in reply said that the Government could not accept the amendment and that Mr. Sexton had exaggerated the task before the Commission. Doubtless the course of the inquiry would lead to investigations abroad, but there would be no difficulty in taking such evidence. There would be nothing gained by increasing the number of the judges.

Mr. Sexton then reminded Mr. Matthews that the Commission dealt with charges for murder, for outrage, and that everything might turn upon the examination of witnesses in New York or Australia. He had nothing to say against two of the commissioners, but he was surprised at the nomination of Justice Day, after his conduct during the inquiry into the Belfast riots.

Mr. Anderson said he was astonished that the Government dared to propose a tribunal to have power to appoint other commissioners to take evidence abroad.

Mr. Parnell urged the House to recollect that they were discussing a proposal to provide a substitute for the jury. While in England a jury of twelve was always provided, it was proposed that the settlement of important, far-reaching Irish issues be involved in an inquiry to depend upon the verdict of two men. (Hear, hear!) There was no precedent for the Commission. He denied that it was any favor to the Irish members. On the contrary, it was waiving their ordinary position as citizens in accepting the Commission. They put the public under an obligation. While the inquiry was pending he ought to be protected from press attacks. The leading London Conservative paper of to-day had declared that the question was no longer as to his innocence or guilt, but as to the best means to prove him guilty. (Hear, hear!) Was he to be held responsible for everything Patrick Ford said or did in America while the Government were not responsible for what their organs did? (Irish cheers).

Labouchere, Smith, Goschen and T. P. O'Connor took part in the discussion. Mr. John Morley said that he quite understood the Government's difficulty in altering the composition of the Commission. But that made no difference. The fact was that it had been injudiciously selected. (Hear, hear). The inquiry was not strictly of a judicial kind. Justice Day was not expected to act as if he were on the bench. Nothing had been said against Justices Hannen and Smith. Their impartiality was unquestioned. Regarding Justice Day he said he had received a letter from an absolutely reliable source—a gentleman having peculiar means of knowing Justice Day's mind upon Irish affairs—and he had told Mr. Smith the name of his informant who wrote that Justice Day is a man of the seventeenth century in his views concerning Catholics. Like Torquemada, he was a Tory of the high-flyer non-juror type. (Hear, hear.) He nightly rails against Mr. Parnell and his friends. He regards them as infidels and rebels, and as led astray by a Catholic nation. He believes them guily of any crime. (Cries of 'name.') Mr. Morley said he would not publicly give the name. He proved his good faith by telling Mr. Smith. (Cries of "Oh, Oh!") Surely in the face of a feeling of that kind toward justice Day, the Government would not retain him on the Commission, against which there ought to be no whisper raised. He must vote against the nomination. (Cheers.)

Mr. Balfour held that Mr. Morley had gone too far to maintain any reticence about the writer of the letter. Justice Day had a right to ask the name of his traducer. (Cheers.) The Government selected Justice Day as a man who was never associated with a party, whose conduct on the bench proved that he was qualified to execute the arduous duties of a commissioner. Mr. Morley had played upon the word judicial in saying that the Commission was not strictly a judicial tribunal. True, the procedure of the Commission would differ from that of an ordinary tribunal but it would not differ as regards the judicial spirit. Justice Day was a man of honor, and showed in accepting the post that he was not rendered incapable by any previous action or statement approaching the questions with which the Commission had to deal. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone said he felt that it was his duty to support Mr. Morley. After informing the Government regarding Justice Day's bias and giving them a chance to alter the Commission, it was right, when they refused to make a change, to communicate the facts to Parliament. The Government might readily have selected another judge—one to whom there could have been no objection. (Cries of 'Hear, hear!')

Mr. Goschen said that Mr. Morley had not shown the letter to any minister until to-day. If the letter was intended to have any affect upon the Government's selection it ought to have been shown earlier.

Mr. Morley declared that he only got the letter on Saturday.

Mr. Goschen said nothing was known by the Government regarding how much the letter might be biased. They had no time to communicate with Justice Day to ask about the accuracy of the reported private conversations of Mr. Adams. (Cheers.) The Government were entirely ignorant of the politics of Justice Day. ('Oh, oh!' cheers.) Both Justice Day and Justice Smith were raised to the bench under Mr. Gladstone's Government. ('Hear, hear!')

Mr. Parnell said he had heard every official accused of jury packing declare that he knew nothing about the politics of the jurors. But somehow it always happened that Orangemen were the jurors put on juries to try Nationalists and Catholics. The Government could no longer plead ignorance in regard to a Commission composed of two Conservatives and one Unionist. The world would know to-morrow that the Government's idea of fairness was that the Nationals should be tried by a jury of three English political opponents. (Cheers.)

Upon division the vote stood—for Justice Day, 269; against him, 180. The names of Justice Hannen and Justice Smith were agreed to without a division.

Mr. Anderson moved to omit the word "allegations" in the clause empowering the Commission to "inquire into the charges and allegations against certain members of the House of Commons." Mr. Sexton contended that the word was vague and useless, giving in his opinion an indefinite scope to the inquiry.

A lively debate took place on this amendment, in which Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Matthews, T. P. O'Connor, Trevelyan, Chamberlain and others took part.

Mr. Parnell said he had not before had an opportunity to acknowlege the compliments Mr. Chamberlain paid him on a recent occasion. His recollection of Mr. Chamberlain was that before he was a minister he was always anxious to put the Irish party forward to do work which he himself was afraid to do. After he became a minister he was always most anxious to betray to the Irish party the secrets of the Cabinet and to endeavor, while in the Cabinet, to undermine their councils and plans in the interest of the Irish party. If the inquiry was extended to those matters he would be able to make good his words by documentary and other evidence that had not been forged.

At this point the debate was adjourned.

During the absence of the Speaker from the chair a member referred to Mr. Chamberlain as "Judas" Chamberlain. When the Speaker returned Mr. Chamberlain complained of the insult. T. P. O'Connor thereupon withdrew the objectionable language and expressed regret.

The debate was continued with undiminished vigor on the 1st and 2nd inst. On the last mentioned date Goschen, replying to Healey, said he had not interviewed the editor of the Times; he had not seen him, and had held no communication with him regarding the Commission. He did not know whether or not Smith sent to the reporters' gallery the manuscript in reference to the Commission Bill which was read in the house July 25th and that the words "and other persons" did not appear in it.

Labouchere called the attention of the house to a breach of privilege of which the *Times* today was guilty in charging the Parnellites with trying to drown the Commission Bill with a flood of blackguardism unparalleled in the history of parliaments and deploring the circumstance that Gladstone and Harcourt completed the foul mouthed oratory of their Irish allies.

Goschen concurred in the charge that a breach of privilege had been committed by the *Times*, but said if the house followed precedents it would not now deal with the breach of privilege but would proceed with the business of the day. Goschen made a motion to that effect when Labouchere withdrew the question of privilege.

Goschen then moved that the debate proceed on the bill to investigate the charges against Parnellites, to which the house agreed. He next moved that the chairman have power at one o'clock in the morning to put the remaining clauses.

Healy moved to amend the motion by inserting, "If the chairman so think."

Balfour refused to accept the amendment and it was rejected.

McCarthy moved an amendment extending the inquiry to the circumstances under which the charges were originally made and published by the *Times*.

After a lengthy debate pro and con as to the admission of letters, the amendment was rejected, 162 to 128.

Labouchere moved that the letters be enquired into and reported upon before other matters. He did not think the government so vile as to refuse this concession, and if they refused he would recommend Parnell to sue the *Times* for libel.

Trevelyan and Sexton supported the amendment, which was defeated, 281 to 203.

Healy moved to add a provision to the effect that the commission should make a separate report in regard to the charges against individual members where decisions were adverse. Amendment defeated, 283 to 201.

The Parnellites having left the house, the chairman put the remaining clauses, which were carried without division.

The report stage of the Commission Bill was fixed for Monday last.

Telegraphic News.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The *Daily News* says the Parnellites have no intention at present to offer further serious opposition to the Commission Bill. The Commission will probably not commence its inqury until November.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Nineteen persons lost their lives and ten were injured by a fire this afternoon in a Bowery tenement. It burned so rapidly that egress was cut off, and most of the bodies were unrecognizable. Several were killed or injured by jumping from the third and fourth stories to the pavement below. All the victims were Polish Jews.

CHATHAM, Ont., Aug. 2.—Last night W. Graham, of the Planet, and Geo. Curran, a carpenter, together with several other young men, all members of the 24th Battalion, were fencing with foils in the drilling room, when the point of Graham's foil penetrated Curran's brain, entering near the right eye. He died about midnight. It is thought that during the bout a button on Graham's foil was knocked off, thus leaving the point entirly bare. To-day the coroner's jury returned a virdict of "accidental death."

DULUTH, MIN., Aug. 3.—Two separate storms of rain, hail and lightning occurred last evening, within a few moments of ecah other, and were the heaviest ever known here. Several houses were struck and 6 men knocked down by lightning. Upwards of 50 farms suffered through floods. Travel in street car lines was stopped. Lights went out and railroad tracks were undermined and carried away. The losses to the city and country railroads and private individuals aggregate $150 000.

Hon. Mr. Tupper and Sanford Fleming left for Halifax to-day.

Hon. John H. Pope, Minister of Railways, has returned to-day.

The new Postmaster-General will be sworn in at Quebec to-morrow.

Hon. Edward Blake, who is expected to arrive at Quebec from England on Sunday next, will spend a month at Murray Bay before returning to Toronto.

Owing to the illness of Capt. Lotway, Capt. Hughes, of the Vigilant, has been appointed fishery officer.

An automatic whistling buoy has been established off the approach to Ragged Island Harbor, Shelburne Co.

The Customs Department have issued a circular calling attention to the fact that foreign invoice must hereafter be accompanied by the affidavit of the seller or consignee.

Attention is also called to the fact that the export duty on logs is applicable not only to sawn logs, but spars, piling and other timber.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—Capt. McKay, of steamer Oliveth, at this port to-day from Bar Harbor, reports that at 9.40 last night, eight miles north by east of Mantinicus he passed the Joggins timber ship in tow making fair progress, probably five miles an hour. The wind was south-west and fresh.

HALIFAX, Aug. 5.—In a telegraphic rifle competition between the Halifax Garrison Artillery team and a team of the Toronto Rifle Association, fired yesterday, Halifax won by 33 points in a total of 674. The match was fired in a heavy rain storm. The two Harris brothers made the same score for the third time this season.

T. B. Kenny, S. M., Brookfield, Adam Burns and George Staire, a majority of the recently elected directors of the Nova Scotia Cotton Company, have resigned, which is said to be a protest against the shareholders in failing to re-elect president John Doull.

TORONTO, Aug. 5.—The Trades and Labor Council have adopted a resolution protesting in the highest terms possible against the working of the Welland Canal on the Sabbath day, and praying the Dominion Government for a cancellation of the order forthwith.

A. W. Wright, editor of the *Labor Reform*, has been appointed lecturer of the Knights of Labor. All the lecturers will meet in Philadelphia on 9th inst., for instruction in the new scheme of education recently projected by Gen. Master Workman Powderly.

OTTAWA, Aug. 5.—The death is announced of Mr. Coursol, M. P. for Montreal East. The deceased was born at Amherstburg, Ontario, in 1819. He married a daughter of Sir E. Tache. He was Inspector and Superintendent of the Montreal Police in 1856, and was appointed Judge of the sessions of the peace in 1870. He was also Mayor of Montreal. In 1878 he resigned his judgeship to run for Montreal East, and was elected by a large majority and held the seat up to the time of his death.

James S. McCuaig, M. P. for Prince Edward, died at his residence, Picton, this afternoon.

The writ for Eastern Assiniboia has been issued—election Sept. 20th.

Hon. John Haggart, Postmaster General, will likely be returned by acclamation.

The Department of Marine has been advised that after the crew had been taken off the Norwegian barque Thor, at Petipeswick Point, N. S., last Sunday, the clothing and baggage were stolen. The captain has been appointed to apply to the local authorities for redress.

Railway Department officials say the Government Railway contract in Nova Scotia was taken away from Dr. Norvin Green and other New York capitalists, because they failed to carry out the terms of the contract.

A meeting of the Council of the Dominion Rifle Association has been fixed for Wednesday, when a design for the Lansdowne cup will be selected.

NONQUITT, MASS., Aug. 5.—General Sheridan died to-night of heart failure.
(Signed) DR. MCKEE.

NONQUITT, MASS., Aug. 5.—General Sheridan's death occurred at 10.20 this evening. Previous to the sudden appearance of heart failure, at about 9.30, there had been no premonitions to-day of any unfavorable change in his condition. The weather had been warmer than usual, and the General was at times a little restless, but seemed generally bright and cheerful to-day. He was very strong and took a full supply of nourishment. He slept occasionally as usual, and the doctors went to the hotel for supper. Soon after their return the usual preparations for the night were made. At about 9.20 o'clock General Sheridan said "good night" to his brother, who went to the hotel. At 9.30 symptoms of failure suddenly appeared, and Drs. O'Reilly and Matthews immediately applied remedies which proved successful in all similar previous attacks, but this time were without effect. Despite all that could be done General Sheridan gradually sank into a condition of complete unconsciousness, and at 10.20 breathed his last. No arrangements have yet been determined upon in regard to the time or place of burial.

MONTREAL, Aug. 6.—An outbreak of typhoid fever has occurred amongst the inmates of the Carmelite convent, Hochelaga, all postulants and those who have not yet taken the habit were sent to their parents. One of the nuns has since died, and four others have been prostrated.

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