

THE HERALD

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It is satisfactory to know that some steps have at length been taken in the matter of the Park roadway. At its regular meeting on Monday night last, the City Council passed a resolution to go on with the work of building the roadway, expending thereon the sum of \$2,000, the amount placed in the estimates for that purpose.

San Francisco advices of the 12th inst., say that was the beginning of the fourth week of the trial of Durant for the trial of Blanche Lamont, and the only proceedings that had been taken in the case up to that date was the selection of nine jurors to try the case. It is thus their administration of justice in the great Republic.

Montreal Gazette: "If you meet a Liberal chief with a face indicating the deepest inward thought, it will be safe to conclude he is debating with himself whether there will be most votes in telling Mr. Greenway to stick to the Protestant horse a while longer or in advising him to discard the animal for a bicycle with a little seat behind for the Roman Catholic scholar."

In its report of the race meeting of the Free Press of that city says: "Canadians do not bet their money as a rule unless they have a reasonably good thing, and when certain they are in the right will go about it with more system, create less excitement, and stand ready to win more money than any speculators ever seen around here." Upon which the Mail and Empire remarks: "Proficiency in this direction is not altogether creditable, and it is perhaps a matter for regret rather than gratification that investments of the kind in question have proved so highly profitable. The fact that they are profitable, however, indicates that even in this branch of industry Canadians can, if they like, finish ahead of all competitors."

Speaking of the Irish situation and the new Government, the Speaker, an English journal, says that the Government has an unexampled opportunity to settle the state of Ireland. "They are strong enough," it says, "as no Conservative Government has been since the Reform Bill, to neglect the more unreasonable demands both of the Irish landlords and the Irish Orangemen. The hint in the Times about a 'central authority' in Dublin may have been accidental, but if the Unionists choose recognizing the unalterable opinion of Ireland—to go back to the policy of Lord Salisbury's speech at Newport or Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Warrington, the Liberal party will give them no factious opposition. We should like to see a clean job of the Irish question, as Mr. Gladstone would have done, but it would be infinitely better that Ireland should get self government by degrees rather than that there should be any recrudescence of the old bitter struggle between the British and the Irish peoples."

The opinions of Canadian enterprise, expressed in the columns of United States newspapers are, generally speaking, not very complimentary. That such is the case, is attributable to ignorance and prejudice. It is satisfactory to observe, however, that the most enlightened and influential journals in the Republic are awaking to the seriousness of their past offences in this respect, and now take a different and more accurate view of matters Canadian. The Pittsburg Despatch is among the most notable of this latter class of newspapers. In the course of an editorial on the proposed Hudson Bay Railway, recently it said: "It is not likely that any route can ever be found to offer as good facilities for the transportation business of the North-West as that afforded by the lakes when fully connected with the ocean by modern canals. But the spirit of the Canadians which makes them susceptible to such projects as these is a good one for the United States to study. It is that spirit that has furnished Canada with waterways far in advance of those possessed by the United States. The Canadian example also indicates the duty of a Government to furnish its own territory with the best transportation facilities before going some thousands of miles abroad to construct in a foreign country the waterways denied to its own citizens."

By a collision of the British steamer Prince Oscar with what is believed to be the British ship, Holball, San Francisco, for Queenstown, off the coast of Brazil, on the 13th July, forty men were lost. Both vessels went to the bottom. The steamer, the steamer Chatterton, from Sydney, N. B. W. for Hong Kong, ran on the seal rocks between Sydney and Brisbane, and became a total wreck. Over seventy passengers were lost. The steamer Argonaut, from Halifax for Port Moran, Jamaica, with a cargo of fish, foundered near the latter place, on Friday last. All on board were saved.

The New Grit Policy.

It is amusing to notice the tactics of our friends, the Grits, on the Manitoba School question. Had the public not become accustomed to their vagueness and indefiniteness on all questions of great importance to Canada, their course, at this particular time, might seem inexplicable. They are all the time changing; all the time grasping at some will-o-the-wisp; all the time looking in one direction or another, "for a sign," by which they may deceive the people, in the hope of clambering into power. At one time their policy was commercial union; at another, unrestricted reciprocity; then it was tariff reform, tariff for revenue, and finally, free trade with England. At one time they were looking to Boston for the "Sign," at another time the "Sign" of their political redemption was to come from Washington.

In all these ventures they have been disappointed; their hopes have been withered; their signs have been crushed; the signs have failed to materialize. The case had grown desperate, and a desperate effort must be made. The ground is looked over; a new point of departure must be discovered, and a brand-new sign must make its appearance in some quarter. After some time in consultation, the Grit Leaders shouted, "Eureka!" "we have found it." "The Manitoba Schools is the question on which we must embarrass the Tories," say they. But the Manitoba Schools is not a question of party politics; it is a question regarding which the opposition should join with the Government in elevating above party, and settling in a just and logical manner. All this is true, and no one knows it better than our Grit friends; but then if they could only break the Government on it, what difference whether it is true or false! All the old fads; commercial union, unrestricted reciprocity, and even free-trade as it is in England, must be relegated to oblivion in presence of this new found panacea for the ills of Gritism.

But how do they hope to benefit by this school question? They have made no declaration of policy on the matter. Certainly they have not. A declaration of policy on any great public question is no part of the Grit political creed. They will do their best to embarrass the Government, by abusing it to those in favor of redressing the grievances of the minority, because the Government has not already redressed those grievances; while to those who oppose a redress of grievances, they will abuse the Government for attempting to interfere with Provincial rights. Thus the question is to be made a football, to be kicked backward and forward, as time and place may suit. While this farce is enacted they are to keep looking to Winnipeg for the "Sign," by which the Government is to be conquered. Premier Greenway is the chief actor in the farce. If he will only hold out and persist in his refusal to obey the mandate of the highest court in the Empire; if he will only persist in his refusal to restore, in some measure at least, to the minority in Manitoba, the rights of which he has so flagrantly wronged them, our Grit friends will feel happy in the thought that the Government may be at least embarrassed.

These are the tactics pursued by Her Majesty's loyal opposition; these are the high and statesman-like principles upon which they hope to attain power. Any consideration of the merits of the case, is altogether beneath them. What matters it to them that the minority have, for years, been subjected to the greatest hardships in consequence of the arbitrary conduct of the Grenway Government in despoiling them of their constitutional rights? The justice, the morality and the constitutionality of the case are, in the estimation of our Grit friends, not worthy of a moment's consideration. The only phase of the matter that elicits their grief and attention is its expediency. Will it assist them to oust the Government? That is what they will likely be about as successful in gaining the object of their ambition, with this as their policy, as they have been with their old fads they have been trying for the last seventeen years.

Every Hack Makes a Breach

IN THE SYSTEM, STRAINING THE LUNGS AND PREPARING A WAY FOR PNEUMONIA, OTITIS AND CONSUMPTION. PYNNE-PECTORAL positively cures coughs and colds in a remarkably short time. It is a solution of certainty, used and tried, 1890, 1891, 1892, and leading in its effects. LARGE BOTTLE, ONLY 25 CENTS.

Solicitor General Curran's Address.

On the occasion of the B. I. S. picnic, at Emerald on Tuesday the 6th inst., the anniversary of O'Connell's birthday, Hon. J. J. Curran, having been presented with an address by A. O. H. of this city, replied in part as follows, according to the Examiner's report: He gave a splendid account of the doings of men of different races and creeds in Canada, and amidst great enthusiasm stated that the only hope of true greatness of this country was in the union of hearts and hands of the people from England, Ireland, and Scotland with the descendants of old France. We do not repudiate the glories and traditions of the past. We revive at intervals all that is inspiring in the history of our ancestors. We look to them for examples of heroism; and amongst the intellectual giants of the recent past no name stood higher than the friend of mankind as well as of his island than Daniel O'Connell. He was a great liberator, a great emancipator, the friend of the serf at home and the slave abroad. His motto was: "Nothing is politically right which is morally wrong." His praise had been spoken, written and sung in every language of every civilized nation. (Cheers.) Phillips the great American orator, speaking of O'Connell in Boston on the occasion of his centennial celebration has stated: "We of other races may well join you in that tribute since the cause of constitutional government owes more to O'Connell than any other practical leader in the last two centuries." Lacordaire the greatest of French preachers, had exhorted his eloquence in a magnificent eulogy of Ireland's great son. Hon. D'Arcy McGee in the course of one of his speeches in the old Parliament of Canada answering a charge of former differences with the great leader, spoke of O'Connell in the following terms: "I had the honor to know you slightly in my later days, and the misfortune to differ from that illustrious man to whose memory I may be permitted to render the homage of my more mature judgment. It has been my lot, sir, to have seen many and to have known a few, a very few historical persons, but I can truly say that, apart from the regeneration of native patriotism, I never approached a person who seemed more truly deserving the title of 'great' than Mr. O'Connell. When I consider his exclusively Gaelic origin, his provincial birth, his proscribed creed, his foreign education, when I consider that the English tongue, destined to be his sole arsenal, equipment and weapon, was neither the language of his childhood in Kerry, nor of his studies in France, when I consider all the foes he overcame within and without, when I remember that he entered the Imperial Parliament for the first time at the age of 54, and the position he made and held to the last in that fastidious assembly—I feel that I do not place him too highly, when I claim that he should be ranked among the most original politicians of modern times." O'Connell had appeared on the scene of his native country like the rainbow after the terrible deluge. His genius flashed through the dark clouds that had hung over the land for centuries. He had made possible the later efforts of other patriots and he had taught his people the faculty of armed resistance and the safe and sure course of constitutional agitation. He said, in their address, they had referred to Home Rule the natural sequence of O'Connell's teaching. The cause was still bright despite the faults of its leaders, the people of Ireland were a unit in their desire and aspiration. Nothing could damp or smother or destroy the hope for a glorious future. Vestal Virgins ages ago kept alive the sacred fires on the altars of the Roman gods. Ministering angels would keep alive in the hearts of millions yet unborn the sacred fire of patriotism until Ireland holds the proudest position in the mighty empire of which she forms a part. There will be union exist that may be prayed for in the words of Gratian, "Deo perpetuo," a union not reeking with bribery, but a union dear to every Englishman, Irishman and Scotchman—a union of hearts, a union based upon justice, within the four corners of which each great branch of the Imperial fabric may be enabled to find their own domestic laws upon their own soil, and in the great councils of the empire legislate for the peace and progress of the realm upon which the sun never sets, and for the benefit of the whole human race. In closing, the speaker again referred to our own Dominion. He said it was a land in which all classes should strive to eliminate every grievance. The rights of the Dominion were sacred, the rights of provinces were sacred, but no rights were more sacred than those of minorities. Their voice, however weak, should be not only heard, but respected to the full extent of their rights. Let the constitution be our guide, let us be a people to whom parliamentary compact will always remain inviolable. Thus respecting the rights and privileges of every section of the community, our people, with their religious training leading them to do unto others as they would wish others to do unto them, with the great educational advantages possessed, and the limitless natural resources at their command, would achieve a place in the world's history unrivaled in the past, and in that glorious future he hoped and felt that the children and grand children of his fatherland would perform a part worthy of the ancient race from which they sprang.

One Result of The Derby Election

(London Times, July 18th.) TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES Sir,—A few years ago, when Captain Prettiman, the Unionist candidate for the Woodbridge Division of Suffolk, succeeded to the estate of the late Colonel Prettiman, he was much impressed with the desirability of providing a village club for the laborers employed in the neighborhood of Orwell Park, whose wages were more than sufficiently provided for by three public houses. He accordingly called a meeting, at which he personally attended and offered, not only to give one of the houses, but to erect a new one, but also to indemnify the publican. This generous offer was gratefully accepted and Captain Prettiman surrendered the rent of £40 a year and agreed to pay the tenant £40 a year for the remainder of his life as compensation for disturbance. According to the usual terms of the lease, the house was to be capitalized, which would have been the sum of £265, for which the man who received it had no legal or moral claim on Captain Prettiman. The Separatist candidate, Mr. R. L. Everett, represented the constituency in the last Parliament, and was therein known to fame as "A Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" by his dual existence as an equally ardent advocate of the union of hearts and a statue to Oliver Cromwell! He has always been in the habit of dabbling in bimetallicism in an amateurish kind of way, and his most intimate friends are of the opinion that there exists in his portfolio a draft of a Bill to establish a State Department for the gratuitous Supply and Distribution of Pills for the Prevention of Earthquakes. Naturally such an "all round" man was a fervent advocate of local veto, and only the other day he presided at a meeting at Felixton in favor of the late government's proposals at which he put, and declared carried unanimously, a resolution in favor of the total abolition of the drink traffic and that the temperance party would not rest until all public houses were closed.

This was before the Derby election. On Monday morning last, each benighted elector of this division received by post a large yellow bill, together with Mr. Everett's polling card. The former bore in large letters the following legend:—"Vote for Everett, who wishes to free the publican from the brewer and so enable you to obtain better beer at a cheaper price." We were also exhorted to vote against "the man who closed Naxos Harbor." The distinguishedness of election tactics has passed into a commonplace, but the above is so flagrant that I venture to ask for your aid in making it known. I do so in the hope of assisting to burst the colossal bubble the present so-called Liberal party, which is now simply a congeries of such bubbles. Your obedient servant, A WOODBRIDGE ELECTOR.

A Japanese line of steamers between Japan and Australia will shortly be started, and thus afford an alternative route between British Columbia and Australia, via Japan. Steamer from Labrador on the 10th brings reports to St. John's, N.B., that the fishery this season is the best on record. Unprecedented catches are being made. The stock of sally for curing fish is exhausted, and is being replenished from here. Steamers and sailing vessels are being dispatched to convey the catch to market. The success of the fisheries is uniform and covers the whole coast as far north as Cape Harrison.

Mr. Greenway's Chance

(Montreal Star, Inde, indent.) One of the Liberal policies for the settlement of the Manitoba matter is to withdraw the "remedial order" and let the minority appeal to the Greenway Government for justice. It is only fair to say that this is not known to be Mr. Tarte's policy, nor yet Mr. Laurier's policy, but it appears to be the policy of the Toronto Globe. And in so far as it implies that the best settlement of this question is probably a compromise, it is a good policy. But just why the "remedial order" must be withdrawn and the minority must take a formal appeal before the Manitoba Government can do "justice" is not clear. As a matter of fact the Manitoba Government feared that condition of things several years ago. There was no "remedial order." The minority was then appealing for justice. They then received the present law which the Privy Council declares to be unjust. "Exactly," the Globe might reply. "That was the result then; but a new condition has been created to-day by this very decision of the Privy Council. Let the Manitoba Government see what it can do now." By all means! And who hinders them? What, pray, is the remedial order but a declaration on the part of the Dominion Government that it practically accepts the decision of the Privy Council, and then passes the whole thing on to the Manitoba Government? There they have it—the new condition in its entirety. There is, first the statement of the Privy Council that an injustice exists; and there is secondly, the statement of the Dominion Government that for one year will do justice in the matter, it will. The Manitoba Government could not be better informed of the conditions that surround it. The remedial order gives its sole excuse for re-opening the question. For the Dominion Government to withdraw the remedial order would be, for itself, a declaration, that it proposed to let an injustice continue, and for Mr. Greenway, the loss of the best reason he can give his people for amending the law. It is easy to see why Sir McKenzie Bell might object to carrying the odium attaching in some parts of the country to the remedial order; but why Mr. Greenway should object to having this odium borne by someone else is a mystery. Mr. Greenway's opportunity is a magnificent one. He can propose a reasonable compromise which will probably please the extremists on neither side, but which will take the wind out of the sails of popular agitation on both sides, will remove this exceedingly dangerous question from politics, and will dissipate the whole of scheming politicians, confederation-smashers and Annexationists who hope to make capital out of the country's peril.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

One evidence of how big and bountifully the Manitoba crop is furnished by the fact that the demand for binder twine this year is fifty per cent. greater than last. The London Times, on Thursday last, published a report of the estimated condition of the crops on August 1st. Taking root as the normal standard, wheat is placed at 75, barley 85, and 80, potatoes 95, beans, peas and roots 75, and grass and hops 74. Cookshire company's saw mill at Sayersville, P. Q., was destroyed by fire Friday last. This mill was the best equipped with machinery in the eastern townships. Eighty-four men are out of employment. Loss, \$100,000, partly covered with insurance. The department of the Seine, France has been authorized to raise a loan of four million francs for the purpose of enlarging the port of Havre. The total cost of the projected improvements is 27,000,000 francs. The works include 150 new piers of double width extending five hundred metres into the sea. Reports received at the state department, Washington, from the United States consuls at Victoria, are to the effect that the seals in Behring Sea are practically exterminated. This intelligence sustains the contention of successive secretaries of state that more stringent regulations were necessary to prevent the entire destruction of seal life in Behring sea. The cable report from London in regard to pleuro-pneumonia in Canadian cattle at Deptford is discredited at the department of agriculture, Ottawa. The officials there believe it is the old story revamped to influence the new administration in England against Canada's census, and the protest against the continuance of the embargo. A Gouceley, Mass., despatch says that a lobster was taken in one of the traps at Anniquam, on Wednesday last. Considerable interest was excited among the local fishermen and summer visitors, who viewed the curiosity with much interest. It was purchased by Prof. Hyatt, of the Smithsonian Institute of Washington, to be preserved for scientific purposes. Fruit should be cheap this year. The Nova Scotia crop of apples, pears and plums is said to be of fine quality and abundant. The crop in European countries is also much above the average, so that the drain from that quarter will be lighter than usual. In years of scarcity in England the best Nova Scotia fruit is sold there, and nearly all that is offered here is small or of inferior quality. This year should be an exception. St. John's, N.B. advices of the 10th say another French Shore outrage is reported. Eight men fishing from the islands were forced by the British warship Pelican to remove to another harbor, because the French fishermen complained that Newfoundlanders were interfering with them. French fishermen insisted upon the Newfoundlanders being expelled from their second location. This was done by the British Naval Commander. Newfoundlanders were forced to abandon the fishery altogether and return home. They will lay the case before the local government.

The steamboat Priscilla, of the Fall River line, was struck by lightning at her dock in New York on Wednesday morning last. The bolt hit the topmast of the main abut the mast, shattering it. The stroke was very sharp. There were over two thousand passengers on the boat, but no one was hurt. The vessel was damaged, but had been hit. The topmast was of wood, and was joined to the steel mainmast by metal bands. The Priscilla is the newest and largest of the Fall River line of boats. She went into commission in October, 1894. Speaking of a telegram from Montreal that appeared in a Toronto paper stating that it is understood that the Canadian Pacific Railway have a couple of surveying parties at work just now in sections of the Crow's Nest Pass, British Columbia, but it cannot be learned if it is the intention of the company to begin operations on this line in the near future. Sir W. C. Van Horne said: "We have been doing exploratory work in British Columbia for a number of years back, with a view of ascertaining the possibilities of railway construction in the different sections, so that when the time comes for moving in such matters, we may know what we are doing. Such work of this character as is now going on has no reference to any particular or immediate plans relating to construction. It will be remembered, says an Ottawa special of the 7th to the Mail and Empire, that towards the close of the late session of Parliament Mr. Boyd, of Marquette, called the attention of the House to the question of the navigation of the Hudson Straits and Bay, and asked that the Government steamer Stanley be sent to pass the summer there, and ascertain definitely how late the straits remain open for navigation. Since then Mr. Boyd, who has remained in Ottawa, has urged the matter on the attention of Mr. Costigan, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, with the result that Mr. Boyd has been informed that the Government does not consider the Stanley a suitable vessel for the purpose, and her services are required during the summer with the fisheries protection fleet. Mr. Costigan has, however, promised that the Government will endeavour to find a suitable vessel, and that next year an expedition will be sent to Hudson Bay to pass the whole summer there, and gain all the information possible, not only about navigation, but about the mineral resources of the land, for which purposes officers of the Geological Survey will accompany the expedition. A Customs office will also be sent to look after the question of collecting revenue, there being, it is said, a good deal of illicit trading in that section.

Local and Special News

A darty philosopher says: "I have noticed that all great men retain in after life the early impressions of childhood. The scar is where later life has not a bronchitic." For Worms in children—CHEROKEE VERMIFUGE. An Exchange puts it in this way and puts it correctly too. "We maintain, that a man near a hen house who would enter his paper scolded through a post master when he is in arrears. It is a cowardly way of refusing to pay a honest debt." No Other Remedy No other remedy cures summer complaint diarrhoea, dysentery etc., so promptly and quickly as Fowler's Kidney and Bladder Pills. It is a pocket doctor for travellers. BURDOCK PILLS do not grip or sicken. They cure constipation, and piles are thoroughly cured by a judicious use of Ayer's Pills. I was cured of a severe cold by MINARD'S LINTMENT. R. F. Hewson, Oxford, N. S. I was cured of a terrible grippe by MINARD'S LINTMENT. Fred Copleton, York, N. S. I was cured of Black Erysipelas by MINARD'S LINTMENT. J. W. Bungle, Inglewille.

Scrofula cannot resist the purifying powers of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Suffer by drugging. For Spasmodic coughs—MINARD'S HONEY BALSAEM. I was cured of a severe cold by MINARD'S LINTMENT. R. F. Hewson, Oxford, N. S. I was cured of a terrible grippe by MINARD'S LINTMENT. Fred Copleton, York, N. S. I was cured of Black Erysipelas by MINARD'S LINTMENT. J. W. Bungle, Inglewille.

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Per 44 inch Black French Cashmere, Raven dye, all wool goods. Per 46 inch all wool French Cashmere, remember the width. No better goods made for the money. Per 48 inch all wool French Cashmere, remember the width. No better goods made for the money.

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READY-MADE CLOTHING SALE.

On July 2nd and following days, we will offer all our Stock of Ready-made Clothing at Cut Prices for Cash. Suits (Mens) from \$2.75. 200 All Wool Suits for \$4.75.

JAMES PATON & COMPANY,