# AUGUST 1, 1888

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

increasing prices they deliberately produce a trike by reducing the miners' wages to a point at which the men cannot work and live. In this way they limit the output and throw the blame on the men. The condition of the miners, at the best of times, is inconceivably wrstched to those who have not visited the mining regions, while the bosses have aconmulated almost fabulous fortunes.

Reflecting on these things and observing that, wherever possible, the same inhuman in. difference to all considerations, save the one of making money, prevails, can we wonder at the growth of that movement known in its the grower expression as political reform REMINISCENCES OF THE LATE HON. AND RT. REV. and in its extreme manifestation as

On this continent the Governments of the Nihilism ? United States and Canada have been blind to public interests. Apparently they have not noted the stupendone, economic and social changes that have taken place. President Cleveland's message was a warning rather than an awakening, and the pottering compromises of legislators will only have the effect of making a small break in the dam, which the pent up waters of discontent will soon widen into a formidable breach,

Uanadiane, more stupid or more infatuated. are slower to rebel against the shackles of a false system, but there is estisfaction in the reflection that as the tide flows in the States, so must it flow in Canada. Among our neighbors a revolution is impending in methods of taxation, debt collection, payment of labor, regulation of currency and control of corporate wealth. It is coming fast, and among other blessings let us hope it will bring destruction of monopoly and cheap

## OVER-PRODUCTION.

.cosl.

Germany, after a brief trial of a revenue tariff, returned some years ago to a highly protective system, and with the same results as have been reached in the United States. Mono. polies are in full swing, and agreeable to the despotic tendencies of the Government-evila which fortunately do not exist in America-State Socialism is being built up on the ruins of freedom and enterprise. In that country every protective move has been a step towards

Socialism. It seems the infatuation of human folly to suppose that prosperity can be cleated by restriction and artificial laws to produce scarcity. This is the sort of political economy which deserve's Carlyle's description of "the dismal science," and no mistake. But he doctrine of scarcity is breaking down of its own weight in Germany as well as in America. It is, Lowever amusing to find the upholders of it producing the same false, threadbare arguments that we are familiar with on on this side of the Atlantic. To account for the troubles and inequalities protection has created, the restrictionist advocates raise the stupid old cry of over-production. while everything goes to prove that in this world there is no super-abundance, no over-production. What is wanted is better products with better How can there be over-production while thouunds of people are in want of food and the ordinary comforts of life ? Those in want, be it noted, being the men who work.

"Over-production is the cry of men who felfishly desire scarcity," suys a recent writer.

the mine-owners want to make an excuse for Because men of insatiable greed have got rossession of the money, the machinery and the roads created by the general industry. They have seized upon the legislative power and have made laws to restrict distribution-Protection, they call these laws-and have combined among themselves in a system of backing, manufacturing and transportation to rob the people-The whole system, in all its parts, is a huge fraud, and must be reformed from root to branch if social revolution is to be avoided in America as well as in Europe.

# LITERARY REVIEW.

ALEXANDER MACDONELL, first Catholic Bishop of Upper Canada, Toronto; Williamson & Co., 1888.

Most of those who peruse this small work will join with the author in regretting that no biography, supplied with details and accessories which time has now put beyond reach, has here-tofore appeared of the pioneer bishop of the Catholic Church in Upper Canada. His was a life of more than usual interest, embracing within its broad span the period which has seen the greatest social revulsion of modern times, along with the sowing of the seed of a great nation on the continent of America. The Right Reverend prelate was born in 1762 in Glen Urquhart, Invernesshire, Scoland, took his theological course at the Scottish College in Paris, and the Scottish College at Valladold in Spain, where he was ordained priest in 1787. He now returned to Scotland as a missionary, and remained their four or five years, stationed in the Brass of Lochsbar. After witnessing the shameful ejection of the Highlanders from their mall holdings, negotiations were opened, under his direction, with a view to securing work for the dispossessed Catholics in the manufactories of Glasgow. Then followed trials and sufferings incident to the wild excesses of the anti-Catholic riots lcd by Lord George Gordon. Their chapel was burned, but worship continued to be conducted in secret places and under extreme precautions. Brighter times ensued for them subsequently, but a general failure among the Glasgow manufacturers succeeded, caused by the exclusion of British imports from the markets of France, then in the grip of the Revolutionaries. A national crisis was now at hand, and never at any other time was the greatness of Eogland threatened with such total annihilation. At such a trying moment we find the staunch hearted Catholic Highlanders effering their services to the British, being accepted as the "Glengarry Fencilles," being accepted as the "Glengerry Fencibles," and serving with distinction in Guernsey and Ireland. When the danger was over and their regiment disbanded, they found themselves in

great straits, and eventually they resolved to settle in Upper Canada, where many of their with them to Canada. Their first settlement was in Glengarry, but afterwards they removed to Yo:k, Ontario. Father Macdonell found only three Catholic Churches in the entire Province of Upper Canada; the people were scattered and without suitable the next thirty years of his life to missions, building churches and schools, travelling on horse back and in cance through the Province. On the breaking out of the war in 1811, Mr. Macdonnell, then one of Bishop Plessis' vicarageneral, succeeded in organizing a second Glengarry regiment, which, by its bravery and despatch, captured the frontier posts of Ogdens-burg, St. Regis and French Mills. Mr. Mac-donell now undertook several missions to Eng-What is wanted is better products with better distribution. Under consumption is the real trouble caused by artificially created scarcity. trouble caused by artificially created scarcity. Bishop up to his elevation to the episcopate, from which time the story of his life becomes th history of the place in which he lived, over which he continued to exercise a potent influence till his death in 1840. Bishop Macdoonell's life is a most interesting study, and all who care for such will be sure to find it so.

"There are too many machines; too many cotton | EMMANUEL: The Savior of the World. Vol. III. of A Popular 1 CDI Doctrines, by Rev. John Geneiner. Mil-waukee: Hoffman Bros. Professor Geneiner, of St. Thomas' Seminary, scarcity; then the rich get richer, and if the This volume is devoted to the establishing of the prime fact in Christianity, and the proving by complete testimony, gathered diligently masses are not satisfied, what there is a warin lionaire '. His reasoning runs thus: "A warin Europe would be a Godsend to America; the looger the war continues and the more nations the begins by showing that all nations were expect-begins by showing that all nations were expectregard in the butchery, the bigger our ing a Deliverer, the one desired of all the men. rotits." Abundance is a burden; scarcity a blessing. Pests, wars, famines and blighter buing grist to our mills; the more the merrier." To people who argue like this the blessings of Christ? Whose Son is He?" in which the reverend suthor discusses the nature, credentials, wonders, prophecies, doctrine and life of the Redeemer, closing with a demonstration of the fulfilment of the prophecies. Numerous auganting to him of monopolistic rights is going thorities and references are cited, and the book is stamped by accuracy of statement, clearness of treatment and a wide grasp of the gold nugget. What is true of cotton is also subject. Every page bears testimony to the true of every monopolist. Abundance, cheap patient industry and deep research of the inthor.

# CABLE TELEGRAMS.

Specially reported for and taken from THE MONTREAL DAILY POST.)

LONDON, July 24.—The crowd in and around the House of Commons, occasioned by the gr-at debate on the second reading of the bill ap-pointing the Royal Commission, was the great-est since the night of the decision on Glad-stone's Home Rule bill. Mr. Smith was plain, mathematical and another and another the second mather-of-fact, and produced a painful impres sion in naming the judges. Instead of Bowen, Wells and Young, they are Hannen, Day and Smith. The first is an old man, considered im-partial. The others are not considered so, although Day is a Catholic. Parnell was paler and more careworr, but seemed glad to speak. He is eccentric in dress, which detracts from his impressiveness. There was no complaint about his coldness this time, for his blood was evident. ly up. His passion was marked when he said he had never even seen Patrick Ford nor met Welch in America. As nobody rose to respond to Mr. Parnell on the part of the Governm the Speaker rose and put the question. Gladstore looked ascounded, then pervous. Finally he arose, but his own party shouted "No," and there were cries for Webster. Harcourt pulled Gladstone bodily back into his seat. Webster did not move, and the Speaker actually put the question. The debate was ending then and there, when Gladstone fairly broke away from Hercourt and began to speak. He very soon let fall the ominous words, showing that he and his friends would not accept the selection of judges without demur, nor a commission without great limitations. Sir Charles Russell, following, was vehement in denouncing the com. mission as the mere game of a political party. His speech was loudly cheered. The debate made plain that there could be no compromise between the Government and the Home Rulers. The ministry will not consect to restrict the enquiry in the way demanded. The Parnellites say they cannot and will not accept the commission in its present shape, and the result will be it will fall through, doubtless in committee.

LONDON, July 25 .- The most important cortribution of facts in the Parnell matter was made by Hon. Reginald Brett. He said that eighteen months ago an ex-member of parlianent called on him and offered him documentary evidence of Parnell's complicity with the men who were concerned in the Pucenix Park murders. Brett was at that time private secretary to Lord Hartington, and it was his visitor's desire that he should bring the matter to Hartington's notice, stating that he could have the documents on a pledge of strict scorecy and payment of £1,000. He refused to have anything to do with the matter, knowing that Lord Hartington would do likewise. Alterward, seeing the publication of the letters in the Times, he was struck by the fact that they were probably the same documents offered to hm. I called on Brett at his house this morning. Inese latter Highlanders had emigrated in 1773 to Sohoharie County, New York. Father (after-wards Bishop) Macdoneil, the chaplain of the Glengarry Regiment, obtained grants of land for his people in 1302, and emigrated in 1000 the confidence of the leading Paraellites over the forged latters, and it is more than likely they are in possession of the whole inside history of them. The ex-member of Parliament mentioned by Mr. Brett is supposed to be Philip Callan, though people were scattered and whole to work, devoting of the Irish party by Parnell as absolutely value-the next thirty years of his life to missions, less, and has been his bitter enemy over since. other names are mentioned. Callan was put out Of the judges selected by the commission, Sir James Hannan gives general satisfaction. As president of the Court of Appeals and a lawyer of great experience and sagacity he is looked upon as eminently fit. The Parnell party are not so well satisfied with Justices Smith and Day, nowever. Naither two are looked upon as men of sufficient eminence and general experience to fill the peculiar position. Both Tories, Sir James Hannan's sympathies being those of a moderate Liberal. A notable fact in connection with Hannan is his disbelief in expert testimony as to handwriting, having always efused, wherever possible, to admit such testimony in court.

## ANOTHER PARNELLITE JAILED.

James J. O'Kelly, member of Parliament for Roscommon, was arrested this morning at Mark Lane station, London, on a charge of making a seditious speecn. He was taken to Chester jail immediately and will be sent to Dublin to-

ground, coupled with the fact that Judge Pallas' order denies the jurisdiction of the county judge before whom Mr, Dillon's case was argued for a rehearing, Mr. Healy claims that his client has been illegally incarcerated. Moreover, it is held that in the absence of the certi-

ficate of conviction, the court before which the rehearing was had was without means of know-ing what had occurred in the conduct of the case in the court below, and in these circum-stances, not Mr. Healy alone, but several Tory lawyers contend that the proceedings were rendered invalid,

### O'KELLY'S SUDDEN ARREST.

The arrest of Mr. Jas. J. O'Kelly, member for North Roscommon was a complete surprise to everybody. Mr. O'Kelly left his house at 11 o'clcck Tuesday night and proceeded to the Mark Lane Underground Railway station. Re-fore he could loard a train he was arrested on the sutionity of a warra it based on a speech made by him on June 14, and early in the morning was hurried to Dutlin to answer the charges against him.

#### A REPORT DENIED.

Despatches from Berlin deny the report that Germany will make a definite move toward the solution of the Bulgarian question. On the contrary, it is asserted the German Government will remain in an attitude of the strictest reserve.

LONDON, July 27 .- A report, which may most be called startling, is current, or rather whispered, among a few well informed persons on both sides. It is nothing less than the probability that Parcell may, after all, bring an action of libel against the Times. It is certain he was seriously considering it yesterday. One or two friends said he had made up his mind. It is needless to say what momentous a resolu-tion this would be if really taken. I believe most of his Gladstonian counsellers, who held a conclave to day, counsel him against it. They urge all the old arguments, the probabilities are a preindiced indee and disagreeing jury, the expense, the peril of cross-examination, which cannot in limited to the direct issue, Caupob extreme difficulty in proving the letters for geries, and so on. Parnell's answer. understood to be substantially this : His position before the special commission would be worse than in a court of law as plaintiff. This commission, supposing all the limitations were rejected by the Government, will go into mat-ters which must be excluded from a court, and the delay, expense and difficulties of all sorts will be greater. Parnell assumes that if he sues the Times the commission will be dropped. Nobody likes it except, perhaps, its inventor, Chamberlain. The debate, which ended in the second reading of the bill unanimously, was very hot. Unanimity is apparent, only no two men agree about the details of the scheme. The men agree about the details of the scheme. The personalities imported into the discussion are exceedingly bitter. The attacks on the Attorney-General have broken down, but will be renewed. Chamberlain in character is a candid friend of the examplerat of bit worth where due there. In put of

A ed Irish party beyond all others. In spite of the declaration of his own belief in Parneli's integrity, they say all of his honeyed sentences were only meant to smooth the way for an open commission which should seem to be strictly imited and really have a free hand. All these things, however, will become secondary in im-portance hould Parnell finally resolve to proceed with his action against the Times. If the commission sits, Sir James Hannen will practially be the commissioner. He is certainly one of the strongest and as certainly one of the fair

est judges on the bench. The stories about Lord Salisbury's health have only too much foundation. He is sgain suffer-ing from a sharp outbreak of eczema, his old nemy, and means to leave London for Royal this werk or next at the latest. The waters of the Royal are his best medicine. This, however, has little bearing on the question of the date to be fixed for the closing of the session. So long as no foreign trouble threatens the Prime Minister is content to leave such domestic matters as are most pressing in the hands of his colleagues.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE BULGARIAN QUESTION. The belief is rapidly spreading in Berlin, that the first results of the visit of Emperor William to St. Petersburgh, will be an immediate and decisive movement for the settlement of the Bulgarian question. This b lief is based upon th assertion of persons in official circles that Empe or Willism took occasion during one of his interviews with the Czar to renew the pledge made some time ago by Prince Bismarck that Germans would not interfere in any way with the rights

Mr. Jas. Russell Lowell's speech at the

that Rome was the centre of the ancient world.

When he heard London's increasing noise he

felt as if he were listening to the roaring of the

A STEAMER WRECKED.

The Iceland steamer Copeland has been

LORD WOLVERTON'S WILL INVALID.

The will of the late Lord Wolverton, who was

postmaster-general in Mr. Gladstone s Govern-

ment, has been proved invalid, and the whole

THE WAR IN ZULULAND.

Liberals and the Parnellites even to the extent

SCANDALOUS EVICTIONS.

mendous sensation and unbounded disgust even in Tory circles. The Dublin Express.

one of the most uncompromising of Tory journals, referring to these evictions, asserte

that they are fast becoming a scandal which the Government can ill afford to face.

The story of Captain Vandeleur being well

THE INQUEST ON BIDLEY.

of obstruction in 188 worst form.

room of time.

nature should be appended thereto. Upon this pose. Pending the resumption of the inquest ment had selected these judges as non-politi-ground, coupled with the fact that Judge Pal- this matter will be settled. PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION.

Sir James Hannan, who has been designated president of the Parnell commission, attended a meeting of the Privy Council yesterday to dis cuss matters having a direct bearing upon the work of the commission.

The publishing house of Longmans has se-pured an injunction against Mr. Daniel cured E. Bandmano's performance in London of a dramatized version of Mr. Ste-vens'"Dr. Jekyll" and "Mr. Hyde." LONDON, July 30.—The Nationalist Party has

been passing through a rather anxious week, many consultations having been held. These consultations were held only among the leaders, Gladatone being represented either by John Morley or by his son Herbert. The rank and file are quite content to obey the word of com-mand. Parnell has probably neither time nor energy to explain all his purposes to his followers. It is now pretty generally conceded that Parnell will bring an action against the Times. It is evident the Royal Commission, as

constituted under the new bill, would be more favorable to the Times than the trial of a court, for it must not be forgotten that the juries of this country never fail to bring a verdice against a newspaper if they get half a chance, and the Times has a very difficult case to prove. John Morley is said to have overcome Parnell's objections to the courts. His objections are evidently not shared by William O'Brien, who promptly

seeks redress when the newspapers libel him, There is further brouble abead arising out of O'Kelly's arrest. There must certainly be a de-bate on it, for there are many members on both sides of the House who look with repugnance on the latest proceedings of the Irish executive. It Parliament from the House to his home and there pounce down upon him at midnight and drag him off to Ireland on account of a speech drag him on to ireland on account of a speech delivered five weeks ago, a speech, moreover, which contained nothing that could do anybody much harm. Many Conservatives shake their heads over the act, and say pretty loudly: "Balfour is going too far." O'Kelly is respected in the Houseas a vhoroughly honest, independent man, holding strong opinions, doubtless, but always expressing them in a fair, reasonable manner. His distinguished services to journalism are known by many members, and there is a general feeling that he ought not to have been dragged off by the police like a common criminal, Supposing a vote is challenged, I cannot say how far this feeling would find expression on the division list, for the moment the Irish question is touched in any shape the cords of discipline are tightened; but there would be some Conservatives who would abstain from voting altogether. If this Balfour is wise he will check the ardent zeal of his subordinates in Ireland and keep his hands off members of Par-liament unless they commit some palpable and grievous offence.

# COOKED COMMISSION

Liberals and Parnellites Cry Down Judge Day's Appointment.

His Bias in the Enquiry into the Belfast Blots not Forgotten-Several Justifiable Amendments Lost-Baltour Condemns the Verdict of the Mitchelistown Jury and Will Stand by His Guns-Parnell Shows Up Chamberlain's Attempt to Betray the Irish Party.

LONDON, July 30.-The House of Commons went into committee to night 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 enquire into the whole history of the National League, extending over nine years, as the League embraced members in every part of the world, it would take several years before the enquiry could be finished. Three judges were not enough.

Mr. Matthews, in reply, said the Government could not accent the amendment and that Mr. Sexton had exaggerated the task be fore the commission. Doubtless the course of the enquiry would lead to investigations abroad, but there would be no difficulty in

cal parties who had never been in Parliament. He trusted the House would endorse this view. They were good judges.

## ATTACKS ON JUDGE DAY.

Mr. John Morley said he understood the difficulty in altering the composition of the commission, but that made no difference. The fact was it had been injudiciously selected. (Hear, hear.) The enquiry was not strictly of a judicial character. Justice Day was not reputed 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 a reliable source having peopliar means of knowing Justice Day's views on Iriah: affairs and he had told Mr. Smith the name of his informant, who wrote that Day was a man of the seventeenth century in his. views concerning Catholics. Like Dorquemada, he was a Tory of the high-flyer-nonjuror type. (Hear, hear.) He nightly rants against Mr. Parnell and his friends. He believes them guilty of any orime. (Cries of name.) Mr. Moriey said he would not publicly give the name. He proved his good faith by telling Mr. Smith. Surely in the face of a feeling of that kind towards Justice Day the Government would net retain him on the commission, against which there ought to be no whisper raised. Re 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 never was associated with party, whose conduct on the bench proved he was qualified to execute the duties of a commissionary. Justice Day was a man of honor, and showed in accepting the post that he was rendered incapable by any previous action or statement approaching the questions with which the commissions had to deal.

Viscount Walmer (Liberal) protested against the conduct of Mr. Morley in reading an anonymous letter maligning a member of the commission.

Mr. Morley assured the House that there was nothing sinister in his withholding the name of his correspondent. The person in question was a colleague of Justice Day's upon the Belfast riot commission and was a parrister named Edams. (Cheers.)

GLADSTONE SUPPORTS MORLEY.

Mr. Gladstone said he felt that it was his duty to support Mr. Morley. After informing the Government regarding Judge Day's blas, and giving them a chance to alter the commission, it was right when they refused to do so to communicate the fact to the House. The Government might have selected another judge, one to whom there could have been no objection. (Cries of hear, hear, )

an effect on the Government's selection it ought to have been shown earlier.

Mr. Morley declared he only got the letter on Saturday. Mr. Parnell said he had heard overy official

accused of jury packing declare that they knew nothing about the politics of the jurors. 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 what the Government's idea of fairness was by a jury of three English political opponents. (Cheers.).

TWO AMENDMENTS DEPEATED.

Mr. Anderson moved to omit the word "allegations" in the clause empowering the commission to "enquire into the charges and allegations against certain members of the House of Commons." After nearly three hours' discussion the amendment was rejected by 265 to 200.

B. T. Reid (Liberal) proposed an amendment restricting the enquiry to accusations of complicity in murder or violence.

Mr. Chamberlain opposed the amendment. The object, he said, was not to enquire into taking such evidence. There would be the plan of campaign or boycotting, except nothing gained by increasing the number of so far as necessary to show complicity in

and woollen mills; cut off the supply or our markets are done for." Abundance, the delightful manifestation of God's bounty, is a buman curse, according to the over-production sophists. With them business depends upon his "Popular Defence of Christian Doctrines." masses are not satisfied, what cares the milpolection are manifest. No argument is unded to convince the cotton manufacturer that the exclusion of all foreign cottons and the to give him a bonanza whose every rock is a atts ; scarceness, high prices. Abundance impoverishes ; scarcity enriches.

Yet where is the man who can say that he ever found pleasure in having his comforts curtailed? Where is the blessing in scarce and dear food and clothing to him who is in need of both? To talk about overproduction, with millions in Europe and America hungry, illclad, houseless annd homeless, is the wildest consense that could be uttered. Those who speak thus are the enemies of the workingmen.

All men are either sellers or buyers. The manufacturer sells his goods and the workingman his labor. What sense or justice is there in passing laws to enable the manufacturer to charge the workingman what he likes for his poods, while the working man has to bring his labor to an open market and be content with the wages that the manufacturer pleases to give bin? Human greed and dishonesty asver invented a more cruel, a more inslaving system. As the writer before quoted observers : "Money has only a relative value-its purchasing power. This is affected by scarcity or abundance as rapidly as the thermometer by heat, or the barometer by the changes of the atmosphere. Our interes s are these of sellers and buyers. Do we sell, we want high prices, high as possible, though we would purchase our own needs cheap as possible. All are buyers; not all, not half, are sellers. It is better that the consumer have a bountiful market to go to, or a stinted one? Do the most people gain by the presence of abundance or the mevalence of an artificially produced scaroity? In other words, is it good to choke off God's natural springs of universal plenty to assist the Goulds and Goddards, the Villards and Vander. bilta ?"

Never was there so much wealth in the world at the present time. Vast areas of virgin mil have been brought into cultivation. Human everyy and invention have increased the capaaty of production and transportation a thouundfold. Yet, instead of plenty for all, there League is not dead. more want and misery than ever ! Why ?!

THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED. G. E. Desbarats & Son, Montreal.

Besides the usual political cartoon, there are to be found in this number some excellent reproductions from photographic views of such places as Gorge of the Nicolet River, Kanan-askis Falls. In Canadian architecture we find Ward Coal Docks, Winnipeg Post Office and Parliament House, Banff Hotel, National Bank. The Canadian statesman whose portrait is given is Hon. Wilfrid Laurier. Lave and Innocence is from a painting by Perrault, and a Roman Beauty from the studio of Paul Thumann, a German artist. So far as the letter-press is concerned, errors in proof-reading still of ontinue to disfigure what would otherwise be a very creditable production of Canadian art.

THE MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY for August, 1888, opens with a portrait and sketch of Roscoe Conkling. The life of that distinguished American statesman is treated by the Rev. I. S. Hartley, D.D. Mrs. Martha J. Lamb writes "About Philadelphia in 1750." Hon. Charles K. Tuskerman contributes some Personal Recollections of General Grant. and Alice D. Le Plougeon the conclusion of "The Conquest of the Mayas." An article on "A Frenchman's Estimate of Washington in 1781" is illustrated by a hitherto unpublished portrait of the great American, and fac-similes of some of his letters. There are also contributions entitled "Incidents of Border Life in Ohio," "An Englishman's Pocket Nötebook in 1823," "Journal of Lieut. Tjerk Beekman," besides the usual departments of Minor Topice, Original Documente, Notes, Queries, etc. The magazine is \$5.00 per year; 50 cents a number. Published at 743 Broadway, New York.

THE LEAGUE IS NOT DEAD. A HANDSOME AMERICAN DONATION OF \$10,000 FOR

THE IRISH CAUSE, DETROIT, July 23,-The following cable was sent from here last evening :

DETROIT, July 23, 1888. To Sir Gratian Esmond, House of Commons, London, Eng. :

Tell Biggar and Kenny I am drafting each £1,000. Tell murderers of Mandeville the

CHABLES O'REILLEY. Treasurer.

night. The arrest was a government surprise and has created much excitement among the Parnellite members. O'Kelly was once a news-

paper man in New York city. LONDON, July 25.-James J. O'Kelly, the well-known journalist and member of Parliament for the north division of Koscommon, was arrested in London last evening for offences under the Crimes Act. The warrant for his ar-rest charges him with making speeches in Ireand inciting to intimidation and boycott. Mr. D'Keily, under an escort of police, left for Dubin on an early train this morning. The charges gainst him are based on utterances in a speech at the recent election in the south division of Longford, which resulted in the return of Mr. Fitzgerald, Parnellite, to the House of Com-mons. It is expected Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Leamy, the newly elected member of Parla-mont for south Sligo, will also be arrested. LONDON, July 26.—The arrest of O'Kelley has excited general surprise. He is so quiet a

member in the House and so universally popula-that the news of his offending Balfour's delicate feelings was quite unexpected. Nobody knew a warrant was out against him. The offence is an old one, the charge being that at a stre meeting at Boyle, county Roscommon, he be-

sought the audience to refuse to give evidence under the Crimes act. O'Kelly's arrest meanr that Baltour instead of wavering in consequenc of the late cabinet councils means to push coer cion to the bitter end.

The real fight on the Parnell commission bill will take place on the third reading, the date for which has not been fixed. The Parnellites cision of the court has caused intense chagrin will make a resolute stand in favor of specified aud disappointment among the legatees desigcharges. Chamberlain's speech causes much comment, and it is now believed the member nated by the will. for Birmingham had a great deal to do with the Despatches from Cape Town report no pros-pect of a settlement of the conflict in Zululand, drawing up of the bills, a fact which makes the nbers more cautious than ever in their and the war must go on. One element of dan ger has been removed. It was feared the Boers would take part with the Zulus, but the Govern-ment of the Transvasi has decided to preserve strategical contest over the preliminaries. The Times people are greatly irritated over Labouchers's demand that Parnell's charges agains) the Times be investigated as well as strict neutrality, and has given orders to that effect to sattlers on the border, who were dis-

the Times charges against Parnell. Gladatone had quite a youthful air at his goldan wedding. He wore a neat Prince Albert posed to sympathize with the Zulus. London, July 20.—The hope expressed by the goiden wedding. He wore a heat Frites Albert suit of light gray with a white rosebud in the buttonhole, while Mrs. Gladstone wore a white lace shawl in momento of her wedding. The presentation of the portraits of themselves was Government leader of completing the committee stage of the Parnell commission bill within the time remaining for parliamentary work is gene-rally regarded as ridiculous in view of the dethe suggestion of Mr. Agnew, the millionaire art dealer of Bond street. Gladstone's portrait termined front pressed by the opposition, and even the Times expresses doubt that the prois by Hall ; Mrs. Gladstone's by Herkomer.

## AMENDMENTS TO THE BILL.

A committee of Parnellite members of the House of Commons have drafted a series of amendments to the Parnell commission bill instructing the commission to enquire how the Times obtained the information upon which its charges were based and further demanding that the names of the "other persons," referred to in the bill, be stated specifically. Mr. Labouchere will give notice of his intention to offer an amendment making it the duty of the commission to enquire into the charge made by Mr. Parnell against the Times beside the charges of the Times against Mr. Parnell and also to exclude from the operation of the ndemnicy clause the publishers and authors of libels.

#### HEALY'S SECURES DILLON'S RELEASE.

It is a source of gratification to the Parnell ite party, asile from its efficacy in setting at liberby its most prominent leader next to Mr. Parnell. Mr. Healy, upon whose application the order was granted, seeks to quash the in-dictment against Mr. Dillon, thereby nullifying the whole of the proceedings against that gen bleman by advancing the claim that a certain form of blank certifying the commitment of the prisoner, which should have been filled and forwarded at the time of his being found guilty | coroner having refused to part with the papers | ledge, here, has not yet reached the judge, whose aig. I in the case for in peotion or for any other pur | Mr. Goschen explained that the Govern-) vices. La Rochefoucald,

granted to Russia of the Treaty of Berlin pre-ponderance in the Balkan States. Witwhat grace the official announcement of this under-

judges. Mr. Sexton reminded Mr. Matthews that staning, if such announcement be made, will be the commission had to deal with outrage and received by Austria probably neither Germany that everything might turn up on investiga- the first letter which the Times attributed to nor Russia cares, but the passive policy indi-cated, if carried out by Germany, will doubtless have the effect to destroy the feeling of amity tion. He had nothing to say against two of Mr. Parnell and it would shut out many of the commissioners, but he was surprised at the Times' charges. the nomination of Justice Day after his con between the German speaking empires which prompted the triple alliance and practically duct during the enquiry into the Belfast riots. readers that sgreement nugatory. THE CENTRE OF THE RNGLISH SPEAKING BACE.

Mr. Anderson said he was astonished that the Government dared to propose a commisauthor's bar qu+t has received much favorable islon to take evidence abroad, comment. London, he said, was the centre of the English speaking races in the same sense Mr. Barnell reminded the

DARNELL PLEADS FOR A JURY.

Mr. Barnell reminded the house that they were discussing a proposal to provide a sub stitute jury. He called the attention of the House to the fact that while in England a jury of twelve was always provided, it was proposed in the settlement of the important and far-reaching issues involved in this enwrecked in Pentland Firth, Scotland. The zrew and passengers, among the latter H. Rider Haggard, were saved with great difficulty. quiry that the results should depend upon the verdict of two men. The appointment of the commission he suggested was not a favor to the Irish members. On the contrary, waiving their position as ordinary citizens in accepting the position, they put the public under an obligation. He further suggested that he of his immense lortune passes into the hands of a collateral branch of his family. Lord Wolverbe protected from press attacks while the enquiry is pending. The leading London Conservative paper of to-day had declared ton was a prominent member of the English Home Rule party, and some of his bequeats were designed to benefit that cause. The dethat the question was no longer as to Mr. Parnell's guilt, but as to the means to prove him guilty. Was he to be held responsible for everything which Patrick Ford said or did in America, while the Government were not responsible for what their organs said or did ?

Mr. Labouchers called in question Justice Day's fitness to serve on the commission. The Speaker then reminded Mr. Labouchere that the committee were not discussing the qualifications of the members of the commission. Mr. Labouchere explained that he desired to show the necessity of neutralizing the influence of Justice Day by increasing the number of judges. The amendment was then voted down by a majority of 43 votes, the vote standing 190 ayes and 233 nays. (Conservative cheers.)

#### BAIFOUR STANDS FIRM.

gramme can be carried out as announced. The attempt of the Government to prolong the In replying to a number of questions from the Parnelliter, Mr. Balfour defended the operation of the Ashbourne Act in Ireland will fitness of Dr. Barr to inspect Irish political bonnet trimmed with beize lace, gracefully prisoners. He would not suspend him. An assisted the bride through the solemn neet with the determined opposition of the prisoners because Irish doctors would be subjected to the severest intimidations. The ver-During the quarter ended June 30th, 3,270 dict of the Mitchellstown jury was unwarnotices of eviction were filled out in Ireland, and most of them have been served. The ranted. Every effort would be made to bring the real truth out. (Cheers.) methods pursued by the evictors on the estates in County Clare have created a trethe

Replying to the suggestion of Mr. Parnell, the Solicitor-General for Ireland agreed to adjourn the trial of Mr. O'Kelly to enable him to vote on the Commission Bill.

Mr. Smith having proposed that the commission consist of Justices Hannen, Day and Smith, Mr. Labouchere protested against the selection of Justice Day.

known and the justice of his action being so much in doubt, the Express thinks the govern-Mr. O'Connor suggested that the Government's carnest espousal of his cause will redound nent substitute another English judge. He said that there was not a single judge known as having sympathy with those's they were to to anything but the credit of the ministry under whose regime such things as have happened in connection with the evictions are possible.

Mr. Smith said he believed that the judge named had the complete approval of the The inquest on the body of Dr. Ridley has English bar and everybody of political knowbeen adjourned until Tuesday, owing to the coroner having refused to part with the papers

orime. Although he was no lawyer he ventured to say that if the amendment was carried it would be impossible to enquire into

Mr. Parnell said he had not had an opportunity to auknowledge the compliments Mr. Chamberlain had paid him. His recollection of Mr. Chamberlain was that before he was a minister he was always anxious to put the Irish forward to do work that he himself was airaid 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 counsels. If the enquiry, was extended to these matters he would be able to make good his words by documentary 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. Mr. T. P. O'Connor thereupon withdrew the objectionable language.

#### HYMENEAL.

Mr. James William Tierney, son of Mr. John Tierney, the well-known Arnurior merchant, add Miss Rose Agnes Dowd, sister of Mrs. James L. Murphy, Carleton Place, were united in the happy bonds of wedlock at the latter place on Wednesday morning. The inter-esting ceremony was solemnized in St. Mary's church in presence of a large number of the friends of the contracting parties, Rev. Father O'Donohue, P.P., officiating, assisted by Rev. Father Ohaine, of Arnprior. The bride wore a handsome dress of dove-colored satin and plush, with bonnet of roses and silver ornaments, and looked "just lovely," as the ladies would say, as the wedding party ad-vanced up the centre a sle of the pretty church, preceded by two comely little maidens of tender years-May Cornell and Carmel Murphy-who were neatly dressed in pink and white, and car-ried bouquets of natural flowers. Mr. John R. Tierney, brother of the bridgercom, acted as best man, and Miss Nettle Cornell, who was charmingly attired in an elogant cos-tume of gobelin blue and beize lace, and English doctor was selected to visit the Irish drams. At the conclusion of the ceremony the wedding party and a number of invited friends repaired to the residence of Mr. Murphy, where a magnificent dejcuncr was served in the midet. of an abundant supply of flowers and silver. ware. The wedding presents were numerous, useful and costly. The newly wedded pair left by the noon train for Toronto, Niagara Falls, and other places on a short honeymoon trip, previous to taking up their residence at Arnprior, and their departure from the Junction Town was signalized by copious showers of rice-at both Mr. Murphy's and the station. We beg to add our best wishes to those of their many friends for long life, happiness and prosperity .- Almonte Gazeite.

> On our eighth page to-day will be found a striking and instructive illustration of the comparative worth of the various kinds of baking powders now in the market.

> We seldom find people ungrateful as long as we are in a condition to render them ser-

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