THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1889.

ALL matter for publication in the HERALD should be in this office by noon on Tuesday. Persons wishing their advertisements changed *must* advise us Saturday forenoon.

To those of our subscribers who are in arrears, we beg to say that we would be much pleased if they would, at their earliest convenience, remit to us the amounts due by them. They must all be aware that it requires a large expenditure of money to meet the requirements of publishing a paper, and that it is only by prompt payments business can be satisfactorily conducted.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S REPLY

LAST week we gave a summary report of the reply which His Excellency the Governor General of Canada made to the deputation that waited on him, on the 2nd inst., asking for the disallowance of the Jesuits' Estates Act. It is difficult to believe that any, or at least any respectable number of those gentlemen who constituted the deputation, seriously believed that His Excellency would accede to their demands and disallow the Act. To do this would be to do violence to the constitutional principles of responsible Government. The theory of our government is that the Governor General will, in public matters, do as he is advised by his ministers, and that these ministers will hold office and give advice so long as they have the confidence of Parliament. Knowing this, and knowing, too, that His Excellency's ministers had advised the allowance of the Act, and that this action of theirs was sustained by the overwhelming vote of the House of Commons, 188 to 13, how could they expect the Governor General to do anything so unconstitutional as to repudiate the action of his advisers and ignore the almost unanimous voice of Parliament?

Failing to obtain disallowance, the delegates assumed to take the place of His Excellency's constitutional advisers, and counselled him to take the responsibility of dissolving Parliament. Lord Stanley intimated to them that he was not prepared to take a step so utterly at variance with constitutional usage. The arbitrary dissolution of Parliament by a Governor is a singularly undesirable proceeding. The nearest approach to it we have had of late years was that attempted by Lieutenant Governor Letellier, for which he was punished by dismissal from office.

Not only did Lord Stanley inform the delegates that in this matter, he acted on the advice of his ministers, but he took pains to point out to them that he, personally, was in perfect accord with their views and that according to all the authorities to which he had access, he was thoroughly convinced that the Act was strictly constitutional.

His Excellency then took up the Act and considered *seriatim* the principal objections to its allowance urged in the petition of the "Equal Rights" association and in the speech of Rev. Dr. Caven, the one most persistently urged being against the introduction of the Pope's name; the advocates of disallowance contending that a measure of civil jurisdiction is here conceded to His Holiness. The Governor General, however, as the Queen's representative, plainly tells those present that Her Majesty's civil rights and prerogatives are not in the slightest degree infringed upon. Here are his words:

"The introduction of the name of the Pope may be unusual and very likely unpalatable to some as Protestants, but as it appears in the course of a recital of facts which had previously occurred, and which of course legislation could not obliterate or annul, and there being, moreover, as I have before stated, no such reference in the body of the Act, I did not consider that Her Majesty's authority was in any degree weakened or assailed, or that I was compelled, in the exercise of my duty as her representative, to disallow the Act on that account."

This frank declaration of the Governor General should dissipate any fears that may have been entertained by those most jealous of Her Majesty's rights and privileges; for they may be sure His Excellency, as the Queen's representative, would make himself thoroughly conversant with the nature of any Act which would, in the slightest degree, tamper with the rights of his Sovereign.

Regarding the paragraphs of the petition which intimate that the members of the Jesuit Society were, at least, of doubtful loyalty, His Excellency said that he did "not find any evidence that in the Dominion and in this nineteenth century the Society of Jesus have been less law-abiding or less loyal citizens than others."

Another very important feature of the question to which Lord Stanley referred was the fact that in this Dominion there are, in round numbers, about one million voters, and that of this number only about six per cent. have asked for disallowance.

After considering every paragraph of the petition, and giving his reasons for refusing to grant the requests of the delegates, His Excellency concluded as follows:

"During late years we have hoped that animosities which unfortunately prevailed in former years had disappeared, and that the Dominion as a united country was on the path of prosperity and peace. I earnestly call upon all the best friends of the Dominion, as far as possible, while holding their own opinions, to be tolerant of those of others, and, like our great neighbor, to live and let live, that we in time to come may feel that we have the one object of promoting the prosperity and welfare of the Dominion, and the maintenance of loyalty and devotion to the Sovereign."

A DESPATCH has been received at Ottawa from the colonial secretary of Newfoundland expressing the regret of the Government of Newfoundland at the action of one of its officials in recently refusing to recognize a modus vivendi license issued by the Dominion Government to the Salem, Mass., fishing schooner *Putnam*. The vessel put into a Newfoundland port to buy bait, which she had a perfect right to do under the license, but was not allowed to purchase. The Newfoundland authorities express great regret that one of their officials should have laid the Government open to a charge of breach of faith against the Dominion Government.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Inland Revenue receipts of the Dominion for July shows an increase of $3,000 over July last year. The revenue and expenditure statements for July show a surplus of over a quarter of a million dollars.

THE Inland revenue officials of Quebec, acting under instructions from the collector there, have seized at St. Nicholas some 1,600 gallons of whiskey and 17 cases of gin smuggled in from St. Pierre, Miquelon. The whiskey seems to be of American manufacture, and is of great strength.

THE milk inspector at Montreal finds that the wet season has had its effect on the quality of milk. The cows, it seems, imbibe too much water through the grass being saturated. So it is reported, at least. When the cows take to watering the milk the public may as well give up the fight in despair.—*Exc.*

EVEN the salmon appear to take sides with Canada as against the United States. The Portland *Oregonian* says that the salmon pack on the Columbia river will fall short 75,000 cases of the pack of last year, while in British Columbia the packers on the Fraser and other steams estimate an excess of from 50,000 to 75,000 over that of 1888.—*St. John Sun.*

THE opening of the Dry Dock was an event of supreme significance to the people of Halifax. We have now almost completed a dry dock 601 feet in length and 102 feel in breadth that is capable of holding the largest steamship afloat. It is in fact the most capacious dry dock of this type in the world. We in Halifax, scarcely realize the immense strides we are making.—*Halifax Herald.*

THERE were 536 vessels of 929,611 tons gross under construction in the United Kingdom at the close of the quarter ended June 30. The total number under construction at the same period last year was 377, of an aggregate of 608,118. Among the vessels under construction 381 are steel steamers and 68 iron steamers. The increase in the shipbuilding trade has been of similar proportions at all the centres in the kingdom.

THE decision of Secretary Windom that Canadian freight cars are not dutiable when they enter the United States loaded and simply reload for some Canadian point, is wise and just. To make a different ruling would practically paralyze trade between Canada and the United States. As the Dominion Government would very naturally take a similar position toward the cars of our own roads, and trans-shipment would be necessary.—*Detroit Free Press.*

SOME Grit journals are pretending that they would like to see Sir John Macdonald "rejuvenated." Their desire is plainly assumed. The grievance which fills their minds with gloom and makes them chronic pessimists is that Sir John retains far too much of the vigor of youth to please them. His unclouded intellect and mental energy leave them little hope of being able to deprive the country of his services, whatever new device they may try after repeated failures of their previous dodges.—*Empire.*

THE richest woman in America is a resident of South America. She is not only the richest woman in the Americas, but she is the richest woman in the world. She has one of the largest fortunes held by either sex. This woman is Dona Isadora Consino, of Chili. She is the biggest real estate owner in Santiago and Valparaiso. South American fortunes are hard to estimate, but many people put hers above $200,000,000. Money multiplies fast in her hand, for her eye is everywhere.

A LONDON cablegram to the Montreal *Gazette*, dated the 7th inst, says the Imperial authorities have decided that British rights must be protected from outrage in Behring Sea. There is a belief in London that when the United States see the determined attitude of Great Britain in support of Canada they will no longer obstruct a speedy and peaceful settlement of the question. Sir Julian Pauncefote, Lord Salisbury and Lord Knutsford have been in constant communication during the last few days. Journals of all shades of opinion maintain the illegality and indefensibility of the United States action.

AT the trial of Boulanger before the high court of the Senate on Saturday the Procureur General charged Boulanger with trying to corrupt Garion, cheif of the public safety department, Generals Thomason and Tricocs and Tricoche and with receiving commission on purchases of coffee for the army. President Leroyer refused Buffet permission to speak. A prolonged tumult followed. He explained the Procureur's charges were only to be discussed in secret session of the committee. Letters of Boulanger were produced before the Senate Court which tend to prove that Boulanger shared with the Buret commisions paid by army contractors. Madame Pourpie, mistress of Boulanger, has written to Louise Michel certain disclosures concerning the General.

THE Opposition organ in British Columbia has this to say of the late Premier Davis: "Mr. Davis in all his relations, public, private and social, had the faculty of inspiring confidence and winning the esteem of all with whom he came in contact. An active politician he was inspired by the highest motives; his integrity was never questioned. Such were his natural abilities, his capacity for acquiring knowledge, and his industry that success attended his efforts at a period of life when others are just beginning. Honors came to him early, and it is not too much to say that he carried them with the modesty which characterized the true gentleman. British Columbia has lost a conscientious public servant; society has lost an estimable and useful citizen, and the legal profession one of its brightest ornaments." A Government led by so good a man can hardly have been so unworthy of support as the same organ has at times tried to make it appear.—*Empire.*

A LONDON despatch of the 9th inst says: The Hon. Mr. Abbott has decided to proceed to Australia via Canada. He sails August 22. He will have final consultations with his colleagues at Ottawa and then proceed to Australia via San Francisco, with Mr. Brown M. P., and Mr. Farmalee. Mr Abbott conferred with the Australasian Agents-General here, and was received most kindly. He has been given letters to their colleagues in the colonies. The place of the Intercolonial conference is not yet known. Canada enters the conference with no further programme than to secure joint action among the colonies in order to assist the new steamship and cable connections between Canada and Australia and in order to promote a greater interchange of products. The result of Mr. Abbott's mission is awaited with much interest here.

HALIFAX SUMMER CARNIVAL.

The Carnival which took place in Halifax last week was a grand success in every respect. With the exception of some rain on Monday afternoon and evening, and a slight shower on Thursday afternoon, the weather during the first five days of the Carnival was beautiful. The city was gaily decorated and the arrrangements made for the entertainment and amusement of visitors reflect the highest credit on the different committees. Too much cannot be said in praise of the press reception committee and the pressmen of Halifax generally, for the handsome manner in which they entertained the visiting pressmen from the different Provinces and the United States. The chairman of this committee, Mr. A. M. Fraser, deserves the highest praise for his unremitting attention to the visiting brethren of the fourth estate.

It is estimated that between twenty and twenty-five thousand people visited Halifax during the Carnival; yet they all managed to be accommodated in hotels and private houses. It may be remarked, however, that *carnival* prices were charged for board and lodging. A rich harvest was reaped by the cabmen, who, when possible, were not over scrupulous as to their charges. At a moderate estimate the visitors must have left one hundred thousand dollars in the city. The greater portion of this, doubtless, went to the hotels, boarding houses and cabmen. The Carnival was also a bonanza for the street car company. It is estimated that about fifty thousand persons must have travelled on these cars during the week.

TUESDAY.

In our last issue we gave some account of Monday's proceedings. The first event of Tuesday was the military review on the Common, which took place about seven o'clock in the morning. The troops which took part were the 63rd Battalion of Rifles; the 66th Princess Louise Fusileers; the Halifax Garrison Artillery, and the West Riding Royal Engineers and Artillery. They were inspected by General Sir John Ross and Staff, after which they marched past in quarter column.

The event of the day, which had been looked forward to with the greatest interest, was the bombardment of the city by the naval forces and the defence by the military. From an early hour thousands of people could be seen wending their way towards Point Pleasant, where the battle was to take place. The land forces participating, evidently embraced all the regulars and volunteers. The Garrison Artillery planted their field pieces along the shore from Green Point to Fort Ogilvie. It was expected that the attack would be participated in by some of the four warships in port. Whether or not this had any foundation in fact is not quite clear. The attacking naval force, however, consisted of a flotilla of boats from the different ships. Shortly before ten o'clock the cutters and barges from the ships, manned by blue jackets and towed by the ships' pinnaces, moved to the shelter of George's Island to await orders.

By this time the harbor was crowded with steamers and boats af all sizes and descriptions filled with spectators. Through the courtesy of the President and Directors of the Canada Atlantic Steamship Company, the press representatives witnessed the engagement from on board the steamer Halifax. It is also proper to state here that every facility for observing the engagement to the best possible advantage was afforded them by her genial popular commander, S. Rowland Hill. The Halifax left Nobles Wharf at ten o'clock, having an immense crowd on board, steamed down the harbor and took up a position near George's Island, in front of the point of attack.

The signal being given the boats came out from their place of shelter behind George's Island and moved towards the shore, their guns belching forth flame and smoke as they advanced. Then bang went the heavy cannon from Fort Ogilvie, followed by the lighter pieces of the artillery. The firing on both sides now became continuous. The harbor is soon wreathed in smoke and under cover of it the attacking forces try to reach the shore. Meantime the booming of cannon accompanied by a constant fusilade of musketry becomes general, and the smoke is so dense that the movements of the contending forces can scarcely be observed. But the issue of the battle is soon determined, the land forces proved too powerful for the attacking party, who are forced to turn their boats from the shore, unable to affect a landing. The fort becomes silent, the smoke clears away, the battle is over and the victorious red-coats fall into line, and to the strains of martial music march to their quarters, while the thousands of spectators who had witnessed the engagement from every possible point along the shore move away, and the steamers return to port.

In the afternoon there were baseball games, amateur regattas and other amusements. The most interesting was the military tournament, which took place on the riding grounds, and was continued in the exhibition building in the evening. The feats of tent pegging, lemon cutting and tilting at rings, engaged in by the military, were in the highest degree interesting and were witnessed by immense throngs of people.

One of the most highly and enjoyable features of the day's programme was the concert given in the Public Gardens in the evening. These gardens embrace an area of seventeen acres, beautifully laid out and excellently kept. On this occasion the grand walks, the charming lakes, the enchanting flower beds and the magnificent shade trees made up a scene difficult to surpass. The fireworks, operated from a small island in a lake, the numerous colored lamps and lanterns and the charming music by the bands made the place appear more like fairyland than anything else. Two bands, the Lunenburg Band and the St. Patrick's, occupying two band stands, in turn discoursed sweet music, to the delight of the five thousand spectators as they moved about the enchanting place.

WEDNESDAY.

On Wednesday morning a number of journalists paid their respects to His Grace Archbishop O'Brien, at the Glebe House. They were introduced to His Grace by Alderman Dennis, of the Halifax Herald. After being shown through the Archiepiscopal residence, St. Mary's Cathedral and the Halifax Infirmary, (where they were introduced to Dr. Farrell) the party entered carriages and, under the enjoyable leadership of the genial Father Murphy, were driven to the principal Catholic institutions of the city. The places visited were the St. Patrick's Young Men's Hall; the Infant's Home, St. Patricks Church—where Rev. Canon Carmody joined the party for a short time—the Orphanage, St. Joseph's Church, schools and Young Men's Temperance Hall; St. Agnes' Church, in course of erection, and the Reformatory, erected through the beneficence of the late P. Power, M. P. It is needless to say that the visitors were delighted with everything they saw in these different institutions. They were particularly struck with the scrupulous neatness and the perfect order and method everywhere witnessed.

Arriving at the Dutch Village, the Archbishop's summer residence, the party were received by His Grrce and entertained to lunch. The pressmen were here introduced to Rev. M. J. McMillan, of this Island, who was the guest of Archbishop O'Brien during the Carnival. Before separating, Mr. Johnson, of the Ottawa Citizen, rose and said that on behalf of the visiting journalists he desired to give expression to their high appreciation of the great kindness and generous hopitality of His Grace, whose personal attention they would long remember. After referring to the good fortunes of the visitors in having for an escort the Rev. Father Murphy, whose genial intercourse had added much to the pleasure of their drive to the various institutions, and referring to the unbounded delight he, as an Ontario journalist, experienced on this, his first visit to the Maritime Provinces, and again acknowledging His Grace's Hospitality, Mr. Johnson resumed his seat.

The Archbishop, in acknowledgement of the toast to his health, expressed his great delight at the opportunity of meeting gentlemen of the press. It was a great pleasure to him to make their acquaintance. When strangers visited Halifax it was their desire to see as much of the city as possible, and the religious and charitable institutions of any city were among its most important features. It had been a pleasure to him to introduce them to the Catholic institutions of this city, and he trusted that they would thereby get a more correct impression of Halifax. He dwelt upon the great harmony and good feeling that existed among all denominations in this province. He was one of those who believed that there was plenty of room in the world for everbody; and because he walked along the road he saw no necessity for knocking down the man who also tried to do the same. In concluding, His Grace expressed the hope that the visiting pressmen would carry away the most pleasing recollections of Halifax and Haligonians. Professor Fraser, of the Critic, proposed the health of the visiting pressmen. In doing so he emphasized the fact that His Grace, although born in Prince Edward Island, was essentially a Canadian, and an intensely patriotic one. This was responded to by Mr. Louis P. Kribbe, of the Toronto Empire, who said he had long had a desire to visit the Maritime Provinces and especially Nova Scotia, the home of the codfish and the birthplace of Finance Ministers. He had heard considerable about the Province before he came, and was not altogether a stranger to it; nevertheless, the result of his brief visit had been to considerably broaden his ideas of Nova Scotia and its people, and he could truthfully say that the half had not been told. The eloquent speech of His Grace, on Imperial Federation, delivered in Halifax last year, which had generally been reproduced in Ontario newspapers, he said, had done probably as much as anything else of recent times to knit together the hearts of the people of the east and the west. He concluded by expressing the hope that now, as closer railway communication had been established between the east and the west, larger numbers from the Upper Provinces would visit the Provinces by the sea, and that many provincials would come up to Ontario.

Returning, the party drove in, by way of the Arm, to Spring Garden road and were received by Madame Foley and the other ladies of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, who, assisted by the Archbishop and Father Murphy, conducted them through that splendid and high class educational establishment. The new wing now in course of erection will cost about $30,000 and will enable this school to educate and board nearly 200 people. Thus was brought to a close a forenoon of exceeding enjoyment to all who participated in the visit to the Catholic institutions of Halifax.

In the afternoon there were games of base ball and horse trotting and running races, which were witnessed by large numbers. But the grand event of the day, and indeed, of the Carnival, was the harbor illumination at night. It was a weird and picturesque scene not easily forgotten, and was witnessed by some thirty or forty thousand people. The harbor was crowded with steamers, barges, boats and canoes, of every possible size and description, illuminated with chinese lanterns and colored lights of various kinds. From the decks of the different craft, as well as from various points along the shore, rockets shot skyward and Roman candles belched forth balls of parti-colored light. The four British and two French war ships gave a brilliant pyrotecnic display at nine o'clock; but the war ship *Pylades* surpassed the others in her illuminations. From bowsprit-head to stern-post she was outlined with lights, and her port-holes were ablaze.

As the grand procession of illuminated craft, headed by the steamer *Halifax*, moved up and down the harbor, the electric search lights from the different war ships were thrown in all directions, revealing the wharves and boats crowded with sightseers. On the Dartmouth side were several bonfires, which showed out in bold relief those who had assembled at every available point on that side of the harbor to view the scene. As the procession passed the Pylades, three hearty cheers signified the thanks of the civilians for the efforts put forth by Captain Rolfe and his men to add to the brilliancy of the display. The different steamers then set up a screaming of steam whistles, which were completely silenced by the Song of the Siren which came from the war ships whistle, and which filled the night with unearthly screams. About ten o'clock all the boats, as if by common consent, joined in a final pyrotecnic explosion, and then sought their moorings. The display was grand in the highest degree, and reflected the greatest credit on those who had it in charge.

THURSDAY.

On Thursday morning about fifty pressmen were, on the invitation of the press reception committee, driven through the park and out to the northwest arm. They were charmed with all they saw. The harbor excursion, yacht races and sports were witnessed by large crowds. The grand torchlight procession in the evening was the crowning effort of the day's proceedings. From early in the evening till midnight the streets along the route of the procession were thronged, every available place on balcony or window was taken. The decorations in many instances were exceedingly fine, and the display of Chinese lanterns and colored lights was difficult to excel. At length the grand cavalcade approached and the light of the numberless torches presently flashed upon the living sea of faces. The procession was upwards of two miles long, and was composed of the Mayor and Aldermen, firemen, with their engines and hose reels handsomely decorated; Oddfellows from different places; representations of the different trades and business houses in the city and province; snowshoers, base ball clubs, bands of music, etc. It was considered by those who had witnessed similar processions in other places, as a well arranged brilliant display.

FRIDAY.

The events of Friday consisted of baseball matches, excursions, firemen's tournament, opening of the dry dock, another grand concert in the gardens in the evening, and a ball in the Provincial Building at night. The firemen's tournament was witnessed by a large number of persons and heartily enjoyed. The opening of the dry dock was witnessed by quite a crowd. The caisson was opened and the steamer Dartmouth, carrying a number of excursionists, entered, while the band on board played "God Save the Queen." She then came out and the caisson was again closed and the work of pumping out the dock commenced. Meantime Mr. Brookfield, in charge, gave some very interesting exhibitions of the powers of dynamite. Three different lots of dynamite, 100 lbs each, were placed under water, fifty yards apart, these were connected with wires and exploded from the dock. Immense columns of water were thrown up into the air, one reaching the height of about 200 feet, like the spire of a church, and carrying with it a piece of plank almost the entire distance, thus showing the tremendous force of the explosion. The ball at the Provincial Building was largely attended, and the legislative halls were gaily decorated for the occasion. The concert in the gardens was a grand success. The bands participating were the 63rd and that of the French flagship Arethuse. The music of this latter band was much admired, and each number was heartily encored. A great number of visitors left for their homes on Saturday morning. The programme for Saturday was not a very elaborate one and the weather was rather unfavorable, so that the carnival practically ended on Friday night.

A FATAL MISTAKE.

A mistake made by a doctor in Montreal recently was followed by serious consequences. This gentleman, a well known East End practitioner, was called in the other day to attend a sick child, and duly prescribed for the little invalid. His intention was to order bisulphate of quinine in the form of quarter grain powders, but by mistake he wrote morphine instead of quinine. The perscription was taken to a well known druggist and handed to the clerk in charge. He was surprised to see bisulphate of morphine ordered, there being no such preparation known, and thinking the error was in the word bisulphate, he dispensed the prescription, using sulphate of morphine. A quarter of a grain of morphine is not a very large dose for an adult, half a grain being frequently given. Such a quantity is a very dangerous one for a child, however, and in this case the infant, which was only one year old, died after the second powder had been administered. It is further reported that a leading lawyer, who was absent from his office has been intrusted with the case and proceedings will be taken shortly. A number of prominent druggists were interviewed in reference to the above, and their opinions asked, as to whether it was a frequent occurence or not for the physicians to make a mistake in their prescriptions. Nearly all were unanimous in saying that it was a rare occurrence indeed for them to receive a prescription wrongly madeout. All, however, are unanimous in thinking that the age of the patient should be inserted in the prescription, as they then would be able to tell when an overdose was being given, and could correct it.

Handbills printed at the shortest notice, at the Herald Office.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

TEA PARTY at Monticello on Wednesday next, 21st inst.

GATHERING of the Clans at the new driving Park to-morrow.

THE natural gas well of Toledo, yields two million feet of gas per day.

IT is reported that Parnell will visit India for the benefit of his health.

THE rate of the Bank of England has been advanced from 2½ to 3 per cent.

WE have once more to thank D. A. McDonald, Esq., of San Francisco, for late California papers.

ADMIRAL WATSON gave a dinner party on Monday evening. Among the guests were General Sir John Ross and Lieutenant Governor McDonald.

THE preliminary examination of Donald Morrison, arrested for shooting a constable in Magantic, P. Q., was commenced at Sherbrooke, Quebec, on Friday last.

A BOY five years old, son of J. S. Gillis, Acadia Mines, N. S., weighs one hundred and eighty-five pounds. He was on exhibition in Halifax during the Carnival.

WE regret to hear that Edward Kickham, Esq., of Souris West, met with a serious accident on Friday last, which resulted in breaking his arm and otherwise injuring him.

A SHIP has just arrived at Philadelphia which is said to be the largest sailing vessel in the world. She is the *Ellsmere*, of London, England. Her length is 308 feet, breadth 45 feet 2 inches, and depth 24 feet 7 inches.

HON. W. W. SULLIVAN and Mrs. Sullivan gave a ball at their residence, Brighton Villa, last night, in honor of Admiral Watson, Sir John Ross and the other distinguished naval and military officers, at present visiting the city. There was a large attendance.

THE largest private library in Washington is said to be that of George Bancroft, the historian. It numbers 12,000 volumes and contains a copy of Don Juan, given the owner by Lord Byron, with an autograph note pasted in it. It also contains poems received from Wordsworth.

THE steamer *Oban*, arrived here early on Sunday morning from Montreal, with a cargo of two thousand barrels of flour, and other merchandise. She had also a considerable number of passengers for this port. She left again on Monday afternoon for Sydney, C. B., and St. John's, Nfld.

THE latest news received from His Lordship the Bishop and Father Gillis, was from Lyons, France, and was dated July 25th. They were very well and were making the journey to Rome by short stages, travelling by day and resting at night. They had visited the Paris Exhibition and enjoyed it very much.

ON Monday evening Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. McDonald gave a grand ball at Government House in honor of the distinguished visitors in the city. Three hundred invitations were issued. Among the distinguished guests at the ball were Admiral Watson, General Sir John Ross, General Middleton, Colonel Worsley, and the officers of Her Majesty"s Ships *Bellerophon* and *Pylades*. The music was furnished by the Citizen's Band.

FISHERIES BUREAU REPORT, August 9.—A few mackerel are being taken at Meat Cove and Ingonish. At Bayfield, Antigonish, mackerel are still plenty, but will not bite well. A large number of boats are engaged in the fishery in this locality and some of them are doing fairly well. Report from Alberton, P. E. I., is that there is nothing doing in that vicinity and fishermen are becoming discouraged as the season advances. Reports from Richibucto Cape for six days previous to the 4th inst., indicate a very good catch of mackerel and very good codfishing along the shore. At Port hood there is a little improvement in the bait fishery, but food fish of all kind scarce. Fish of all kinds also very scarce at West Arichat.

THE monument to the late Sir George E. Cartier and his daughter, the late Miss Josephine Cartier, erected by Miss Hortense Cartier, over the plot of ground where the remains of the deceased statesman lie with those of his daughter, on the highest spot in the Cote de Neiges cemetery, is about completed. The plot of ground is surrounded by an iron fence, on the posts of which are small coronets. On the door is the single word "Cartier." In the centre of the plot is a monument of polished granite seven feet high surmounted by a bronze life-size bust of Sir George. Beneath is the following inscription in French: "To My Father," and beneath: "George Etienne Cartier, 1814-1873." In the centre of the monument is the bronze medallion of the late Miss Cartier, with the inscription: "To My Sister, Josephine Cartier, 1847-1886."—*Montreal paper.*

THE sacred concert, in St. Ann's church, Hope River, Wednesday evening, was a decided success. Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Byrne and Mrs. Quirk sang with very delicacy of taste, and were much appreciated. Messrs. Caven, Hermans and Bell proved themselves to be the great soloists of the Province. The choruses were well balanced, sustained and animated, and Mr. Blanchard, presiding at the organ, breathed the soul of music into every piece. The music was of a high order and contributed much to elevate and refine the taste. Never before was an audience more closely riveted. Indeed, Hope River is indebted to St. Dunstan's choir for a grand musical treat. The address, by Rev. P. A. McElmeel was to the point. Unstinted praise is justly bestowed upon the Hope River choir, that under the able direction of Anthony Doiron, surpassed the expectation of all present. The amount realize was in the vicinity of $100.—Com.

The Dominion Illustrated for August 10 is a good number, both from a pictorial and literary point of view. The letter press comprises poems by Prof. George Murray, of Montreal, and the Rev. Arthur J. Lockhart, one of the authors of "The Masque of Minstrels" and other meritorious features. Of illustrations there is a rich variety, covering the entire Dominion, from the Maritime Provinces to British Columbia. Manitoba pioneer life is illustrated with some Capital views. Mrs. Arthur Spragge continues to depict the latter province with sprightly pen and skilful pencil. Scotchmen will appreciate the illustrated history sketch of the Caledonian Society of Montreal. The portraits of the Presidents since 1855 will recall familiar features to a number of readers. Altogether, *The Dominion Illustrated* maintains the high standard of excellence with which it began its career, and in some respects shows signs of improvement. It is worthy of the encouragement of the public.

Get your business cards printed at the Herald Office.

GENERAL NEWS.

Eleven night switchmen employed on the North Western Road, Chicago, struck on the 7th inst, being refused an advance of wages. The road has the alternative of granting the strikers' demand or precipitating a strike of all its switchmen.

The Japan Gazette says about 1,000 persons were drowned, 12,000 houses washed away and 2,500 acres of cultivated land seriously damaged in four of the seven cantons which suffered most from the overflowing of the River Chikugo, in Juknokaken, by the recent heavy rains.

What might have been a very serious railroad accident occurred near Halifax on Thursday night last. The special train which left Halifax at 11 o'clock collided with a freight train near Elmsdale about midnight. The engine of the special was thrown from the track and badly wrecked, a large stone from the freight train forcing its way right into the boiler. Jackson, brakeman on the special, was severely injured.

Thd steamer Australia from New Zealand to San Francisco brings news to July 30th. Two half-white Hawaiians, Robert W. Wilcox and Robert Boyd, with the aid of 150 natives, made an armed attempt to overthrow the government. The palace grounds and government house were taken possession of by the rioters. The Honolulu rifles were called out and a skirmish ensued in which 7 Hawaiians were killed and 12 wounded. The rioters were compelled to surrender.

Two bodies were taken out of the sand at Johnstown, Pa., on the 9th inst. One was identified as Alexander Hamilton, jr., a prominent resident of the town. It is very evident a great many bodies are in cellars and other places where there are piles of dirt. Notwithstanding this, it is likely the force of workmen employed by the state will soon be withdrawn, and, if so, many bodies now only a few feet under the sand will lie until their bones are exposed by accident. Under orders from the governor, 80 employes have been dismissed.

There was considerable alarm experienced at Salt Springs, N. S., on Friday last, by a cloud-burst, which appeared in that vicinity, the like of which has never been experienced before. While the area was limited to a few miles, such portions of the country as were visited were deluged. Portions of the Intercolonial track were filled, while the fields had the appearance of swiftly flowing rivers, so great was the fall of water. Hay stacks were floated off, and considerable damage must have been caused to crops. The storm was soon over, but its work will be sadly felt.

Forgeries to the amount of nearly $300,000 have been committed in the name of John S. Blaisdell, one of the wealthiest and best known residents of Minneapolis. The report is that a young lawyer in that city, who is well known and popular, and whose father is a wealthy and prominent man, has been robbing Blaisdell for a long time by a series of systematic forgeries, and that when the fact was discovered a day or two ago the total amount of his gains was in the neighborhood of $300,000. Owing to the previous good character of the man and the high social and business position of his family, a settlement was agreed to on the whole amount obtained on Blaisdell's signature.

Rain came down in torrents in Moncton on Wednesday last in the afternoon. Hail as large as beans fell in some parts of the town; in other parts no hail was noticeable. Small fish about an inch long were found in the railway yard after the storm. The afternoon was showery throughout, but three or four miles out of town, on the Montana road and in other directions, there was no rain and the farmers worked at their hay till evening. Down the river at Stony Creek the wind blew a little hurricane; at Hopewell the weather was fine. A report was current of the killing of three men by lightning in the vicinity of Cocagne, but it could not be traced to any reliable source. The storm was, however, very severe throughout Kent. At Notre Dame Station, on the B. & M. Railway, a man named Alex. Johnson was struck by lightning, but was reported all right yesterday. The station at Notre Dame was struck by lightning and the plaster torn off, windows broken and the side of the building partially torn out.

The trial of General Boulanger began in Paris on the 8th inst., before the high court of the senate. A body of military guarded the court. The Procurer General, in his speech, accused Boulanger with attempting, while in Tunis, to play the role of viceroy while associated with immoral characters, and while minister of war, having had his portrait taken as Cromwell, the Protector, and showing it to secret agents; these agents the Procurer denounced as swindlers and bullies. The trial was resumed on the following day. The Procurer General, continuing his address, charged that Boulanger had a veritable political court at Clermont-Ferrand, when in command of troops there, originating secret intrigues, electoral agitation and a system for corrupting the officials. Notwithstanding these acts, he had written the war office disclaiming any connection with what was done in his name. The Procurer declared that there were documents before the court which clearly marked the downward path of Boulanger from insubordination to intrigue, falsehood and conspiracy. The government had evidence to show that Boulanger tried to have conveyed to Bismarck information that Boulanger only desired to be appointed consul for life.

The schooner Fanny Lewis, belonging to Lewis, Chase & Whitten, which arrived at Portland, Maine, the other day brought in a rare cargo. While off Monhegan, Capt. Henderson, who was sitting on the masthead suddenly saw something white floating on the water. Moved by an impulse he shouted to the helmsman to keep her off. As soon as he was on deck he regarded giving the order, but concluded to run down and see what the object was. A dory was lowered, and several of the crew jumped into it and pulled for the object, which seemed to be a mass of dough. The men smelt of it and set out to return and leave it, but at last concluded to take it to the vessel. On board one of the seamen at once pronounced it ambergris. It was carefully put away in a barrel, which it two-thirds filled, and on arriving at the port the owners were told the good news. Several experiments were at once made to see if it was realy ambergris, and the result seemed to show that it was without doubt. Samples were sent to New York, and also to Cummings, of Portland to be tested. The substance has a peculiar penetrating odor, and much resembles wax. It will melt in the flame of a candle, but will not run as grease would. It is used in making the finest kinds of perfume, and retails for about $30 an ounce. The mass weighs a hundred pounds, and therefore would be worth a matter of $25,000.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

In the British House of Commons on the 8th during the debate on the Irish estimates, Balfour referred to two resident magistrates refusing to subscribe for a race meeting because Ted Harrington, member of the committee, denounced the police as cowards, liars, and uninformed bloodhounds.

Harrington challenged Balfour to give his authority.

Balfour replied that he spoke on the best authority.

Harrington started across the floor apparently with the intention of assaulting Balfour, and was followed and pulled back by Mahony. A tremendous uproar followed.

The chairman's calls for order were drowned in Irish yells.

Mr. Healy loudly accused Balfour of using an insulting gesture toward Harrington and told Balfour to keep quiet or he would make him.

The tumult continued for a quarter of an hour, the chairman warning the Parnellites to control their feelings.

When order was restored Balfour denied he used an insulting gesture. Harrington apologized for his hasty action, and Balfour was allowed to proceed with his speech.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 12—A despatch to the Exchange Telegram Co., from Constantinople, says that it is semi officially stated that the Sultan has been notified that Greece will regard any attempt by that country to land troops or incite rebellion in Crete as a casus belli. None of the powers, the telegram states, will support the aggressive policy of the Tricoupes. The Grecian Prime Minister and the Grand Vizier of Turkey charges Greece with fomenting riots in Monastir and Rethyni.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12—An article by Congressman Felton appears in the Argonaut, treating at considerable length the question of the rights and title of the United States in Behring Sea. Felton was a member of the conference committee between the Senate and House in the last Congress which passed a bill emendatory of laws regulating the seal fishery in Behring Sea. The writer first cites well known facts on which Russia's title to Behring Sea was based and gives a history of Russia's control of Alaska and Behring Sea up to the date of the cession of the same to the United States. In 1868 Russia ceded to the United States all that part of Behring sea east of a given line running nearly north-east and north-west through this sea and retained the title and control over that part of Behring Sea lying west of the said line. The writer then says: "It is a matter of history that Russia, from her discovery of Behring Sea down to its cession to the United States, controlled the navigation of its waters and the taking off of its marine life. To this end her navy patrolled it, and in pursuance of her laws has taken, confiscated and burned the marauding vessels. She has since pursued and has been pursuing the same policy in her part of the Behring sea." Referring to the fact that the United States and Great Britain entered protests with Russia against a certain manifesto issued by that government in 1821, claiming certain rights over northern Pacific waters, and Felton says that these protests evidently had reference to waters south of Behring sea. He adds, "The sovereignty asserted and maintained by Russia over that sea from its discovery to its partition and cession to the United States, a period of over 140 years, never has been officially questioned or denied, and whatever title Russia had at the date of its transfer to the United States must be conceded to our government until it is established that Russia had no title to the same, which the writer apprehends cannot be successfully accomplished.

MONTREAL, Aug 12.—A sailor named Haywood, serving a three months term in jail for refusing to work, has applied to the Superior Court to have his three years engagement on the ship Earl of Zetland cancelled on the ground that the vessel deviated from her course in coming to Montreal. The captain intends showing that a vessel can go all over the world.

OTTAWA, Aug 12.—Lieut. Stanley, son of the Governor-General, has been appointed aide-de-camp to his father in place of Captain Bagot.

The employes of the Government Printing Bureau are agitating for higher wages and that they should have a month's holidays in each year.

Cornellier, the Civil Service clerk, charged with forging an official cheque, and who was allowed out on bail, has absconded to the United States. An effort will be made to secure his extradition.

LONDON, August 12—In the house of lords to-day Lord Salisbury stated that the government's policy in Egypt would not be altered a hair's breadth. The country, he said, has improved under English administration. It would be impossible to fix the limit of the stay of English troops there. The government had entered into obligations which it must fulfil.

PARIS, August 12.—The senate court to-day resolved itself into a legislative chamber and raised the question of the court's competency to try Boulanger. The President of the senate requested the members, to pledge themselves to secrecy regarding the proceedings. The members of the right refused to give the pledge. As the indictment had been widely published they had a right to publicly express their opinions on the case. The right moved that the court was incompetent to try Boulanger because the allegations in the indictment did not constitute treason. The motion was rejected 212 to 51. The right afterwards decided to take no further part in the proceedings.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 12.—Monday, August 26th, has been fixed upon as the day for the execution of Mrs. Maybrick, convicted of poising her husband.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Lincoln, the United States Minister, and many members of the American colony, have sign