MPTON SENSATION. tman Arrested on a Serious

Charge. AT THE PRELIMINARY EXAMI.

NATION.

UR OWN CORRESPONDENT) une 28.-A dastardly attempt ing Miss Stewart, daughter of was made early yesterday man named J. Wightman was a hot chase by the father and a young lady, and brought to

oon, Wightman was brought Barnes, J. P., on the charge inlawfully enter the dwelling Stewart and endeavored to d carnal knowledge of Isabella e prisoner pleaded not guilty. W. STEWART, JR.,

as follows: d between eight and nine Satur On my way to bed I saw the shut it, but did not fasten it; y screaming of my sister; her north of mine, south upper flat. a match and went a match and went into my rooms. I saw a man without ad shirt, no hat, no boots, and followed him down stairs. I isoner as the man I saw in my at the time referred to. When at the time referred to my n down stairs, I called to my I lest sight of in the house." I lest sight of her showed us the direction he a man a short distance away. e to fire. I snapped the gun and said: "If you fire I'll fire. He umped the fence and fell. I folthe was up before I got over the ened round and saw that I was and made fight at me, but I a the head and then told him if the head and then told him if would shoot him. My, father the whiskers and threw him on him, then tied him. Jas. then. When we found him he no hat, one arm in his coat. m up to where we first saw him he shoes. We found one of them, orning we found the other. We to jail. After we roused the a desperate attempt to wrench ne, but Mr. Sproul assisted me gun from him. It was loaded. adow of doubt but the prisoner

aw. ed -When I first saw him he n stairs. I loaded the gun ben he was down. It was a breech

stated that he was roused from Stewart's sons telling him that n in their house and they inme and help them; when had caught the person. He is boots; the prisoner told him oul searched the prisoner when

at to him; found no chloroform that smelled like it about him. wart says she was awakened by a asation and felt a hand and er brother struck a light when figure go away; did not recog-

Sussex Notes.

UR OWN CORRESPONDENT) .-His Lordship the Metroen spending a few days with his on Medley, at the rectory. He rinity church morning and evanvening his lordship preached a aw, choosing for his text the 15th
Oth chapter of Hebrews: For the
shadow of good things to come
ery image of the things can rever
brifices which they offered year by ices which they offered year by lly make the comers thereun was of the most intense interest ned to with breathless attention led church. His lordship seems marvellous powers wonderfully.
in Sussex always causes the filled by the many who consider

owse, who has so successfully es-foundry here for the manufac-h articles as are usually found in having a handsome residence Edmund Fairweather is the d builder, of the coming of our loyal de-

parent by the preparations being comfort by the pioneers and which usually precede the comatt, band serenaded H. A. White evening, in acknowledgment of ed at his hands. Their excellent

acted quite a large number of

g and ever popular and sparkling

tled Our Boys is to be given in on Friday and Saturday evenings sex Amateur Dramatic Cinh. to go in aid of the Sussex club. ations have been made to insure nce a success, and Our Boys ell patronised. Ryan, chief commissioner of pub-

s in Sussex on Saturday in com-r M. P. P's. He has made inds and bridges in many parts o be laid out in making much sell is in Sussex today and is giv-

nstructions on the drill grounds. he Country Market.

t has been poorly supplied during d it is not likely that today's be any better than that of the past amb is coming in more plentiful beef is present in fair quantities. of strawbarries were brought in st few days and sold readily at uart.

ions are: Butchers' beef, 6 to 74 8 per lb; veal 4 to 7; lamb, 70 to \$1 00 butter, 16 to 17; roll do., 20; eggs, 12; to 70 per pair; turkeys, 15 to 16 e 25 to 30 per doz. heads; radishes, dezen bunches; rhubarh, native, 1; ly rose, per barrel, \$1.10 to \$1 15; 70 to \$1 80; other varieties, \$1.40 if skins, 10 to 11.

ersey judge holds that a witness by the Bible is not bound to kiss

Kennedy, aged, but healthy and ght, claims fame as the only suritness of the Andrew Jackson w Orleans.

picnic is a peculiarly Pennsylvan , where everyone rejoicing in the is entitled to a plate of cake and a eam free.

ated that the area sown in wheat in nis year is 450,000. Four years 94,000. An average of 25 bushels which present appearances would rant, would give 11,250,000 bushels crop for this year.

e of the people of the U. S. averper day for every one, men, hildren. Not half enough to keep ied man in cigars and beer, a cream and ribbons, or the child in

facture of solid carbonic acid gas settled industry in Berlin. It is all cylinders, and if kept under last some time—that is, a cylinone-half inches in diameter and ong will take five hours to melt June 30, 1886.

# BY TELEGRAPH

FREDERICTON.

peath of Rev. Dr. McLeod's Mother-A Large Amount of General News.

(Special to THE SUN.) FREDERICTON, June 26 .- The Nisi Prius sittings of the Supreme Court open Tuesday. Mrs. McLeod, mother of Rev. Dr. McLeod, died Saturday morning.

Rev. B. C. Borden, principal of Sackville Academy, preached at Marysville today, and Rev. Dr. Elliott, of Chicago, officiated in the Presbyterian church here, Rev. A. J. Mowatt, being absent at Harvey on a vacation.

Prof. Dyde, of the university, and B. C. Foster, of the collegiate school, will sail for the Coloniel Exhibition next week. The Presbyterian bazaar at New Maryland The rain has done incalculable good to the

#### MONTREAL.

An Asylum Superintendent Speaks on the Riel Insanity Question.

(Special to THE SUN.)

MONTREAL, June 24 -Dr. Havard, government medical superindendent Longue Point Asylum, has an article in the Canada Medical Journal, published here, referring to the result of his observations about Riel's mental condition during the period that he was confined in the aeylum. He says he found Riel a well read man, well posted in Greek and Pagan philosophy, which he appeared to respect better than he did Christianity, and he spoke respectfully of Judaism, although he found fault with the Jews for having crucified Christ. He ridiculed Protestantism as all humbug, and was far from considering Catholicism what he thought it should be. Riel never appeared to be a sincere Catholic, and certainly did not speak respectfully of the bishops, priests and nus. Sometimes he made strange and ridiculous statements, but in such a way that the doctor couldn't help feeling he was humbugging. According to the doctor's eories all male criminals, either insane from pathological defect, or fools from teratological defect of thinking tissue or brain. For him, therefore, Riel was insane, defacto or teratologically, but he makes a distinction de jure. He does not consider him a fool, recognizing in him a knowledge of the distinction between right and wrong, the absence of which consti-tutes a different grade of madness. He shows Riel to have been responsible for his conduct, as he knew right from wrong. The doctor says he believes Riel's friends knew his idea of him, and this was the reason that they did not bring him forward to give evidence at the trisl. He also says be has known many men hung for murder who gave stronger proof of being insane than Louis Kiel.

#### OTTAWA.

No thange of Policy on the Fishery Question.

The Treaty of 1818 Will be Strictly Enforced.

Sir John's Health-The First Through C. P. R. Train.

(Special to THE SUN.) OTTAWA, June, 27-Statements have been made by several journals in Canada and in the United States, giving the impression that the Dominion government have changed their attitude fon the bait and other questions connected with the controversy between this country and our neighbors respecting the fisheries, A recent Washington despatch has stated that the British government has in the Canadian authorities to grant all the facilities which the United States fishermen really desire or have contended for. I am in a positition to deny on authority all these statements. I am authorized to deny that any charge has taken place in the policy of the Dominion government in reference to the protection of our fisheries in the line of less vigorous enforcement of the law. I am authorized on the highest authority to deny the statement that the British government has interfered with or restricted the action of the Canadian government in the policy adopted by it. No substantial charge has taken place in the instructions issued for the enforcement of the statutes enacted for carrying out the provisions of the treaty of 1818, the recent circular to collectors of customs having merely been to make plain certain matters of interpretation. It is now as it has always been the pol'cy of the government that any United States fishing vessels found fishing, preparing to fish, or having been fishing in Canadian waters will be seized at once and without warning. The warning referred to in the circular which gave rise to the notion that the imperial authorities had dictated a pusil-lanimous policy to the Ottawa authorities does not refer to the fishing vessels under such circumstances. The twenty-four hours warning is applicable solely to United States fishing vessels found hovering within the limits. These receive warning to depart within the twentyfour hours, and when, however, an effence has been committed, as by fishing, preparing to fish, trading, buying bait, transhipping car-goes, shipping men, etc., seizure or prosecution will follow without the warning or the lapse of Apy United States fishing vessel being within Canadian waters for any purpose ex-

cept the four permitted by the treaty of 1818 are amenable to law, and the law will be strictly enforced in all such cases. This statement of the policy of the Dominion government, as it is today, and has been since the fishing season began, will reasure those who have feared that the Canadian government or the imperial government have had the intention of relaxing in the alightest degree, that strict regard for the provisions of the treaty of 1818, which has been announced in the Canadian parliament and in the imperial parliament as the rule of action deliberately decided upon since the time the United States concluded to felt back upon that treaty as expressive of their views of the limitations to fishing by their fishermen, which

were more satisfactory to them than the provisions of the Washington treaty. OTTAWA, June 28 .- Sir John had a slight return of the sciatic pains from which he suffered last session. He did not remain long in the council meeting today in consequence.

The general feeling here is one of satisfaction with the statement of the government's position respecting the fisheries, telegraphed you yesterday.

Several surveying parties are ordered by the railway department to hold themselves in readiness on the 1st of July.

The first regular through train of the C. P.
R., from Montreal to Port Moody, passed through the capital this evening. It was decorated with flags made for the occasion.

## THE EXILED PRINCE.

London, June 28 .- The Pope did not write a conciliatory letter to the Count of Paris on the occasion of his expulsion from France, as reported, but commissioned a special messenger to condole with him. The Count of Paris received the messenger coldly. Copies of the count's manifesto have been placarded in the towns throughout France, and copies have een mailed to every elector in the republic. The royalists are preparing for an active cam-paign on the basis of the manifesto.

### CANADIAN NEWS

A Budget of News from the Upper

(Special to THE SUN.) OTTAWA. June 25.-The government in the sufferers by the fire in Vancouver city.

Capt. W. McLaren of Georgetown, P. E. Island, has been appointed fishery officer and commander of a vessel protecting the fisheries. John Charles Bourinot has been appointed ustom collector at Port Hawkesbury. Two bands of Indians in the Northwest and one in Manitoba have been declared so far advanced that a proclamation will tomorrow issue

nfranchising them under the provision of the Indian Act of 1880. Trade returns for the month of May last show an increase of exports over May, 1885, of \$1,316 000.

A statement has appeared in several jour-nals to the effect that Mr. Woods, of Winnais to the thece that Mr. Woods it will nipsg, has been appointed Agent General of Canada in Australia. The statement is not accurate. Mr. Woods is a member of the Australian firm of Carson, Woods & Co., and Australian firm of Carson, Woods & Co., and before going back to Australia has been authorized by the government to make equiries respecting Canadian products of all kinds, in order to acquaint himself thoroughly with the capabilities of Canada for the purpose of establishing a direct trade between this country and Australia. and Australia.

TORONTO, June 25 .- The Anglican synod of Toronto diocese today passed the following re-

solution unanimously : That we the members of this synod desire to express our heartfelt sympathy with our fel-low Protestants and fellow-churchmen in Ireland in the trying circumstance in which they are placed, and we earnestly pray that he who ruleth over all may so dispose the hearts and minds of those who may be called to the courcils of the nation that no measure may b adopted which shall in any way imperit the integrity of the empire or expose our Protestant fellow subjects in Ireland to injustice or op-They also passed unanimously a resolution

That this synod instruct its delegates to the previncial symod respectfully to request that body to appoint a committee of representative men to confer with any similar committees appointed by other Christian bodies, for the ourpose of ascertaining the possibility of orable union with such bodies, and if such a union be found possible, without sacrifice of sential Christian principles, to formulate cheme for effecting such union.

Cable advices have been received by a firm here that the ship Wallace B. Fliat sailed from Yokohama, Japan, with a full cargo of teas for Vancouver, B. C., for Canadian and American houses; also that the Flora P. Staf-ford is ready to sail, and another vessel with a third cargo would sail a few weeks later.

#### THE IRISH QUESTION.

Lendon, June 22. - The Marquis of Salis bury, in the house of lords last evening, opposed the Election bill because of the objectionable nature of certain clauses introduced into it after Gladstone had promised that al contentious matter should be avoided during the remainder of the session. These clauses were those introduced by Labouchere.

Earl Kimberly, secretary for India, then agreed to withdraw the objectionable clause in

order to save time by preventing a return of the bill to the House of Commons. The lords then read the bill a second time. GLASGOW, June 22.-Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone were given an enthusiactic reception them at the station and cheered them coived by a hurricane of applause. The audience saug Auld Lang Syne and He's a Jolly Good Fellow. At all points along his route after leaving Glasgow, Gladetone was greeted with tremendous crowds and intense enthusi-

asm, but in one or two instances some confus-ion was caused by the hostile element in the

crowd shouting for Saliebury and the unioneffect notified Canada that her action was inindicious and precipitate, and has instructed wore waiting at the station, despite the lateness of the hour. The party arrived at Ha-warden at 10 this morning and received a hearty welcome from the villagers.
London, June 24 — Sir John Lubbock, liberal, member of parliament for London University, in a letter to the president of his elec-tion committee, published as a manifesto, says he agreed to Gladstone's programme at the last election, but that the proposal of a separate parliament for Ireland was not included in that contested in the last election the Parnelites secured 68, while they only polled 90,000 votes against the 150,000 cast by the liberals and conservatives. Thus by an accidental distribution of the Irish votes, securing four seats to one instead of two seats to one, which their votes represent. Sir John Lubbock contends further that the suffering and discontent existing in Ireland is not due to political but to economical causes, the principal of which he says is the potato disease, which he points out is a local trouble beyond the power of the government to prevent. He then adds that to conocde a separate government to Ireon, "should remember that they contribute nothing to the national debt or imperial expenses on account of army or navy. Chamberlain's proposal of municipal councils is open to less objection than the proposal of a sep-arate parliament, but it involves great difficulty and should not be entertained unless the people exhibit a stronger desire for them than they have yet manifested. My opinion is that the true policy for the government to pursue towards Ireland is, while providing her with the same powers of self government for purely international affairs as are accorded England and Scotland, to maintain law and order in the country and give security to the lives and property, which will be the best encouragement to Irish industry.

It is stated that the Right Hon, M. E. Grent Deff President of the Madrag province. Grant-Duff, President of the Madras province of India, intends to resign his office in protest

against Gladstone's home rule policy.

John Bright has issued a manifesto to the electors of Central Birmingham, in which he "We are asked to pledge ourselves to a says: "We are asked to pledge ourselves to a principle which may be innecent or most dangerous, as may be explained in future bills. I cannot give such pledge. The experience of the past three months has not increased my confidence in the wisdom of the administration or in its policy respecting the future government of Ireland." Mr. Bright maintains that he has always been a friend of Ireland, and is now, and for that reason he is not willing to give support to a reason he is not willing to give support to a measure that will thrust people of Ireland from the generosity of the Imperial parliament. In conclusion, Bright declares his belief that

two seperate legislative assemblies in Great Britain would work intolerable mischief. LIVERPOOL, June 28. - Gladstone address an immense concourse of people in Hengler circus this evening, and the enthusiasm was boundless. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher occupied a seat on the platform. Gladstone said the present contest was between the classes and masses, and he believed that in any contest for right the masses would at a Teach test for right the masses would win. Ireland, he said, had been governed long enough by force. He proposed she should be hereafter governed by love. Under such a government the Irish would become as loyal as Englishmen

## BAVARIA'S RULER.

MUNICH, June 28.—Prince Luitpold was today formally installed as regent of Bavaria during the reign of King Otto, the insane successor to King Ludwig. The ceremony was witnessed by a great throng of people.

Since the opening of the spring, 15,000 head of cattle have been imported from eastern Canada, principally Ontario, into Manitoba and the Northwest.

# OUR CABLE LETTER.

A Difficult Political Situation.

Gladstone's Strong Attack on Goschen. council today decided to give \$5,000 in aid of Grand Ball to the C. and I. Exhibition Commissioners.

> (Special to THE SUN.) NEW YORK, June 27 .- The cable respondents are very reticent as to the proba-

> bil ties of the coming electoral contest. Most

of the cable specials are tinged with a fee ing that Gladstone will be defeated. Justin McCarthy says: The situation is very difficult to see one's way through. Lines of cleivage show themselves suddenly and in unexpected places. The question of church disestablishment comes up in Scotland to add a new perplexity to our efforts to forecast the probable vote.

The one sanguine correspondent whose views are ablished, this morning is Thus Power.

are published this morning is Thos. Power O'Connor, who cables to the New York Star. My personal experience the last week in the metropolis and provinces, convince me that popular arder in favor of home rule hasresched popular ardor in favor of home rule hasresched a height never witnessed in the previous political contest. All meetings are crammed, cheers are deafening and the Irish members of parliament are received by English audiences with enthusiasm. The tories are winning great victories on paper, but Gladstonites are arousing public opinion the length and breadth

The Times correspondent cables: The political contest becomes hotter every day, and the evilences of bitterness appear more and more frequently in the speeches of the less known candidates, who in this respect are exceptions to the party leaders. The St. James hall meet ing on Thursday has done much to clear the fog and to reduce the question to a single issue, all of which was needed more in London than in any other part of the country. This fog had been made very dense by the Times' attempt to foist upon the public a

BOGUS FENIAN MANIFESTO and bewildering the intermixture of parties by Mr. Chamberlain's illconsidered alternative suggestions, by Lord Randolph Churchill's violence, and by the persistent misrepresenta-tions of the London tory press. In fact, the whole press has been thoroughly partisan, making no pretence; of fairly reporting the speeches or events unless coinciding with their own desires. Another cause for the political fog in London has been the flooding of the city with hand bills which are believed to have emanated from the Chamberlainites. One of these, which is printed in glaring type, reads

as follows : What does home rule for Ireland mean to the English and Scotch, and Welsh workingman? It means that the employers of laborers will be Griven out of Ireland, and that the Irish workmen and loborers will flock over to England in tens of thousands to find employment and keep themselvas from starving. Home rule for Ireland means, to the English, Scotch and Welsh workingmen, less work and lower wages. Oppose to the utmost this home rule. God Save the Quaen.

Another issued by the national and patriotic league headed "Dismemberment of the em-pire" and calling a meeting in Hyde Park as a counter demonstration to the disloyal and socialistic meeting convened by Joseph Arch, has been scattered broadcast. Personal obser vation of the self-styled patriots who assembled to the number of about 4,000 convinced me that they consisted chiefly of uninterested onlookers and mostly of roughs. There was a wagon for the speakers and a display of Union Jacks, but there was no enthusiasm. Two hundred yards distant there was another

MEETING OF BOUGHS led by Champion and Burns, the socialists was to speak, was packed. When the premier and his wife and Lady Aberdeen entered the building they were reled by Champion and Burns, the socialists the police, who assembled in large numbers, but both meetings dispersed without any trouble occurring. So far as I can learn none of these tactics have | been resorted to by the

liberal side. The Tribune's correspondent cables: The return of the Queen from Balmoral made it possible to dissolve parliament and dissolved it is. The eleventh Victorian parliament exists no longer. Writs for the election of members for the new house of commons have been issued. the elections will begin in the boroughs next Friday. The verdict of the boroughs will be given by the Tuesday following, when the county elections will begin and last through the week. It will be known in a formight from today whether the constituencies are for or against Gladstone's home rule scheme. Gladstone's reception at Manchester was the scene of tumultuous enthusiam in the streets. in the great hall and by the roadside for three parliament for Ireland was not included in that programme. It is important to remember, the letter says, that the Parnellites have more members in the house of commons than they are justly entitled to, because of 83 Irish seats now abound in personalities of every kind. As he crossed the border he flung half a dezen sentences at Mr. Ferguson, unionist mem-ber for Carliele and crushed him, and poor Mr. Ferguson abandoned the field. He attacked Mr. Goschen vehemently, but Mr. Goschen is not a man to be crushed. He is not only what Mr. Gladstone called him, the soul of the opposition, but also its latel-lectual leader. Nowhere has the case against home rule been stated so clearly, cogently and copicusly as in Mr. Goschen's speeches. Mr. Gladstone's attacks on Chamberlain are even more vehement, and yesterday he assumed a new tone toward Lord Hartington whom, like lann would simply aggravate the suffering in that country, becausa it would adrive capital and enterprise away. "These who point to the example of the colonies," the letter goes settem. He speaks with tanderness of Mr. public capacity with every profusion of private esteem. He speaks with tanderness of Mr. Bright, in whose integrity, he says, I revere, whose character I love and who has conferred on his country inestimable services. All these are old colleagues. Then he assess to paragraic on his present colleagues. passes to panegyric on his present colleagues, Lord Granville and Lord Spencer. Then in well weighed words he singles out Lord Rose berry as his own successor, and names him to Liberal party as the man of the future. Latest of many compliments to the Indian and Colo-nial commissioners now in London, was a ball given in their honor at Guild hall last night, by Lord Mayor and Sheriffs. There were 5,000 invitations and over 4,500 persons present, the men all wearing court dress or uni-form, and the whole scene being of great splen-

BRITISH POLITICS. Seventy-Seven Parnellites Already

Elected,

A HISTORIAN ON THE IRISH PEOPLE. London, June 27.-In Ireland 77 Parnell ite candidates will meet with no opposition and seven seats will be contested.

In London nine tory seats will not be con-In Scotland, the unionists and conservatives will contest 60 out of 72 seats.

Freude, the historian, writes, "The Irish will be loyal and obedient if firmly but justly governed. They are as little capable of governing themselves as a ship's crew or an English public school. There is in Ireland a discontented and missable public school. and miserable population, among whom a desire for separation and the hatred of Esgland are universal. Another part of the population is neither discontanted, miserable, or disloyal. The proposed legislation would place the loyal and worthy minority at the mercy of the mutinous and worthless. It is the least promising expedient ever proposed to recover the shaker

Cardinal Manning has written a letter to leny the statement circulated that he was an opponent of home rule. On contrary, he says he has always favored a plan of home rule, consistent with the integrity of the empire and soversignty of the Imperial parliament.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION. Sir George Bowen's Paper before the

Royal Colonial Institute. London, June 16.—Last evening the Marquis of Lorne presided over a meeting of the He asked, was this country doing anything Royal Colonial Institute, in St. James's Hall, for the purpose of hearing a paper read by Sir George F. Bowen, G. C. M. G., on the "Federation of the British Empire." There was a large attendance, including Cardinal Manning, the Bishop of Derry, Earl of Belmore, General Harnley, General Pitt-Rivers, Lord Lingen, Sir W. Dobson, Chief Justice of Tasmania; Mr. Graham Berry,

Sir George Wilmot, Sir Francis Smith, and quite a bevy of Canadians.

ton of Malta; Sir W. J. Clark of Victoria;

SIR GEORGE BOWEN n opening recalled the fact that he had for 25 years occupied the position of governor in colonies-Queensland, New Zealand, Victoria, Mauritius and Hong Kong—both crown and self-governing. He adopted in substance Rt. Hon. Mr. Forster's definition of the meaning and object of imperial federation, viz, such a union of the mother country with her colonies as would keep the British empire one state in relation to other states through the agency (1) of an organization for common defence; and (2) a joint common foreign policy. If the colonies were left to drift as at present, one day disruption would surely come. He held that the advance must come from the colonies, and that no change should be made in existing relations without their free and full consent. The creation of a Consultative Council at the colonial office (such as the Marquis of Lorne, Earl Grev. Mr. Forster and other prominent men had advocated) composed mainly of the Agents General of the self-governing provinces, should be regarded as only the first provisional step towards a scheme of imperial federation. A federation on the lines of that of Germany and the United States must be established in the early future if the British empire is to be held together permanently. A successful federation must be not merely a federation of governments, but it must have a central and representative federal executive and legislature. Already there are ten millions of people of British blood in the colonies, and fifty years nence the British crown will have as many white subjects abroad as at home. A hundred years hence it will have far more. It was incredible, therefore, that Canada and Australasia, fifty years hence, would consent to share the expenses of the imperial army and navy, and of the diplomatic and consular services, or be dragged into foreign wars, unless they have a voice in the im-perial council sitting at London. At the present time England was the only colonizng nation which refused her colonies a voice n the national councils. The future imperial or federal council, would, of course, only deal with federal matters, such as revenue, war and peace, civil and diplomatie service and the like; while the local houses of England, Ireland, Scotland, Canada and the other colonies would attend to local affairs (ss on their present lines in the colonies) like the German and American diets and state legislatures. A powerful argument, to his mind, was that the house of commons would then be relieved from the intolerable and increasing burden of affairs which now threaten to break down its machinery. Another strong argument was that imperial federa-

tion was regarded by many competent judges as the system best adapted to render safe alike for Irishmen and the empire at large, the concession which, after recent events, would probably sooner or later become inevitable, if some measure of local self-government for Ireland. Imperial federation would have the effect of practically obviating the constitutional and other difficulties raised respecting (1) the control of the national troops in Ireland, and (2) the proposed removal of the Irish representatives from the British commons. At present, however, Ireland has what the colonies have not—her voice in the foreign policy and her share in the common defence of the empire. But Ireland has not what the self-governing col-onies have—full control over her internal administration. Said the speaker: "I may be permitted to remark that if Irishmen do not altogether govern themselves at home, they may derive some consolation from the fact that they have long governed a great part of the rest of the world. Throughout the present century there have been not only Irish prime ministers, chancellors, states-men, ambassadors, judges, admirals, generals and other high functionaries in England, but a very large proportion of our colonial and Indian governors have been Irishmen, I recoilect that it was once alleged at a public dinner in Australia that, at that period,

there was only one great colony governed by an Eoglishman, and that this fortunate Eoglish governor had had three wives-all Irish-(Cheers and laughter.) women." While he feared that it would be extremely difficult to induce the majority of the present generation of Englishmen to give up any of the grounds of the existing so-called imperial parliament, he warned them that the perma-nent maintenance of the British empire cannot be secured hereafter without a real imperial council, representing in fair proportion all the provinces of Great Britain—to be elected, not directly by the people, but rather by the several local legislatures. As to India, he personally thought it should be regarded as a crown colony on a grand scale, and that former members of the supreme council at Calcutta, including a certain proportion of rative princes, should be dele gated to represent her in London. For the present, however, he thought that England should aim at securing a concert among the several local self-governments rather than at the establishment of an imperial council. In the discussion that followed,

GRAHAM BERRY.

agent general for Victoria, said he for the most part agreed with the views of the lecturer, though he saw many difficulties that must be removed ere foderation could be accomplished. The attempt at federation in Australia was found to be attended with difficulties. He regarded the federation of groups of colonies as necessarily preliminary to imperial federation. When they came to discuss this question they would have to consider what should be the foreign policy of the empire. In Australian, for instance the condition of the Pacific was of more mo-ment, touching their comfort and safety, than the union of the Bulgarias or the claim of Greece to an additional province. (Hear, hear.) He did not feel that there could be a federation of the British empire for purposes of offence, but he thought there might be one for defence, and such a federa-tion would be extremely powerful. It would be the police of the world, able almost to deter natives from going to war. If the British people apart from the government, once took up this question, a vast atride would have been made towards the settle-ment of the problem. Speaking for his own colony, he said it was quite willing to

Irish nation to which he belonged would be able to manage its own affeirs.

Capt. J. Colomb said that the deadlook on the question of Imperial federation was due to the ignorance of the Eaglish constituencies acting on the House of Commons. The one thing to aim at in promoting federa to promote good feeling between England and Canada? In the question of the Cana-dian Pacific Railway, the English government was apparently doing its utmost to thwart Canada establishing a swift line of steamers, which would materially add to

the defence of the empire. SIR JOHN HALL. the first Governor of New Zealand, did not think that federation would be arrived at in detail, for one reason given for refusing to join in the Australian federation was that agent general for Victoria; Sir J. Hall, ex-premier of New Zealand; Sir Victor Houl-is would present an obstacle to Imperial federation. He wished to correct the impression prevelent in England, that the colonies had done little for their own defence. The Australian colonies had done a great deal for the maritime security of the empire by fortifying their ports. Whatever might be the difficulties of federation, the difficulties and dangers of the present state of things were greater. The question was an urgent one, and the initiative in its settlement should come from England and not

from the colonies. THE MARQUIS OF LORNE. proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said they ought to keep prominently before the government the necessity of conceding to Canada her desire with regard to swift mail steamers, capable of being turned into armed cruisers at short notice, and also that the New Hebrides question should be promptly settled in accordance with colonial deas. The Marquis placed Canada, as he always does, to the front among the colonies, and urged her claim for better mail service with much force and earnestness.

VISITING THE "TIMES" OFFICE.

London, June 17 .- Says the Canadian Exhibitor :-A few days ago, by courtesy of the pro orletors of the London Times, a small party of Canadians were invited to inspect the great establishment in Printing House quare. The invitations were the Hon. Hector Fabre, Canadian commissianer for France; Hon. G. Onimet, superintendent of education, Quebec; Dr. May, education department, Ontario; Ira Cornwall, representative of New Brunswick; J. E. Marmette, Canadian librarian; R. A. Payne, St. John Sun; M. Bremner, London Free Press; and E. B. Biggar, representing the Exhibitor and Canadian press generally. Mr. Macdonald, the mechanical manager, showed the visitors the various features of the office, including the eight Walter presses on which the Times is printed, and the typesetting machines, which were first brought into really successful use here. The parliamentary reports are now dictated direct from the short hand writers in the house by telephone to the operator at the machine. thus attaining the shortest transition known in journalism from the speaker's voice to

the printed page.
Concerning the shipping trade, the opinion is strengthening among hardware manufacturers that trade with India and the colonies is likely to be directly promoted by the holding of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. Already Canadian and some other No country hamlet ever founded on the manufacturers of furniture and other goods sunny side of a Pennsylvania hill has wit-shown at South Kensington, and who have hitherto been getting their supplies in fit-ville. A few years ago its one street was hitherto been getting their supplies in fit-tings in brass and other metal from United States makers, are beginning to inquire whether Birmingham cannot supply

them at a cheaper price.—Liverpool Journal of Commerce, 15th inst.

### FLY-CASTING.

It is not necessary to wait for summer nor for access to water, in order to practice castor river. Fly-casting is a very simple movedown at the side, the forearm moving only sound. Finally the invisible demon casting. After hooking a fish many anglers turn their rods so as to bring the reel to the upper side, thus letting the strain of the line | take my chances upon the Italian volcano, come upon the rod itself instead of upon the rings. In holding the "grlp," the thumb should be extended strait along the rod, as this gives an an additional "purchase."

Last evening I attended St. Peter's church For the first cast, take the end of the line in the left hand, and bring the rod upward and backward until the line is taut. As you release the line, the spring of the rod carries the line backward: This is the back cast. Then comes an instant's pause, while the line straightens itself out tion box. The pure voices seemed possessed behind, and then, with a firm motion of the of heavenly attributes, and when the receswrist, helped a little by the forearm, the rod | sional was sung and the bewitching melody is thrown forward, and the line flies easily | died away behind the scenes it was as if the out in front. Begin with a line once or once-and a half as long as the rod, and lengthen it out by degrees. The main points to be remembered are: to keep the elbew at the marbles on week days and went fishing even side, to train the wrist, to move the rod not too far forward or back, always to wait until the line is straight behind on the back cast, my home in New Brunswick last winter tco far forward or back, always to wait until the line is straight behind on the back cast, and to make sure that in this the line falls rod down to a level with the horizon.

When the learner becomes accustomed to andling his rod, he must try to perfect himself in two matters of great importance -accuracy and delicacy. Place a small plece of paper fifteen or twenty feet away, and aim at making the knot in the end of the line fall easily and quietly upon it. Your efforts will be aided if you will raise the point of the rod a trifle, just as the forward impulse of the line is spent, and the line itself is straightened in the air for an instant in front. This is a novel kind of target-shooting, but its usefulness will be realized when the angler finds it necessary

for July. On the 17th inst., Elijah Bishop, a young man of Presque Isle, about 19 years old, borrowed a team belonging to his brothers, John E. and Lincoln Bishop, to go to Fort Fairfield, While there, entirely without the knowledge of the ewners of the team, he took in one John Miller and drove across the line, where they brought five or six bottles of whiskey. On their arrival at the Fort on their return, Danuty Collector Lowney seized not only the Deputy Collector Lowney seized not only the whiskey, but the team, The liquor was appraised at \$3.50, and the team at \$125. The officer refuses to release the team, and an appeal has been sent to the treasury department.

Just think of it. Here we are yet in the month of June, but cur markets have for sale, new potatoes, beets, string beans, tomatoes, asparagus, cucumbers, cabbages, squash, onions, own colony, he said it was quite willing to undertake the charge for its own defence.

THE BISHOP OF DERRY

referred especially to the case of Ireland, and expressed the hope that that part of the A BIG GAS WELL.

New Brunswicker's Ramble Through

Pittsburg-Sights Worth Seeing. (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUN.) PITTSBURG, Pa., June 21.—Yesterday be-

ng Sunday, I spent the greater part of the day in rambling about the smokey city of Pittsburg. A Sunday ramble is usually an almless affair; but if the rambler is within two or three miles of a big gas well, the object is not only supplied, but in my judgment much food for subsequent thought will result from such a stroll. If sermors can be found in stories, there is a barrel of them and a Sunday school library besides, in a "roarer." It pays to visit a gas well, even if the task should imply the expenditure of time and muscle. If the supply of natural gas should ever give out, it will be something to tell one's childrens' children of the days when Moses brought water from a rock; and then glide naturally into the modern period when Pittsburgers drew fire from a rock by ounching a hole in it. A big gas well is a beautiful picture, as well as an astonishing phenomenon. The roar betrays the force with which the orange-colored flame leaps up against the blue sky to make a memorably beautiful spectacle and to arouse at once wonder and admiration. Years ago, workmen sinking a well for water in Italy, uncovored a statue, and so Pompell was discovered, after eighteen centuries of burial, Years ago, men of Pennsylvania, sinking wells for oil, discovered treasure buried when the earth was an infant—treasure compared to which all the gold and silver of Hercu-laneum and Pompeii is a very small affair. High authority states that there is no nights in heaven. If gas wells continue to multiply in this vicinity this heavenly attribute will be bestowed upon Pittsburg and her suburbs. Already it is hardly possible to get beyond the flame-lit circles, that have their centres at the foot of Tenth street on the south side. If the days may be full of darkness, owing to the cloud of smoke which hovers over the city, the nights are radiant with soft light, and if Pittsburg rules as a dusky queen, she is set about by brilliants, such as noother city possesses. When a steamer enters the upper Ohio her pilots' mind is comparitively easy and the government beacons have no special value in his eyes, no matter how heavy or thick or low the clouds may hang. In fact the natural gas beacon sheds wider radiance when midnight clouds are thickest. Passing over a burning well, the vapor absorbs light as a sponge does water, and becomes a mass of acquired lustre visible for miles. Our cities of the north have the weired beauty of the aurora borealis. Pittsburg knows a thing or two far ahead of the northern light. She possesses that which runs her mills, heats her dwellings and cooks her meals by day and by night, and makes it impossible for a sober citizen to lose his way in the most devious lane. A city set on a hill cannot be hid. Neither can one set amid the gas wells of western Pennsylvania. The waste is something depressing to think of, but the towering, wavering flames are some-thing wholly unique, and altogether beauti-Occasionally the gas, when confined in pipes and not properly attended to, explodes. Last week I visited the uncrossed save by the vagrant pig or the sibiliant goose. The profound quiet of the little village was broken by no louder sounds than the crowing of the feathered Mormon of the barn yard or the distant toot of the locomotive. Each week day was a Sabbath for silence, and on Sunday the stillness of an Arctic winter brooded over the place. Then came such a change as can only be conceived-and shuddered at-by Murrays for access to water, in order to practice cast-ing. A housetop, a dooryard, or even the volcano. Great pipes latticed their lots and spacious floor of an old-fashioned barn, offers lanes with wrought iron cylinders, which just as good a chance for practice as a lake crossed and recrossed the yellow roadway through the village. The roar of the liber-ated monster sounded day and night and the ment and not a flourish. The elbow is kept rush of escaping gas drowned every other a little, and most of the work is done by the wrist. Holding the rod by the "grip," the part of the butt wound with silk or rattan to scarred and battered and blackened and ere assist the grasp, one finds that the reel, which is just below the "grip," aids in balancing the rod. The reel is underneath in the United States. As between the sulphurous slopes of Vesuvius and the gasecus precincts of Murraysville, I should prefer to

> for there, at least, a coming outburst is and was greatly pleased by the service, especially the boy choir. Such a choir lifts the thoughts and feelings of the most obtuse to the proper plane for receiving the words of the good man in the pulpit and for bestowing more than a nickle in the contribu-

there was a controversy in the church which no lower than your head, a process which it I attended over the advisability of placing will take time to accomplish. There is no an organ in the edifice. Many Christians more awkward fault than that of whipplug a object to the organ as a means of enriching object to the organ as a means of enriching and enhancing their forms of worship. To the anti-organ element of these worthy Christians an organ is a source of anything but melody and harmony. To them it savors rather of temptation and falling from grace and backsliding. It is but natural to find that the majority of the opponents of the church organ are men and women no longer young. They are honest in their convictions and sincere in their regrets that youthful worshippers will not dispense with box full of pipes and bellows in the sanctury. It is natural to find that the numbers of those in favor of music in churches grow each year. It could not to drop his flies lightly just over the head of some wary trout.—From Fly. Fishing for Trout, by Ripley Hitchcock, in St. Nicholas less service. Home life would be dull without music and social pleasures robbed of their greatest charms. And certainly a service wherein the rich melody of the pipe organ is never heard cannot be anything but hard, dry and profitless to the young lover of melody in every form, despite too any degree of eloquence which may be possessed by the preacher. The disappearance of the anti-organ element in New Brunswick churches can only be regarded as a mere question of time. If orthodoxy places harps in the hands of angelic choirs another and far more perfect form of musical instrument ought to be accepted gracefully by earthly worship-

## THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

CHICAGO, June 28.—The Lake Shoreofficials succeeded in sending out a freight train today. The engine and cars were covered with officers armed with rifles, and although the strikers were congregated in great numbers, no attempt was made to interfere with the train. This breaks the blockade caused by the strike.