



The English Crisis.

THE PROBABLE PROGRAMME OF THE RADICAL FACTION.

HOMERULE PROMISED FOR IRELAND—IMPORTANT SPEECHES BY DILKE AND CHAMBERLAIN—NUMEROUS COMBINATIONS OF TORIES AND LIBERALS.

LONDON, June 14.—The annual dinner of the Cobden Club took place last night. Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain were the principal speakers. It is thought their speeches will make a great sensation. They are regarded as a direct bid by the Liberals for an Irish alliance against both Whigs and Tories. Sir Charles Dilke said that England had great interest in Egypt, and other European powers were also entitled to a voice in the settlement of the future of that country. These powers, however, ought to give a guarantee for the neutrality of Egypt similar to that establishing the neutrality of Belgium. He believed the co-operation of the powers and the Porte would ensure tranquillity in Egypt. He urged Englishmen to give Irishmen the same municipal and imperial franchise enjoyed by themselves. Englishmen, he said, have no conception of the imperfections of municipal government or the meaning of the grand jury system imposed upon the people of Cork, Limerick and Belfast. These people are compelled to obtain the sanction of England for every small private bill affecting local interests. These abuses, he continued, were a source of weakness and danger to the English connection.

PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE. Mr. Chamberlain agreed with the sentiments expressed by Dilke. He said: "We are unable to congratulate ourselves on any great recent conversion to free trade principles, but that is to be regretted more for protectionist countries than for our own. Despite exceptional depression in business, he ventured to state that England's general trade was more prosperous than that of any country in the world. Comparing the trade of England with that of America, he read extracts from the report of Secretary McCulloch on American over-production, and referred to the marked increase in failures in America compared with the decrease in England, and quoted from a commercial agency's report on the reduction of wages to show the disadvantages of the protective system. The shipping trade, he said, was almost entirely in the hands of English ship owners. The American iron trade is most heavily protected, yet there are in that country 80,000 unemployed iron-workers. The English boot and shoe trade is also increasing and has driven American and French goods from every neutral market. American traders being burdened by heavy duties on leather. Even in cloaks and waxes, which are considered indigenous to America, our exports to the United States have equalled the imports to England, while in the British colonies and elsewhere English goods are pushing American goods out of the markets. In regard to the woolen trade, Mr. Chamberlain stated that there was no reason on earth why America should not compete with England, except for the high tariff. In America the number of persons employed has decreased and wages have fallen 25 to 30 per cent. American exports had largely decreased, while English exports of textile and woolen fabrics to America have doubled.

PROMISES FOR IRELAND. Turning to politics, Mr. Chamberlain said he could conceive no nobler nor more genial task of a reformed Parliament than to carry out the legislation expounded by Sir Charles Dilke. It must also deal with the obstruction of parliamentary business, which resulted in saddling the Government with petty details that ought to be referred to other bodies. What was wanted was a remedy for the deep-rooted discontent which is the natural result of one nation trying to interfere with and control the domestic life and social economy of another whose genius and requirements are not understood. He looks to a new parliament to accomplish this great work, which will only be the hope to pacify Ireland and maintain the strength and integrity of the Empire.

LORD SALISBURY'S TALK. LONDON, June 15.—The Court Circular contains the statement that Lord Salisbury is to form a Conservative Ministry. He is in active negotiation with Sir Stafford Northcote, the Duke of Richmond, Lord Rowton and others. He will come to London to-day when a consultation of leading members of the Conservative party will be held. The Telegraph this morning states that Lord Salisbury's acceptance of the office of Premier is unconditional. The Standard says it is unable to conceal its apprehension as to the result of Salisbury's attempt to establish government with affairs in the present state, with Conservatives in a minority in the House of Commons, and with the Liberals and Radicals openly refusing to lend assistance. The Telegraph says Salisbury will have the sympathy of the country, and warns the Radical leaders, Chamberlain and Dilke, not to make the mistake of obstructing elections in the provinces. Lord Salisbury went to Hatfield yesterday and was greeted with ovations at all stopping places. Mr. Chamberlain will shortly visit Scotland on a political tour to develop his views of local government for Scotland and Ireland.

LORD SALISBURY'S PROGRAMME. NEW YORK, June 13.—A London cable letter, dated to-day, says: "The Queen is said not to be displeased over Mr. Gladstone's downfall. The Marquis of Salisbury, every body begins to see, looks self-confident. It is understood he will refrain from forming a cabinet till after he has held conferences with all the Conservative leaders. On the way from Balmoral to London he passed through Edinburgh this evening, and was met at the station by a large crowd of enthusiastic Conservatives, who vainly clamored for a speech. The impression prevails that the Parliaments will not have as much influence with the new Government as they expected. The Conservative party is largely controlled by the prevalent opinion of Tory clubs, and the Carlton and other leading clubs all favor the theory advocated by Earl Spencer, that there is an absolute necessity for the continuance of the coercion policy in Ireland. On this point the Tories and a majority of the Liberals will agree, and on it they may combine against Radicals and Parnellites. If they do, the Home Rulers will be in such a pitiable minority that their voice will count for nothing in Parliament. It is not believed that Lord Salisbury will seek assistance from any of Mr. Gladstone's ministers in forming his policy towards Ireland. His plan will likely be to split the Liberal party completely by proposing a measure of coercion, based on Lord Spencer's report, a measure the same as Lord Hartington and a majority of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet insisted on continuing. Such a line of policy would be almost certain to lead to at least a temporary coalition between the moderate Liberals and Tories against the Radicals and Parnellites and give the new Government a tremendous majority. Sir Stafford Northcote has already been in consultation with the Irish executive officials concerning the real state of affairs in Ireland, and it is understood that nearly every one has stated that no English Government could afford to be responsible for the government of Ireland during the coming winter without the continuance of the Crimes Act. Lord Randolph Churchill is probably the only one of the men likely to form the Conservative Cabinet who is at all likely to advocate the abandonment of coercion. Telegrams from Bismarck indicate that in the conferences which have taken place between the Queen and Lord Salisbury, Her Majesty has shown that she is concerned most about the foreign policy of the Government.

IN COURT CIRCLES. There is no concealment of rejoicing over the fall of the Liberal Government. Mr. Gladstone, officials admit, was never in harmony with the Queen on any subject and Her Majesty and the Premier generally disagreed in their discussions about England's foreign affairs. Mr. Gladstone, it is said, rarely consulted the Queen or informed her of the designs of his Government. In well-informed circles it is thought the Queen's courage strongly favors a renewal of the Sudan campaign, the retention of Egypt, the settlement of the Anglo-Egyptian dispute on the basis of the Grauwille Disposition Agreement, a renewal of the alliance with Germany, an entente with Turkey and no special cultivation of entente with France. A policy embracing all these principles has all along been approved by all the permanent officials in the Foreign Office, amongst whom Mr. Gladstone's regime had become intensely disliked.

LIBERALS VS. RADICALS. Gladstone's intimation of his determination to retire from public life has for the present utterly disorganized the Liberal arrangement for the electoral struggle. Desperate efforts have been made to secure from him a number of engagements to make campaign speeches, but the only engagement admitted by him is one for Midlothian. Liberal election agents generally report great difficulty in obtaining candidates to contest seats on the Liberal platform. Radical candidates are, however, plentiful. The Birmingham Liberal caucus has adopted in its programme for the campaign the proposals formulated by the recent party conference. These call for the re-formation of the House of Lords by the exclusion of the bishops from seats, and by a specific limitation of the power of the peers to delay or prevent necessary legislation.

(Continued on el. 11th pag.)

The Dead Prelates

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THE DECORATIONS AT THE SAULT, ALONG THE ROUTE, AND AT NOTRE DAME—THE ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS AT THE HOTEL DIEU—THE SERVICES—THE CEREMONIES AT NOTRE DAME CHURCH—THE PROCESSION AND DECORATIONS—BUSINESS SUSPENDED—THE BOWERS LAY IN STATE IN THE CATHEDRAL—THE FINAL FUNERAL RITES—THE DIFFERENT SOCIETIES OF THE CITY ASSEMBLE AND PASS RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

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As the afternoon wore on the number of visitors increased largely along the road to the Sault, which in many places was tastefully draped for the solemn event. About half past twelve a deputation of reporters left L'Esplanade's office, on Notre Dame street, and were accorded an excellent opportunity of viewing the decorations along the proposed route of the funeral.

The preparations for the procession down St. Lawrence street were especially imposing. There were few stores without a good display of flags wreathed with mourning or with black and yellow or suspended, and at the corner of Craig street a very fine arch has been erected and ornamented in black and colors, with wreaths of immortelles. A festoon crosses the street at the foot of St. Lambert's Hill, consisting of a finely designed scroll. In the centre a floridly decorated portrait of the deceased prelate is placed, and the festoon bears the appropriate and suggestive inscription: "Te Juxta morem ecclesie hujus; non nota prece in ore tuo creta." At the Mile End also have the inhabitants exerted themselves to a great extent, with the result that a very creditable display of black streamers and other appropriate articles has been made. The Papal Zouaves in uniform, several of the members of the St. Jean Baptiste Cavalry in black suits, and representatives from numerous other societies of the city, in which the deceased prelate took a lively interest, also assembled at the Mile End this afternoon to meet the funeral cortege from the Sault. Shortly after two o'clock the immense concourse of clergy at the Sault au Recollet began chanting the solemn masses of the Libera. The scene was a most imposing one, and one to be long remembered. At the conclusion of the Libera the levée du corps took place, and the solemn funeral procession, comprising clergy and lay, began its formation and slowly wended its way to the Hotel Dieu, where a halt was made and another Libera was chanted. The display of floral tributes was simply grand, wreaths, crowns, and anchors and other appropriate emblems being blended together in rich profusion, and being a memorable indication of the love and esteem which was entertained for the venerable Archbishop.

It would be very difficult to attempt to describe the crowd of citizens and strange which lined the Main street at the time of the funeral procession. At Notre Dame Church it was all that a sergeant and posse of police could do to prevent the throng from blocking the main entrance to the church. Shortly after six o'clock the solemn procession made its appearance at the head of St. Lawrence street, and from the top of St. Lambert Hill, presented a grand and imposing aspect as it slowly wended its way along. The following was the order:

Grand Marshal, Grand Marshal, mounted, fifty members of St. Jean Baptiste Society, mounted, band of the Montreal College, Former students of Montreal College, Students of Montreal College, St. Joseph's Choir. HEARSE, drawn by four horses, carrying the body of the deceased prelate, followed by the Grand Marshal, the Right Rev. Bishop Fabre, and visiting bishops, the Catholic Clergy of the city and Grand Seminary, the Christian Brothers, Pupils of the Priory of St. Mary's, Former students of St. Mary's College, Students and Professors of St. Mary's College, Citizens on foot and in carriages.

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the English admiralty has ordered that all the guns of every vessel leaving Chatham shall be supplied with arrangements for being discharged by electricity, and that several of the larger ships will be provided with electric light.

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Parnell's Victory.

RENOUNCING COERCION. REJOICING OVER THE DEFEAT OF MR. GLADSTONE.

New York, June 15.—The members of the Irish National League of New York have passed the following resolutions:—When the infamous Gladstone government, by its suppression of public meetings, by its assaults on the freedom of the press, by its murder through legal power of men against whom no valid evidence could be found—in a word, by its coercion laws, known as the Crimes Act—had firstly earned the sternest opposition from all lovers of Ireland; and whereas, even though English statistics exhibit a remarkable absence of crime in Ireland, the same ministry had decided to continue for two years longer the system of oppression we now denounce, to be it Resolved, That the Municipal Council of the Irish National League hereby tender to Mr. Parnell and the other nationalist members our hearty congratulations on the great victory achieved by them.

Resolved, That we had this victory as an omen of far greater triumph in the future when the Irish millimontary ranks shall number eighty or more members, and be it Resolved, That we urge all desiring the success of the Irish people to once more aid the League in this city by enrolling in it and thus prepare for the combat approaching and be partakers in the victory sure to come. A victory that will recreate Irish industries so long dormant; that shall give the people their national and inalienable rights of making their own laws.

SOUDAN WAR CORRESPONDENTS. LONDON, June 13.—The city newspaper men have appointed a committee and are raising funds to erect a suitable monument in St. Paul's cathedral to the memory of the special war correspondents of the London press who were killed in the Sudan. The list includes Edmund O'Donovan, of the Daily News; Frank Vassell, of the Graphic; Col. Barlow and Mr. Herbert, of the Morning Post; John A. Cameron, of the Standard; and Frank Roberts, of Ruter's Telegram Company.

THE CHOLERA OUTBREAK. MARSEILLES, June 13.—Since the two deaths supposed to have been caused by cholera were cited, no new cases were reported. The progress of the disease in Spain, however, is watched with the greatest anxiety. Almost everybody is convinced that there will be a fresh outbreak this summer. All vessels from the infected ports are quarantined. There are three now anchored at Trioul. The population is much excited. The site of the Sacred Heart and the anniversary of the delivery of Marseilles from the plague, which destroyed 40,000 inhabitants in 1720, were kept yesterday with unwonted fervor. Special prayers for protection from the pestilence were offered up in the presence of an immense congregation. Marseilles, June 15.—The cholera is spreading all along the Mediterranean. There are several cases now in Toulon, Alicante and Cartagena. Twelve thousand persons left Madrid during the past week in consequence of the cholera scare. The epidemic is increasing. At Castellon yesterday 114 new cases of cholera and 36 deaths were reported. At Cartagena 214 new cases and 60 deaths.

AN IMPORTANT CASE. QUEBEC, June 12.—In Leonard vs. the Count de Primeau Real, Judge Caron has given judgment postponing the case until it has been heard by the Court of Review. The decision is one of some importance to creditors, as, according to it, any debtor desiring to postpone his case, can, by depositing \$20 or \$40 in court on an appeal for a review of judgment rendered in the case, obtain a delay from June to November, there being no court from the 1st July to the 1st October. This question will be argued at the end of the month by Hon. Mr. Irvine and Mr. Tessier for the defendant, and Mr. Levery, with Mr. Languelet as counsel, for the plaintiff.

THE BONAPARTIST INTRIGUES. LONDON, June 14.—The Bonapartist manifesto recently issued by the supporters of Prince Victor Napoleon has fallen flat. The ex-Empress Eugenie has stopped the annual pension of 240,000 francs which had been settled on Victor, because the young man has been leading a riotous and vicious life. The ex-Empress and Princesses Clothilde and Mathilde are, it is reported, engaged in a conspiracy to supplant Victor as pretender to the Bonapartist succession by his brother, Prince Louis. The latter refuses to be a party to the conspiracy.

CONCEALING A MURDER. SAUNTON, Va., June 13.—Last week a boy living with an uncle named Jack Huffman, a mountaineer, died from the alleged effects of a fall and was buried. Suspicion was aroused and the body exhumed, the autopsy disclosed that death resulted from a knife wound in the intestines and epines. Huffman disliked the boy and it is believed murdered him. Several years ago a little girl mysteriously disappeared in the same house. Lynchings is threatened.

A Brussels letter says there is a marvelous improvement in the condition of the Empress Carlotta, widow of Maximilian of Mexico. The malady which for years has oppressed her brain is gradually disappearing.

HOW GLADSTONE'S COERCION WORKS

London Truth has the following:—The "valuable and equitable" clauses of the Irish Coercion Act are, Mr. Gladstone's clause to be re-enacted. These valuable and equitable clauses are two. The first provides means for cooking the evidence in criminal cases; the second provides means for packing the jury. Between them they work round the British constitution very cleverly. The mode of procedure is this. When crime is committed, and you have not the faintest notion who did it, you arrest the inhabitants of the district generally, some as "suspects" and some as "witnesses." You tell the witnesses you regard them in the light of suspects. You tell the suspects that it only rests with them to become witnesses. You also arrest a certain number of your own men whom you instruct (and pay) to represent themselves as suspect witnesses. You shuffle the mass together for a month or so; let them talk to each other; listen to what they say; cross-examine them until they don't know whether they stand on their heads or their heels; tell Patrick Doonan that Michael Murphy has informed upon him; invite Michael Murphy (or, better still, Mrs. Murphy) to return the compliment; offer him a couple of hundred pounds and a free passage to America, if he will; and promise to hang him if he won't. This is the first stage of the "valuable and equitable" method.

Having then applied for a change of venue and a special jury, you go to trial. The "valuable and equitable" tribunal before which you proceed is thus constituted. It consists of a judge who, if he has repented of the sins of his youth, and is no longer on the cliffs, may be honest and impartial, and of a jury whose members may be and very often are honest, but who must of necessity be partial. Your jury consists of Irish gentlemen and merchants and big shopkeepers, most of whom have suffered more or less from the late taxation, and if there happens to be a Catholic among them you quickly tell him to "stand aside." Then you tell the (probably) Irish-speaking prisoner to look at the jury as they come to the book to be sworn, and object to any of them if he pleases, and then Dame Justice, fairly seized of the case, begins to sharpen her knife.

Witnesses are of two kinds—the informers and the "uncontaminated" witnesses necessary to corroborate the informers. The "uncontaminated" witnesses are mostly policemen. If there are any witnesses who can speak an English, their evidence is translated by an interpreter. The interpreter is convicted. In this way the prisoner is convicted. The interpreter-politician explains to him what has happened. The prisoner, being his innocence, and is in due course hanged. Then all the policemen are rewarded, in one way or other—by promotion, good service pay, &c.—and the informers are settled with, and then, when the money is pocketed, the informers come forward and say that they perceived themselves, and that an innocent man has been hanged. Such are the "equitable" methods and such the "valuable" results of the measure over which the British Parliament will wrangle between this and September.

BIG BEAR SAID TO BE A COUSIN TO THE POET LAUREATE. QUEBEC, June 15.—A woman named Mrs. Dubois, living in St. Sauveur, claims to be a cousin of Big Bear, and says that his proper name is Edouard Laubert, son of Louis Lambert, farmer, and Marie Frechette, of St. Nicholas, County of Louis, and is, therefore, a cousin of the poet laureate, L. H. Frechette. She states that when Edouard was twenty years of age he left St. Nicholas for the United States with two friends. Nothing was heard of him by his family for 20 years, when a letter was received, stating that he had been taken prisoner by the Cree Indians and they guarded him so strongly that he was unable to escape. He afterwards stated that by acts of bravery he won the admiration of the braves and was consequently obliged to accept the daughter of the chief as his squaw. Upon the death of the chief he was chosen to succeed him by the tribe. To substantiate the above statements Dubois states that one of Edouard's brothers subsequently visited the North-West and recognized Big Bear as being his brother. He said Edouard was very rich and had two daughters being educated in a convent. He adds: "The identification is unmistakable from certain life marks, which, despite the Indian paint, were discernible."

BISHOP OF KERRY'S RETURN. DUBLIN, June 3.—The Right Rev. Andrew Higgins, Bishop of Kerry, found a most ungracious welcome on his return to Killarney, from the Council of Irish Bishops at Rome. The Killarney town commissioners formally refused to present an address of welcome, and the people about their houses and abstained from meeting the bishop at the station or escorting him to his palace, as was done in the case of Archbishop Croker and most of the returning prelates. The cause of all this coldness is that Bishop Higgins fails to show sufficient sympathy for the National cause.

The Princess D'Arques is to be married with a good deal of pomp and ceremony. The wedding cake will weigh 250 pounds, and will repose on a pedestal of gold.