THE HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1883.

The Great Incapable.

WHATEVER credit the *Patriot* may deserve for its announcement of facts as they have occurred, its prognostications of the future should be received with caution. As a general rule people, even respectable Grits, will not find it safe to look upon the editor of our Richmond Street contemporary as a prophet. He is entitled to a certain amount of belief when he notifies the public that the potato bug has arrived, or that the contract for the Cape Traverse Branch has been given out, but when he foretells things he is all astray, unless his predictions are of a general nature, such as December will be a cold month, or it will be a number of years before the party obtain office, or it is doubtful whatever party is in power if "we" be ever called upon to take a portfolio again. No, whatever else the Editor may be, he is not a prophet, and not being a prophet he should not make himself ridiculous by indulging in the spirit of prophecy. He is not even good at guessing. He bases his conclusions upon false assumptions. In the *Patriot* of last Friday he declared there was scarcely any reason to doubt but that there will be another election at an early day, and he warns Liberals to be ready for the campaign. And why does he think so? Simply because the local Premier has been seen lately in St. Peter's! Splendid reasoning, truly. Now if a general election followed every visit of the Hon. Mr. Sullivan to St. Peter's, we should have lively times in the Island of Prince Edward. Fortunately they don't. We have said that folks should be cautious about receiving the Editor of the *Patriot* as a prophet. In good sooth, he seems to be deficient in common sense, or he would never put people in a flutter, for which there is no occasion, by stating what he knows has no foundation in fact. For our own part we have the very best authority for contradicting the Editor of the *Patriot*, and declaring there is not a word of truth in what it says about an election, although, indeed, it is hardly necessary, as that journal has so fallen in reputation that it is no longer believed, unless when it says what everybody knows already.

In looking over the *Patriot* we find that its Editor and Proprietor is the Hon. David Laird. Now, if he is the same David who figured at one time as Minister of the Interior, and at another as Deputy Governor of Keewatin, we are astonished that he is not more guarded in using such words as "incapable" and "deficit." Why the genius of incapacity guides the David Laird we refer to all through life, and deficits follow after him, hungry and cadaverous. If it be indeed the same David Laird one would imagine he would be positively the last man in this world to speak of deficits and incapables, unless it be that his memory is defective, and he forgets the circumstances that led him and his colleague to march away from Charlottetown at dead of night, without beat of drum, unknown even to his political friends, and sneak off to Ottawa to beg assistance for the Island, whose finances he had made such a fearful mess of. And this man—this politician whose own shadow frightens him out of difficult positions created by himself, has now the audacity to carp at the Local Government for seeking in regard to the piers to obtain those terms from a Conservative Government, which he and his friends should have kept in view, when they bungled the Island into confederation. The Hon. David Laird has fled from everything dangerous in the past, and if he leaves the *Patriot* behind him some fine morning, or night, when the breakers are surging around it, no one will be surprised, because it is what everyone might expect from his well known character, as an incapable and timid one at that. And again, was not this David Laird, through the irony of fate, made member of the Grit administration of 1873, as Minister of the Interior; and did not a Grit paper of Ontario, on hearing of it, and knowing the mental calibre of the man, exclaim, "Oh, by all means place Mr. Laird in the interior, and the further in the better?" And by a strange fatality did not deficits follow Mr. Laird all the time, constantly, relentlessly; for had not the Government of which he was a member to come down each year, and with sorrowful countenance announce a *deficit?* And when the ministry found they had in their midst a supreme nonentity among twelve other nonentities, did they not cruelly and pitilessly send him off to the Northwest out of the way? But it was not to him they were cruel; it was not to our David Laird they were pitiless. No. The poor Indians have no friends; they are political orphans, so to speak, and yet they might have been spared the crowning indignity of placing the Editor of the *Patriot*, if he is indeed the gentleman we refer to, over them as a ruler. Perhaps they had suffered wrong before. In all likelihood they had. Perhaps their blankets had been cut in two by an agent who had learned his business in the United States territories; perhaps their pork was measly and their sugar gritty. These, however, were but the misfortunes of a day, to which even civilized communities have to submit; but to have a nonentity from P. E. Island, an incapable from Ottawa sent to govern them, was surely more than they could bear. We can imagine the howl of despair that reverberated over the prairies of Keewatin when it was announced to the poor Indians that the Minister of the Interior was coming amongst them. The Indians had no budget, there could therefore have been no deficit in Keewatin in a monetary sense, but his administration of affairs exhibited a sad deficit in common sense. He had to request the Government to release him from the management of Indian affairs, which is in reality the only duty to be performed, the office of Deputy Governor of Keewatin having been merely nominal, until within a few years past. The resignation of the agency was a lamentable confession of incapacity few men are capable of. We wish we could say that this confession of weakness argued a touch of honest inanity in the man who made it, but we cannot, seeing he was not honest enough to refuse accepting a portfolio in the first instance, knowing in his heart his lack of ability to perform the duties attached to it. The truth is, that if the ex-member of the Local Government, the ex-Minister of the Interior, the ex-Deputy Governor of Keewatin, and the present Editor of the *Patriot*, are one and the same person, all we can say is so much the worse for the *Patriot*, and so much the better if Mr. Henry Lawson be repatriated. And we are inclined to think they are identical, for the reason that the same marks of incompetency stare at us from the columns of our esteemed contemporary as frightened Mr. Laird's Grit colleagues when he was Minister of the Interior, and drove the untutored Indian almost into convulsions. It is given to every blockhead to call his superiors incapable; but there are many people who should be chary in doing so. Hon. David Laird is one. He has been eminently unsuccessful in everything he has been given to do, and his career as an editor does not seem to improve him. Let him, therefore, take our advice. There are lots of good, useful words distributed throughout the English language which he can use without harm to himself, if without profit; but in future, if he be wise even a little, he should avoid the word "incapable" and the word "deficit," as if one were a rattlesnake and the other a cobra de capello.

The Agitation in Ireland.

IRISH AFFAIRS still continue to occupy a large share of the world's attention. That unfortunate country is in a state of transition. It is emerging from the state of feudalism into which it was plunged by foreign conquest, and retained in for so long a period by influences beyond its control. After a hundred ineffectual struggles on the field and the political platform in which the Irish people were vanquished by the power of England, assisted by their own divisions, they seem at length to have united, and now demand sweeping changes, changes which, although revolutionary, are necessary to their very existence. No one—not even Mr. Goldwin Smith, the latest Hiberno-phobist of prominence—will contend that Ireland should be content to remain in the position it has occupied since the legislative union; but the doctrinaires—and they are many—are not agreed among themselves as to what is best to be done in the premises. Some advise that the cure for the manifold ills of Ireland should be administered in homœpathic doses, while others, and among them Parnell, go in for a speedy and a radical cure. Emigration on a large scale is recommended by many as the sovereign remedy, but the Irish people themselves are averse to it. They say that this panacea has been tried very often and found deficient; they point to the fact that when Ireland had a population of only two millions she suffered from famine, and they quote figures and statistics, compiled by Englishmen and foreigners, showing that the country could maintain a population of 15,000,000 in comfort. A. M. Sullivan, in his reply to Goldwin Smith, in the *Nineteenth Century*, has proved this proposition to the satisfaction of all impartial and intelligent men; and A. M. Sullivan is neither a fire-brand nor a doctrinaire. It has often been said to the Irish by their opponents, when their demands were a little stronger than usual, "Well, that is all very fine, but first prove to us that it is the Irish nation we are dealing with. The North is not with you, and only fractions of the other Provinces. You have but a small Parliamentary delegation representing your views; and, after all, it is with your members of Parliament we have to deal." This objection seemed at first glance to be well put, but in reality it was not, for the people of Ireland, being in a great measure disfranchised, were unable to send true representatives to London. Since the extension of the franchise, however, small as that extension has been in Ireland, and the introduction of the ballot, national representatives have been elected, and their demands must be taken as emanations of the national idea. These demands are simple, and are all embodied and chrystallized in the one ardent wish of the Irish heart—Self Government or HOME RULE. In his Mid-Lothian campaign Mr. Gladstone promised local self government, or county government; but the exigencies of his office and of parties have prevented him carrying out his promise. The terrible murder in the Phœnix Park has also had something to do with its non-fulfilment, as after that tragedy the English people put their foot down and cried, "No more concessions to murderers," thus indicting a whole nation for the crime of a secret society. Nevertheless, the Home Rule cry is heard once more, and, according to a late cablegram, Jesse Collings, Radical member for Ipswich, has given notice that he will move for such a measure at next session of Parliament.

It cannot with reason be longer contended that Ireland is not united in its demands, either as regards Home Rule or the burning question of the day—the Land Question. During the present session of the Imperial Parliament the National party have won political victories in each of the four Provinces. O'Brien defeated the Whig nominee in Munster; Redmond beat the O'Connor Don in Leinster; Healy routed the Whig and Tory combined in Ulster; and last week the Parnellite Lynch vanquished the Whig and Tory coalition in Connaught. Thus the four Provinces have been heard from, and they have spoken in trumpet tones for peasant proprietary and Home Rule. It is anticipated that the Irish will be assimilated to the English franchise next year, and registration abuses corrected, in which case Parnell will sweep the Island through and through and find himself with a following of nearly a hundred members. Meanwhile the land revolution goes on apace, and nothing the Government may do can stay its progress. The Irish landlords, as D'Arcy McGee poetically puts it, are the rocks which stand in the way of National progress; but the waves are sweeping over them, when not uprooting them altogether, and the time will soon come when the landlords will be willing to yield upon almost any terms. The emigration scheme, the last resource of the Government to shield and save them, will be a dead failure. The migration scheme proposed by the Bishops is more likely to be successful. The Irish Bishops, as sagacious an hierarchy as exists, and as patriotic, advise that the money voted for the removal of 200,000 Irish people from their native land be dedicated to their removal from the poor and congested districts instead, and their settlement on the millions of acres of rich pasture land whence they were formerly driven, now used for the raising of stock, which can be more cheaply and easily raised in Texas and Dakotah for the English market. That is the policy of true statesmen, and it is a great pity the Bishops have not the power vested in them to put their theories in practice. That it must and shall be done, however, in the near future admits not of a doubt. When this last wretched attempt has failed, peasant proprietary will be established. The country is ripe for it, the rocks must give way to the waves or be swept away with the current. The time has arrived and the men, and landlordism, if not as dead as Julius Cæsar, stands beside the grave yawning to receive its prey. It has, like Belshazzar, been weighed and found wanting.

The Wheat Crop in the United States.

FROM the statistics furnished by the Agricultural Bureaux in the United States, it would appear that while a larger area is under cultivation this year than in 1882, the crops will not be as heavy. According to the estimate of Mr. W. S. Chamberlain, compiler of the Ohio crop report, who speaks for the whole, there will be a shortage in the wheat crop of that country of 120,000,000 bushels, if not more, as compared with that of last year, and wheat will sell in Chicago before the first of December, if the law of supply and demand have full force, for $1.25 a bushel. The reason he gives for the faith that is in him is that the European crops are no brighter now than in 1881, when wheat reached that figure, while the cholera along the Suez Canal and Asia seems likely to seriously interfere with the importation of wheat from India to England. To this statement the Boston *Advertiser* objects that though wheat be short it does not follow it will be very dear provided all other food supplies are abundant, and if the surplus harvest in 1882 be any way considerable. This, however, is estimating very loosely, as the best way of arriving at a close approximation is to look at the crop of the season. The returns furnished by Mr. Chamberlain were printed in July, when as much could not be known of the crops as is known now at the end of August. Michigan expects but a crop of 14½ bushels per acre, and the average in this State is generally the same as in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and other Northwestern States and Territories. The yield in the Pacific States is if anything above the average, but in the South and West generally it will fall below, as it did this time two years. Looking at the exports both from the United States and Canada, the wheat crop of the United Kingdom has to be considered, and that according to the London *Times*, is somewhat above the crop of 1881, but below that of last year. The wheat crop in France is fully ten per cent. below the average as far as acreage is concerned. The yield in France last year was 350,000,000, while this year the generally correct M. Estienne, of Marseilles, sets it down as 95 million hectolitres, or 270 million bushels. In Germany wheat is far below the average, and in Austria Hungary, it does not come up to the crop of last year. Russia and India, however, show decided improvement. On the whole, the wheat crop of 1883 is below the average, and although it is anticipated the United States will be called upon to supply Europe with 144 millions of bushels, it is not certain the demand will be complied with, unless prices are higher than they are anticipated at the present time.

As for the wheat crop of Canada, we have no reliable information to guide us. There are good reports from some districts, but very indifferent from others, while from the flooded regions in and around the county of Middlesex, they are decidedly discouraging. The wheat crop in the Island is fairly good as far as can be known up to this.

The Cape Traverse Branch.

THE *Patriot*, during parts of the months May and June last, worked itself into a high state of ecstacy on the Cape Traverse Branch. Its editorials teemed with that description of wit for which it is so justly celebrated. It bristled with epigrams, it roared with laughter. The Ottawa Correspondent of the HERALD announced that the rolling stock of the Branch Railroad would be made on the Island, as promised by Sir Charles Tupper to Mr. Brecken, whereat our contemporary sarcastically announced that there was no Cape Traverse Branch, that there was, therefore, no rolling stock, and, as a matter of course, never would be; and it rung the changes on the subject until its readers grew tired. The *Globe*, and all the small Grit sheets that take their cue from it, amused themselves with the subject until their attention was attracted to some equally good case against the Government—some small slander manufactured in Toronto or Ottawa by key-hole correspondents, when the subject was allowed to drop. It is now seen, however, that the Branch is about to be built. The contract has been let to Messrs. Grey & Wheaten, of Salisbury, New Brunswick, who have bound themselves to have it completed and ready for use by the 1st of December. This must be a cause of legitimate sorrow to the *Patriot*, and Grits generally, as it removes one of their pet grievances. As for the rolling stock part of the programme, that will also be carried out, and hence the wit and epigrams of the *Patriot* and the sarcasms of the *Globe* were altogether misplaced.

Editorial Notes.

THE Count de Chambord is dead enough this time. The death of this descendant of a hundred kings creates little or no excitement, although it may ere long result in events of great importance in France.

THE name of James is not favorable to Irish conspirators. First there was Shamus Ahocka (James the Second), who fled from the Boyne before the day turned against him, and left his brave army without a general; then there was the notorious Jimmy O'Brien, then James Carey, and there is now James McDermott.

MARWOOD, the British hangman, is said to be growing wealthy and careless. In Durham, on a recent occasion, he could hardly stand so drunk was he, and subjected his victim to a good deal of torture before he swung him into eternity. If it was not a tight rope performance he was indulging in, the man himself was tight enough.

IT now seems as if Jay Gould's gold it was that ended the strike. It is broadly stated that Campbell, chief of the operating executive, received a large sum of money for sending on the telegram announcing a surrender. It is at all events certain it was a surprise to the strikers themselves, who were by no means at the end of their resources.

THE great sea serpent has this time turned up in Murray Bay, of all the places in the world. The Toronto *Mail* insinuates that his serpentship is thrown out as an inducement to summer visitors and tourists, and that other watering places must look to their laurels. According to the doctrine of fair play, the serpent should be due at Rustico next year.

IF England goes to war to protect her missionaries it will not have been the first time. It was the maltreatment of missionary Cameron that led to the dethronement and death of King Theodore of Abyssinia; and it is the imprisonment by the French of the Rev. Mr. Shaw that has led to the present unpleasantness. The French say that a missionary comes first, next a consul, and next a big bouncing British man-of-war.

THE London correspondent of the New York *Times* says that it has been noticed of late that Mr. Parnell is not seen in his place in Parliament so often as he used to be, and the reason assigned is that he is engaged in negotiations with the Right Honorable Mr. Chamberlain, looking to an alliance between the Irish National party and the English Radicals. This is quite possible, and the fact of Mr. Jesse Collings giving notice that he will move next session that a measure of Home Rule be granted to Ireland, lends an air of credulity to the rumor.

TILDEN's chances for nomination to the Presidency are becoming brighter, if it be true that John Kelly has promised to support him as Democratic candidate if nominated. Nevertheless, the New York *Star*, Mr. Kelly's organ, is still harping on the fact that one bright morning three years ago the *Sun* came out with the sarcastic announcement that "now the Democrats should be satisfied, as they had a candidate weighing 250 lbs.," and that Mr. Tilden paid its proprietor $25,000 for the same, or at the rate of $100 for every pound avoirdupois of the famous General Hancock."

THE *Patriot*, referring to an article in the *Examiner*, says: "There was a serious trade depression from 1875 to 1878 all over the commercial world. The Mackenzie Government did not cause that depression," which is as true as the Gospel, and we are surprised the *Examiner* should insinuate it did. Still the Mackenzie Government is chiefly responsible for that part of it which swept Canada, and if it continued in power—we mean the Government—we would not have any trade worth five cents to depress. Let us all, therefore, rejoice that the Mackenzie administration, including Hon. Mr. Laird, are no longer in office, and, let us hope, they never more will be.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD's jaw bone has got him into serious difficulty, if not disgrace. The French Ambassador was given a special entertainment lately, to which the Prince of Wales, his fidus achates—Lord Charles Beresford—and a select party of the aristocracy, were invited. All went on smoothly until Lord Charles took to the champagne, when he coolly told Mr. Waddington that he, with the *Condor*, could whip the French fleet out of Chinese waters. The Ambassador resented the insult to his nation and left the house, and Lord Charles had to be kicked out by the enraged guests. It really did appear from late accounts as if the Commander of the *Condor* was about to make a fool of himself.

THE Moncton *Times* is of the opinion that the Scott Act should expire in January next, thereby insinuating that it is of no use. We entirely agree with the *Times*. We think the Act an excellent Act enough if it could be enforced; but that being impossible, we think as it exists at present and is carried out, it is a first-class fraud. No one pretends the Scott Act is in force. Not certainly the Stipendiary Magistrate who sentences drunkards day after day, not the police who arrests them, and not the vendors who sell with cheerful impunity. There is to-day more drunkenness in Charlottetown than any other city in Canada of like population. The liquor sold is frightfully bad—rank poison. We have now in Canada a good license act; let it be uniform, and let the Island take advantage of it as soon as possible, so that our revenue may be increased, our bill of mortality lessened, and the state of demoralization to which we are rapidly tending prevented.

Prince of Wales College.

THE examination for admission to the Prince of Wales College closed on Thursday last. The candidates were examined in English, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Latin and Mathematics. Each paper was valued 100. The number of marks attainable was, therefore, 600, and the number necessary to pass 300. The following is the result:—

S. J. McArthur, Port Hill, 494.
Harry Morris, West Kent Street School, 478.
Martha Dixon, Royalty, 415.
Annie Alexander, Stanhope, 383.
Fred. Anderson, West Kent Street School, 375.
Jane Dunville, Port Hill, 369.
Percy McDonald, West Kent Street School, 346.
Simon Power, Covehead Road, 342.
Beverly Newbery, St. Peters School, 342.
James Rayden, England, 333.
William Palmer, West Kent Street School, 300.

The Prince of Wales College and Normal School were re-opened on Monday last, 27th inst. The Model School will open on Monday, the 3rd September, at 9 a. m.

The "Summerside."

THE new iron screw steamer *Summerside*, purchased in London, England, by the Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Company, arrived here on Monday afternoon, after a passage of twenty-one days from London. She was commanded by Capt. Cameron, who pronounces her a good "sea-boat." She is one hundred and sixty-one feet long, twenty-two feet beam, eleven feet depth of hold, sixty horse power, registers three hundred and eighty tons, and has freight capacity for over five hundred tons. The *Summerside* was mainly intended for carrying freight, but will, no doubt, be fitted for passenger accommodation, which is very necessary. She will act in conjunction with the *St. Lawrence* and *Princess of Wales* in removing freight, and will, we understand, also engage in other work.

THE steamer *Worcester*, Capt. Blankenship, sailed for Boston on Thursday evening with a freight consisting of 1440 barrels of mackerel, 858 cases of eggs, 89 cases of lobsters, 200 empty oil casks, 39 barrels of raspberries and 22 cases of canned berries. She had also the following passengers: Mary Ellen Collins, Mr. W. A. Martin, A. Martin, F. W. Martin, Miss Lizie A. Rochford, R. Docherty, Laura A. Docherty, G. S. Hall, R. F. Collett, Miss Kiley, Bridget Cheverie, Jane Jenkins, Mrs. D. Aitken, Mary Ann McIsaac, Peter Beaton, Martha Carmichael, Geo. R. Martin, Alice Martin, Katherine McDonald, Miss McLarren, Annie Keefe, James Ferguson, Duncan Ferguson, Isabella Paul, Mrs. Foster, M. J. Campbell, J. C. Brown, Sarah Mitchell, Miss Cranston, G. R. Godfrey, James Beaman, Hugh McKenna, John Butler, Miss Buchannan.

A Voyage Round the World.

Mrs. Langtry persists in her refusal to cut Freddy Gebhardt.

The Peers rejected the Irish Registration bill by a vote of 52 to 32.

John Kelly says if Tilden receives the nomination he will not oppose him.

An outbreak of foot and mouth disease is reported at Spalding, Lincolnshire.

The Canadian Pilgrims to Lourdes were received at an audience by the Pope.

It is stated that leprosy has been discovered among Chinamen in Nevada.

Pleuro-pneumonia is reported to have broken out among cattle in Connecticut.

By an explosion in a colliery near Cardiff, Wales, lately, thirty miners lost their lives.

The United States post-office shows a surplus of $2,500,000 for the past fiscal year.

It is reported that a batallion of British troops has been ordered to proceed to Zululand.

Hon. Donald A. Smith has presented $50,000 to McGill University to endow a medical chair.

The *Freeman's Journal* says Gladstone is maturing a plan for local self government for Ireland.

The King of Spain is expected to visit the Emperor of Germany on the 20th of September.

It is estimated that 100,000 pilgrims have visited the shrine of La Bonne Ste. Anne so far this year.

Nearly six hundred people have been summoned in Montreal for keeping unlicensed dogs.

O'Donnell, who shot the informer Carey, will sail from Capetown for England on the 4th September.

McDermott, arrested on suspicion of complicity in the dynamite conspiracy, has been again remanded.

Mr. George Stephen, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has donated $50,000 to the General Hospital at Montreal.

A new infernal machine has been found at Plymouth, England, containing a white powder ignitable only by contact with water.

A Syndicate of Halifax and Canso capitalists have been formed to build and operate a dry dock at Canso, which is to cost $60,000.

His Excellency the Governor-General and the Princess Louise will visit Kingston on the 10th of September on their way to Toronto.

Mr. Healy referring to Mr. Bolton an English official in Ireland in a late Parliamentary debate called him a "profligate ruffian."

The Chinese Government have made reparation to France for the murder of missionaries in Yunan, and will punish the murderers.

Queen Victoria has asked Tennyson to write a poem on John Brown, her deceased servant, and Sir William Leighton to paint his portrait.

Subscriptions to the Captain Webb fund started in England are coming in fast, and at latest accounts the sum had reached a handsome figure.

O'Donnell, Carey's murderer, is reported to have expressed his willingness to hang for him when he discovered that they were fellow-passengers.

It was reported in New York yesterday that Mackay, James Gordon Bennett, and another had subscribed a sufficient sum to build two Atlantic cables.

A body of New York detectives has been detailed to guard Chief Justice Coleridge during his visit to that city, and whilst he stays in the United States.

Fresh vexatious passport rules have been adopted on the Russian frontier, and obstacles are being placed in the way of Germans who wish to reside in Russia.

Bishop McCormack, of Achonry, Ireland, will probably be the prelate selected to canvass America for subscriptions in aid of the migration scheme for the poor Irish.

The Governor of Florian, Malta, and several councillors have been taken prisoners by Greek brigands near Salonica, who demand a ransom of £20,000 for their release.

With all the returns in, the figures in the late New Brunswick local elections stand: McLellan, 2,699; Stockton, 2,396; McNichol, 1,415; Chesley, 1,096, and Hutchinson, 48.

Gladstone stated in the Commons that Waddington, French ambassador, had given assurances to the British Government that Shaw would have every facility for conducting his defence.

There is every prospect of the Canadian hay exporters having the overcharged duty on hay exported to the United States returned to them. The amount involved is said to be about $200,000.

France's claims upon Madagascar will comprise a protectorate over the Northwest, abolition of the law forbidding the holding of land by Europeans, and an indemnity of ten million francs.

Socialistic pamphlets violently attacking the Austrian Emperor have been discovered in the vicinity of the imperial summer palace at Luxemburg. Similar literature has been distributed in Lower Austria.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland paid a visit to Cork on Monday, and was respectfully received by the people. The train in which he travelled from Dublin was guarded by police in sight of one another all along the route.

Lord Hartington has asked Mr. Gladstone to accept his resignation as he is disgusted with the intrigues between the government and the Parnellites. But the question is, why does he not go? Who is really holding him?

Twelve decomposed bodies of children have been discovered in the establishment of an undertaker at Bermondsey, a suburb of London. The police are making inquiries as to the identity of the children and the cause of their death.

The United States authorities have decided that although a two cent stamp will carry a letter from the United States to Canada after Ooctober 1st, three cent stamps will be required to carry a letter from Canada to the United States post office.

As Mr. O'Beirne, member of Parliament for Leitrim County, Ireland, and a party of friends were engaged in grouse shooting on Mr. O'Beirne's property in the county recently, they were approached by a mob of partly armed men and compelled to desist from their sport.

It is stated in the lobby of the House of Commons that three policemen were shot during the eviction of an Orangeman named Denis Renshawe, in Banbridge, County Down, Ireland. Renshawe has been arrested, charged with shooting the policemen. While the evictors were advancing toward Renshawe's house, a volley was fired at them. The head constable was wounded in the abdomen, and a policeman in the knee. Both men are in a dangerous condition.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

DUBLIN, Aug. 28.

The Rev. Isaac Nelson, M. P. for county Mayo, who has been absent from attendance at the House of Commons for a considerable period, and who has been frequently requested either to resign or attend at Westminster, has at last signified his willingness to resign, as soon as Mr. Parnell finds some one to succeed him.

Mr. Small, of Wexford, announces that he will contest the seat in Parliament for County Armagh at the next election.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

A despatch to the *Times* from Durban says Cetewayo is gathering around him a constantly growing force of armed followers.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 27.

Before O'Donnell, who killed James Carey, the informer, was committed for trial, he said to the magistrate: "I am not guilty of wilful murder. The killing was done in self-defence. Carey drew a revolver from his right hand pocket and I snatched it and shot him."

PARIS, Aug. 27.

A despatch to the *Figaro* from Sagion says M. Harmand, the French civil commissioner, has gone to Hue at the special request of the Emperor of Annam, who is desirous of placing himself and capital under French protection, as his position is most insecure. He nearly lost his life on the first day of the bombardment by the French of the Hue. M. Harmand is provided with the most complete powers to negotiate with the Emperor, and is instructed to obtain from him a strict definition of the protectorate over Annam conferred on France by existing treaties. He is also instructed to demand that Annamite bands in Tonquin be immediately recalled.

The *Temps* has a telegram from Cochin China, stating the Emperor of Annam received M. Harmand on the 23rd inst. The Emperor showed complete submission. Annam is compelled by the treaty to pay the cost of the war. The French are to retain the forts on the Hue river, pending the payment. The Annamite troops in Tonquin are to be placed at the disposal of General Bouet, the French commander, and a prompt settlement of the points at issue are expected. Reinforcements to the number of 1,500 men will embark for Tonquin in about a fortnight.

VIENNA, Aug. 27.

Violent riots against the Jews occurred at Egerszegt, Hungary, last Friday and Saturday nights. Two thousand peasants took part in the outbreak. They wrecked all the houses and shops of the Jews in the place and shouted "Murder all Jews." The troops were called out, but were unable to suppress the violence of the mob until they were reinforced. The rioters also released a number of prisoners. A force of infantry and cavalry has been ordered to proceed to Egerszegt from Budi Pesth. The riots at Egerszegt lasted three days. The peasants were armed with muskets and stoutly resisted the troops. It is reported 20 soldiers and many rioters were killed.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Imports for July $10,121,178, of which $2,067,000 were free goods. Exports for July $10,297,052, of which $9,459,000 were the products of Canada.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The possibility of another Franco-German war absorbs all interest at this moment. Bismarck's game is supposed to be that by inciting the German press to make wanton and baseless charges against France, he will discredit the republic and contribute to the restoration of monarchy. The time is opportune in consequence of De Chambord's death. There are symptoms of monarchical coalition in Europe.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The Home Rulers are indignant at the rejection by the Lords of the Registration Bill, and are considering the advisability of tacking the registration clauses on the Appropriation Bill, as this bill must be adopted by the Lords in the shape that it comes from the Commons in order to become a law. This move, should they succeed, would enable the Home Rulers to have their pet measure either passed or the supplies for the Government cut off. A decision as to the policy to be pursued has not yet been reached, but in some way is sure to be aggressive.

VIENNA, Aug. 24.

A despatch has just been received from Frohsdorf announcing that the Count de Chambord is dead.

The Count de Chambord remained conscious up to within a moment of his death. There will be no public funeral service at Frohsdorf. The obsequies will be celebrated at Goritza a week hence.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.

Numerous reporters kept up a prolonged search yesterday for the alleged wounded pugilist, Paddy Ryan. No positive information was received to a very late hour, and it is thought that Ryan was not shot at all, but is off on a big spree.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Sir Stafford Northcote will probably on account of his poor health resign the leadership of the Conservative party.

A despatch from Simla to Reuter's telegram company says that a general rising of Ghilzais against the Ameer of Afghanistan has occurred. The insurgents are under the lead of Mushki Alum.

Among the passengers by the steamer *Sardinian*, which left Liverpool yesterday for Quebec and Montreal, are Lord and Lady Carnarvon and the Secretary of the Welsh quarrymen's union. The object of the latter's trip is to establish a Welsh colony at the spur of the Rocky Mountains, near Fort Calgary.

PARIS, Aug. 24.

The *Telegraph* says the reply of President Grevy to the letter of the Pope is too reserved, and produced an unfavorable impression at the Vatican.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 24.

There were 33 deaths here from cholera yesterday. No deaths were reported at Cairo yesterday. The disease is decreasing in the provinces.

DUBLIN, Aug. 24.

Earl Spencer, lord lieutenant, speaking at Cork last evening, said he trusted the days of bitterness, crime and agitation in Ireland were past, and that the country could look forward to practical measures in politics and prosperity in the land.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

In the Commons yesterday evening Sir Stafford Northcote attacked the whole policy of the Government, and accused it of keeping back the facts of the Madagascar affair. Mr. Gladstone in reply praised the working of the Land Act and Earl Spencer's vigorous government of Ireland. Regarding Madagascar, he declared that nothing had occurred to disturb the cordial relations between England and France.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

By the falling of a scaffold at the King of Bavaria's new palace, at Lake Chiem, 23 workmen were killed and 17 injured.

MADISON, IND., Aug. 24.

The immense wheat elevator of Trou & Co., containing 100,000 bushels of wheat, was burned this morning; loss $125,000.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.

Chief Justice Coleridge, of England, Queen's Counsellors P. Martin, and C. Russell, both members of parliament, arrived this morning on the steamship *Celtic*.