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CABLE NEWS.

Evidence in the Parnell Case Concluded.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone Celebrate Their Golden Wedding.

The Reason Why Parnell will Support the Grant to Royalty—A British War Ship Disabled.

The Commission Adjourns.

LONDON, July 25.—The Parnell commission has adjourned until October the 24th. When the commission opened this morning, Mr. Hardcastle, the accountant of the National Bank, testified that the bank books belonging to the land league, which had been produced in court, covered the whole period of the league's existence. Witness could not say that the £75,000 which was unaccounted for, owing to the absence of the books of the ladies' league, had been misappropriated. Solicitor Soames, of the Times' counsel, then took the stand, while Sexton, for the Parnellites, asked him to state the amount paid by the Times to the witnesses it had called in the case. Mr. Soames said he was unable to state the amount paid within £10,000. The sum was a very large one, he admitted. This concluded the evidence. Presiding Justice Sir James Hannen then asked Mr. Sexton if he would sum up the case in behalf of the Parnellites. Sexton said that he could not undertake to do this without first consulting with his colleagues. Sir Henry James, who is to reply for the Times, stated that he was not in a position yet to go over the whole case. In reply to a question from Mr. Sexton, Justice Hannen said that further evidence would be called for if the judges of the commission considered it necessary, but the reasons therefor must be exceptional. He then announced the commission adjourned until October 24th.

Gladstone's Golden Wedding.

LONDON, July 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone celebrated to-day the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. The Queen telegraphed her congratulations from Osborne to the ex-premier and his aged wife. The Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the royal house sent letters of congratulation, and the Prince of Wales sent a gold inkstand. A portrait of Mr. Gladstone, with his grandson, painted by Millais, was presented by a number of the wives of the Liberal members of parliament.

Confined in London Jails.

LONDON, July 25.—At the adjournment of the Parnell commission to-day Presiding Justice Hannen ordered that Thos. Condon and John O'Connor, who were brought from the Irish jails to testify before the commission, be confined in a London prison for the rest of their terms of imprisonment.

After Jack the Ripper.

LONDON, July 25.—Dr. Forbes Winslow, the eminent "mad doctor," has a plan for detecting the Whitechapel murderer, but the police refuse to experiment on the lines suggested by him, and he has determined to operate independently.

London Quotations.

LONDON, July 25.—Consols, 98 09 16, bar silver, ounce 92⅝ fine, 42¾; bullion out of bank of England, 100,000 pounds, bank of England discount rate per cent., 2½.

The Standard will Apologize.

LONDON, July 25.—The Standard, which asserted that Father Convery, of Dunmanway, Ireland, publicly prayed that God would strengthen the hands of the man who killed Inspector Martin, at Gweedore, has decided to apologize and to pay £100 damages.

A Nest of Corruption.

BERLIN, July 25.—The Imperial Admiralty has just unoovered a perfect nest of corruption, involving many high officials. A number of naval officers were arrested to-day in Berlin and at Kiel on charges of wholesale bribery. One of these, on being taken into custody, shot himself dead.

Breslau Strikers Punished.

BERLIN, July 25.—Thirty-two of the strikers arrested at Breslau have been convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from one year to five years. Ringleader Henkel was sentenced to seven years imprisonment, and to be deprived of his civil rights for the same period in addition.

Rocheforte to be a Candidate.

PARIS, July 25.—Henri Rocheforte announces his intention of contesting the parliamentary seat of Belleville, just ouside Paris, in the general election.

A War Ship Disabled.

LONDON, July 25.—Several casualties occurred this morning to war ships assembling to take part in the forthcoming naval review. The armored cruiser Aurora shipped her plates in a heavy sea and shipped so much water that she became quite helpless.

Gladstone's Golden Wedding.

LONDON, July 25.—The preparations of the Gladstone Liberal Club for the celebration of the ex-Premier's golden wedding this evening are on a magnificent scale. For their exercises they have built a beautiful terrace overhanging the river front sixteen feet long and twenty-eight feet wide, roofed over with canvas and richly draped in blue and gold pillars, and the walls are thickly studded with electric lights, and flowers and plants are profusely scattered about in such profusion that the whole terrace presents the appearance of a tropical garden. In Erwarden, Gladstone's home, the church bells were kept ringing all day to-day.

The American Cricketers.

LONDON, July 85.—The American cricketers played to-day with the Gentlemen of Kent. The Philadelphia team scored 177 in the first innings. Kent made 89, with five wickets down when stumps were drawn.

For a Good Object.

LONDON, July 25.—Douglas Robinson, of Jordansville, Herkimer County, New York, has sent the Marchioness of Dufferin $500 for the fund to educate Hindoo women as doctors to practice among their own sex.

Parnell and the Royal Grants.

LONDON, July 25.—It is positively asserted that Parnell's support of the government proposal to increase the allowance to the Prince of Wales is due not so much to Gladstone's influence as to his intimate knowledge of the Prince's political views, more especially those on the subject of the treatment of Ireland. It is stated that notwithstanding his great respect for Gladstone, and his sense of obligation to him for his great services on behalf of Ireland, Parnell could never have followed his lead into the camp of the Tory Government were it not for the certainty that in so doing he is aiding a prince whose sympathies are with the popular cause in Ireland. The Irish nationalist members had a meeting this afternoon to discuss their attitude toward the question of the grants, and although there was no attempt to bring about united action on the subject, a very pronounced majority committed themselves to the course which Parnell has cut out for himself. A small section of the Irish party will follow the lead of O'Conner in opposition to the government's proposals.

The Strike Movement.

LONDON, July 25.—Strikes are spreading rapidly in Austria and Germany, and every day brings news of fresh trouble in different lines of industry. All the carpenters in Prague have just given notice of an intention to strike if their demand for an increase in wages is not conceded.

AMERICANS ANXIOUS.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce Discuss the Question of C. P. R. Competition.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—The regular quarterly meeting of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce was held this afternoon. Hon. W. W. Morrow and Prof. George Davidson were elected honorary members.

A paper entitled "American Maritime Commerce on the Pacific" was presented by Captain W. L. Merry. The latter said England's policy at the present time is to divert the entire commerce of the Pacific ocean to the Canadian Pacific line, and to establish a network of steamship lines to take commerce away from San Francisco and the United States. He urged the necessity of the chamber calling a special session and inviting the Pacific coast senators and representatives of such commercial organizations in California and Oregon as the board of trustees might see fit, to attend and consider the subjects of the permanent establishment of ocean mail steamship lines on the Pacific ocean routes, the steamships to be available for war and transport purposes, and the lines to be liberally compensated by the government for the transportation of the mails. The application of the inter-state commerce law to the American carrying trade of the Canadian Pacific railway, or the abolition of the bonding system for railway carriage through foreign territory, and the maritime defense of Pacific coast ports; laying of a cable to Australia via the Pacific islands; the energetic construction of the Nicaragua canal as a means of national defense and commercial development, and the encouraging of maritime commerce and increased energy in the construction of the navy.

A communication from Secretary Blaine with reference to the international American congress to be held in Washington on the 21st, stating the purpose of the conference, and asking for all information and suggestions worthy of consideration, was referred to a committee.

A WORLD'S FAIR

Proposed to Be Held in New York in 1892.

Meeting of Wealthy and Influential Citizens to Perfect Arrangements—The Committees Formed.

NEW YORK, July 25.—A number of the wealthiest and best-known citizens of New York met at the mayor's office to-day, and discussed the plans for the world's fair, which it is proposed to hold in this city in 1892. Mayor Grant was made permanent chairman of the committee of arrangements, and Wm. M. Spear secretary. City Comptroller Myers moved the appointment of a committee of twenty on the plans. President Smith, of the chamber of commerce, moved to amend so that four committees of twenty-five each be appointed, namely, on permanent organization, finance, legislation and site. Ex-Governor Cornell thought that the committee should not be appointed until a later date. This would be one of the most delicate qtestions to be considered, and great care should be exercised in regard to it. Few shared his view, however, and the motion for the four committees was carried. The mayor and secretary were made members ex-officio of all committees. The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO ASSIST.

NEW YORK, July 25.—At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon, with reference to the proposed international exhibition in 1892, a resolution offered by Cornelius N. Bliss, providing for a committee of sixty to co-operate with the national, state and city authorities, with a view to promote such legislation as may be necessary to secure the object in view, was adopted.

WESTMINSTER NEWS.

(From the Columbian.)

About daylight Wednesday morning the smoke on the river was so dense that objects fifty feet distant could not be discerned. Shortly after the sun rose the smoke lifted, but it was not for some hours that small craft could make their way about the river with freedom.

The Royal City Planing Mills Company have built a very workman-like dredger for keeping the boom berth clear of the matter that is constantly gathering in the form of silt on the bottom of the berth. The dredger does its work perfectly and is considered a capital investment.

The new tug Active, of the Royal City Planing Mills Company is rapidly approaching completion, and will be ready for her trial trip in a week or ten days. Her machinery is nearly all fitted in, and the workmen have only the finishings to complete. The upper works are well advanced and will be completed by the end of the week.

Messrs. F. G. Strickland & Co. are making application to the directors of the agricultural society for a space 50x60 feet, in the main building for the purpose of making a large display of all kinds of farm implements and general machinery, at the coming exhibition. It is the intention of this firm to put in steam power, so as to give an exhibition of the machinery at work, which will be a most proper and business-like way of displaying their goods, besides which it will lend additional interesting features to the show.

At Philharmonic Hall.

Last evening's performance at Philharmonic Hall was a disappointment in so far as a good house was concerned. "The Twelve Temptations" had no doubt drawn away the crowd. The smallness of the audience did not, however, prevent the Chicago Company giving an excellent show. The bill was the drama "Clear Grit," an adaptation of Joaquin Miller's "'49;" and in it Miss Belle Inman as "Reddy"—the "Carrots" of the original story—showed herself a graceful, sympathetic and winning actress. Little Miss Devlin, aged 16 months, also made her appearance on the stage, to charm the house. The play on the whole was well presented and appreciated. To-night the "Lights of Liverpool" will be given, and every one enjoying good drama should be present.

AMERICAN NEWS.

King Kalakua's Plea of Poverty Denied.

The Report Concerning Mrs. Heron is Without Foundation.

Bishop Walsh of London, Ont., Elected Archbishop of Toronto—The Wisconsin Strikes.

A Famous Case.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 25.—President Harrison has before him the papers in the now famous Weil and La Abra claims against the Mexican Government. The claims, which amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars, are mostly held in the East, but there are several heavy holders in Illinois and the Southwest. Both sets of claims were adjudicated by a mixed commission and umpire. Sir Edward Thornton found in favor of the claimants. On his award a large sum was paid into the treasury of Mexico, but after one or two payments by the U. S. Government to the claimants, the Mexican government made such strong representation that the terms were fraudulent that further payment was stopped by the state department. During President Arthur's term a fresh adjudication was made by a commission, but the treaty was rejected by the senate. The case has hung fire until now. The report has been made to the President. No hint of its nature is given out, however, but there seems to be a common agreement that the United States has no right to the money, which should be paid over to the Weil and La Abra claimants or returned to Mexico.

A Girls' Strike.

BOSTON, July 24.—Several girls employed as printers and fillers by the Roxbury Carpet Co. struck to-day. The reason is the reduction of wages of six girls operating the new machinery.

Both Killed.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—The Times-Democrat's Monroe, La., special says that after church last night at Tremton, two negroes, Joe Book and Solderseye, engaged in a scuffle. Becoming angry they drew pistols and fired, and both were killed.

An Injunction Against Her Husband.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Mrs. Lizzie Shaw will, to-morrow, apply for an injunction retaining her husband, Charles P. Shaw, the well-known railroad projector, from disposing of her rights in her estate, pending decision of a suit which she will bring. She alleges that about $50,000, forming her marriage settlement, has been invested by her husband, and that he withholds from her the profits thereon.

Wife-Beater and Murderer.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 25.—Walter Towns was arrested to-night charged with the murder of his wife, who died to-day from the effects of terrible beatings inflicted by Towns on Sunday and Monday. The woman in a conscious moment just before death, accused her husband of the crime. He denies the charge and says the woman's injuries were caused by a fall.

The K. of L.

CHICAGO, July 23.—The K. of L. executive board did not adjourn to-day, although three of the members, Master Workman Powderly, Secretary-Treasurer Hayes and Mr. Devlin, are said to have returned home. Further sittings of the board are said to depend upon the instructions received from Mr. Powderly.

Serious Cave in a Mine.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 24.—The collapse of one of the veins in the Central mine at five o'clock this morning caused a serious alarm in the Hyde Park region of this city. Most of the inhabitants were awakened from their sleep and badly frightened. Four houses are so greatly injured as to require rebuilding. The ground is considerably depressed and is traversed by fissures from a few inches to a foot in length. This afternoon while a gang of men were removing the rock and coal from the chambers closed by the cave in the mine, gas was ignited from one of the lamps carried by one of the men, and a terrific explosion occurred. John Williams and Robert Roberts were instantly killed and four others very badly burned.

An Early Harvest.

DULUTH, July 25.—Word was received here yesterday that twenty machines went to work harvesting on the Daley farm and many smaller farms in Cass. Co., Dak. This is about two weeks earlier than the usual harvesting time of last year. Reports from the harvesters say that while wheat has not headed so thick as usual, the quality is unusually good, a much larger proportion than ever giving No. 1 hard.

Murdered His Sweetheart.

PERU, Ind., July 25.—News has just reached this city of a terrible double tragedy at Xenia, a small town a few miles south of here, in which Jesse Ogleman, a young man, shot his sweetheart, Miss Madge Smith, killing her instantly, and then shot himself, inflicting a wound from which he died in a few minutes. On Tuesday evening Ogleman went to see the girl, of whom he has been insanely jealous for some time past, and while sitting on the front porch with Miss Smith he suddenly drew a revolver and shot her twice. He then put the revolver against his own breast and again discharged it. Both of the parties to the tragedy are well known, and there is great excitement in the neighborhood.

Elected Archbishop of Toronto.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The Rome correspondent of the Catholic News cables that Bishop Walsh of London, Ont., was yesterday elected Archbishop of Toronto, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Archbishop Lynch.

A Coming Marriage.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The engagement is announced of Miss Helen Newell, daughter of J. C. Newell, general manager of the Lake Shore Railway, to James R. Garfield, second son of ex-President Garfield.

King Kalakua's Alleged Poverty.

CHICAGO, July 25.—J. L. Walerhous, Jr., has just arrived here from Honolulu, where he is a wealthy merchant and a member of the privy council. He says the reports of Kalakua's poverty are greatly exaggerated. The king's income is about $80,000 per annum, besides crown lands. He has paid over 40 per cent. of the debt incurred at the time of the trouble, and does not owe over $120,000. He intends to start for the Paris exposition in a few weeks, and will have plenty of money to go with.

A Terrible Murder.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 25.—It is reported that the dead bodies of one colored and two white men were found yesterday morning near the Whiting Station Lake Co., each with a fatal wound on the back of the head. One body was naked with the exception of a shirt. Who they are, where they come from, or how they came there, is unknown. One story is that they had been in Whiting several days and had been enticed on the railroad, murdered and robbed. Another theory is that that they were stockmen who were murdered and thrown from a train by tramps. The bodies were found close together between the tracks of the B. & O. and Lake Shore Railway.

The Strikes at Superior.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., July 25.—The troops returned to Eau Claire last night, and the strike situation looks brighter as respects the street laborers. The coal-heavers' strike remains unchanged. The Eastern Minnesota Railway discharged nine men yesterday and it was feared that this would cause a strike among the longshoremen, but it did not occur.

A Victory for a Railroad.

MARQUETTE, Mich., July 25.—The case of the Lake Superior ship canal railway and Iron Co. vs. Walter Cunningham was disposed of in the U. S. Court yesterday. The verdict sustains the title of the company to the lands which Cunningham and others seek to to homestead or pre-empt. It was made a test case among the thirty-four brought by the same plaintiff. An appeal was taken in the supreme court of the United States.

Dashed into the Train.

WASHINGTON, Pa., July 25.—At about noon to-day, while Mrs. Wm. Irwin, of this city, accompanied by her three children, were driving near Elwood Crossing, the horse became frightened and dashed into a rapidly moving B. & O. freight. Mrs. Irwin was killed outright, a 3-year old child had both legs cut off and will die, while the remaining two children were but slightly hurt.

Mrs. Heron Was Not a Martyr.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.—Acting Secretary Wharton of the State department, received the following cablegram from Minister Dinsmore at Seoul to-day: "Report concerning Mrs. Heron without foundation."

The Coal Dock Strikes.

DULUTH, July 25.—The coal strike is still on, but work is carried on at all the docks by small forces of imported men. There was no trouble yesterday, the strikers keeping away from the docks.

The "Napoleon of Finance" Again.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Henry S. Ives to-day obtained a writ of habeas corpus, returnable in the Supreme Court to-morrow, requiring cause to be shown why he should longer be detained in Ludlow-street jail. He and his partner, G. H. Staynor, have been in jail six months on indictments in connection with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton stock irregularities. Ives claims that longer detention under an order of arrest and in the absence of a trial is illegal.

A Heavy Fine.

MARQUETTE, Mich., July 25.—A fine of $2,325 was imposed on Charles Ealley for trespass upon government lands and for selling liquor without a government license.

Bought by the Syndicate.

PATTERSON, N. J., July 25.—An English syndicate has purchased five of six breweries in this city, for an aggregate of $2,360,000, the owners to retain one-third interest in the concern.

Self-Made Millionaire Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—Charlemagne Tower, the noted capitalist, mine owner, railroad director and lawyer, died to-day at his summer residence at Waterville, N.Y., of paralysis, aged 81 years. He was born in Oneida county, N.Y., graduated from Harvard in 1830, and studied and practiced law in New York City. He came to Pennsylvania in 1846 in connection with important railroad and coal land legislation, became owner of large tracts of coal land and director of various railroad companies, took a prominent part in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, acquired and developed the famous iron deposits of the Vermilion range in Minnesota, and in 1887 sold his interests in that quarter to a syndicate for six million dollars.

For Contempt of Court.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Stephen W. Dorsey was arrested to-day for contempt of court, in the suit of the Bank of Nevada, in which judgement of $4,600 was obtained against him. Dorsey failed to pay the judgment, was arrested, and is now looking for bail.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Details of the Direct Canadian-Atlantic Cable.

Government Asked to Guarantee $500,000 on Bonds.

Outbreak of Asiatic Cholera at the Phillipine Islands—Brotherhood of Railroad Brakesmen Meet at Ottawa.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, July 25.—The details of the direct Canadian-Atlantic cable are announced. Application has been made to the Government to guarantee the bonds of the company to the extent of half a million dollars. Dobell, of Quebec, who is the chief promoter, has already raised $350,000. The actual length of the cable will be nineteen hundred miles, twelve hundred miles shorter than the New York cable. The shorter cable will give better service. The Government has not yet decided what action to take.

The Department of Agriculture has been apprised of an outbreak of Asiatic cholera at the Phillipine Islands.

The annual meeting of the Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen of America, commenced here to-day, British Columbia delegates being present.

CONDENSED DESPATCHES.

The application for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Martin Burke has been granted, and the appeal was argued before the full court at Winnipeg, yesterday.

It is believed, at Toronto, that the young girl who suicided in New York recently, under the name of Kitty Deane, was Maud Miller, of Wellsley street, Toronto.

The ship Lanarkshire, from Buenos Ayres, has been detained in quarantine with small-pox on board. The patients have been placed in the hospital and the ship fumigated.

The annual agricultural exhibition at Brandon, Man., was opened Wednesday by Premier Greenway. The display of cattle and horses is fine. The experiment of holding a fair in midsummer is pronounced a success.

The tug Pilot yesterday removed the contents of the powder magazine in the harbor to Esquimalt.

THE ROYAL GRANTS.

The Question Debated in the House of Commons.

Labouchere Moves His Substitute for the Report.

Speeches in Support of the Grant by Hon. W. H. Smith and Mr. Gladstone.

LONDON, July 25.—There was an unusually large attendance of members of the commons to-day. Interest in to-day's debate on the part of the public was also made manifest by the crowded galleries. The great attraction was the debate on royal grants. When Mr. Smith moved the adoption of the report of the special commission on the royalty grants, every eye was directed towards him. He was promptly questioned by members of the opposition as to the present condition of the Queen's finances. They demanded to know what savings the Queen had made out of the allowances already made for the support of the royal family. Mr. Smith declined to reply to these questions, which, he claimed, were entirely irrelevant to the subject in hand. It was not the duty of the sovereign, he said, to provide for the royal family. The Government could not believe there existed any important class among the loyal people of the British Empire who grudged to royalty the very moderate provision necessary to maintain its dignity—a dignity which was not alone that of the royal family, but of the empire as well. If the systems of other civilized countries were examined, it would be found that the English way was by all odds the best, furnishing, as it does, at the moderate expense which the support of the Royal family entails, that stability which is so essential to good government, and which obtains for England the respect of every people of the globe. He could not believe that the people of England were prepared to sacrifice these advantages for petty considerations. He represented the benefits of staple government which they so largely owed to their royal family, nor could he believe that for the same reason the nation was prepared to sacrifice the dignity of their rulers and the dignity of the great British Empire.

LABOUCHERE'S MOTION.

Labouchere moved his substitute for the committee's report. This substitute is in the form of an address to the Queen, stating, that in the opinion of the House, Her Majesty should provide for her grandchildren out of her present income. He stated that it was the opinion of those who stood with him on this question that the sums already granted to the Royal family out of the public treasury were quite sufficient for all proper purposes with which the people had any concern. He ridiculed the statement that the English system was the most economical, and pointed to the great nation across the water, which pays its president a yearly salary of £10,000 as against the £700,000 which the Queen and her family had cost the people of England every year. He was determined to oppose all further grabs to the junior royalties, and he spoke not only for himself but for many others who acted with him in support of this substitute for the committee's report. Notwithstanding the refusal of the honorable gentleman to reply to the inquiries as to the Queen's savings, the Government was already on record as admitting that large savings had been made out of the allowances heretofore granted the Queen for her civil list. These savings, he understood, were well invested, and it was true, as it has been intimated, that the Queen had out of these savings given various sums to several of her grandchildren. He had no doubt there was enough left to provide for the others. He insisted that the extreme limit which the nation should put upon its bounty to royalty was reached when a proper provision was made for the children of the sovereign. To extend the principle of royalty grants beyond this limit was to treat with injustice the people from whom the sum for such a purpose must be wrung in taxes. The country ought not to be asked to submit to the burden of support for an inundation of innumerable grandchildren. If it were found that the present wasteful extravagance on the part of the royal family would need to be kept in bounds in the absence of further allowances, he should hardly consider this a calamity. Possibly some notions of ordinary prudence and common sense in the management of their finances might be imposed on royalty by a denial of further pensions, but he could not believe that the display of these virtues would in the least mitigate against the dignity of the Empire or of the Royal family themselves. It might become necessary to abolish a horde of useless officials who are now pampered in the Royal households; but who would complain if, for instance, the Queen's Lord Chamberlain were to leave the stableyard, or if her master of the horse were to drop out of sight, with her eight lords-in-waiting and all these useless officials of the households of the Prince of Wales and the other princes and princesses.

THE AMENDMENT SECONDED.

Samuel Storey, Liberal member for Cumberland, seconded Mr. Labouchere's amendment.

Gladstone said he was averse to practicing any economy which would result in impairing the dignity or splendor of the crown. At his age, he was glad to say he could look back upon a long career as a representative of that crown with a feeling of unaffected pride. He felt no disposition to criticize those of his friends who differed from him in the treatment of this question, and who were disposed to view it altogether from the standpoint of a cold and calculating utility; but for his own part he was not ashamed to confess that it was impossible to look upon this as purely a matter of pounds, shillings and pence. He was charged with giving way to sentiment. So let it be. The long years which have rolled up a history for the British crown, its achievements, its splendor, its traditions, its dignity, were all a sentiment; but not a sentiment he wished to obliterate. Rather did he wish to see it take a firmer root in the hearts of his countrymen. (Cheers.) He did not wish to see the traditions of the crown forgotten, or its lustre dimmed, and it pained him more than he could express to see this House turned into a market place, when royalty must dicker and haggle for what was rightly its due.

Morley followed Gladstone, and opposed the Government's proposals as extravagant grants of former reigns. He said he did not excuse their repetition. He could not support the substitute of Labouchere, because the message which it contemplated sending to the Queen was not such an one as in his opinion ought to be sent, and besides he was desirous of upholding the good traditions which hung about the throne. On Monday, however, he would himself offer an amendment which he hoped would bring the whole subject to its broadest aspect before this House.

LONDON, 26 July.—Bradlaugh delivered his speech in the Commons tonight against the proposal to increase the allowance to the Prince of Wales. The veteran radical spoke with more than his accustomed vigor, and was listened to with rapt attention throughout. He began by saying this subject was one which ought to be discussed calmy and dispassionately, and it was his earnest desire to discard all personal or party feeling of prejudice. It was indeed difficult for him to approach the question in a proper spirit with the words of Balfour at Salisbury yesterday ringing in his ears. That gentleman had certainly gone out of his way to embitter this discussion by denouncing the objection of those who stood with himself in this issue, as disgusting and sordid. He would not attempt to emulate that gentleman's adjectives, but would simply say

HE WAS SORRY TO SEE

that the first man to drop the venom of partisan rancour and prejudice into this discussion should be a prominent member of the government. The opponents of the government were greatly misunderstood if they were credited with personal discourtesy to the members of the Royal Family. They certainly meant no such thing. They had an undoubted right to oppose the demands of the Crown on finance questions, and if ever there came the day when members were prepared to abrogate these rights and were content to merely record the wishes of the Sovereign, he hoped at heart that they would be left some last vestige of sense with which to recognize their own uselessness, and disband at once. He denied the statement so often dinned into their ears, that the English Monarchy had surrendered their private property in exchange for the civil list.

NEITHER GEORGE I.

nor his successors ever surrendered anything. The present Royal Family had never surrendered a farthing to the country. A parliamentary committee of inquiry had found that the savings of the present reign under certain clauses of the civil act, instead of being applied to defray charges under other clauses, as the act provided, had been handed over to the Queen without the authority of parliament, and in direct violation of the state. The first lord of the treasury, continued Mr. Bradlaugh, denied that the savings of the Queen were over £3,000,000, as was claimed. He declined to tell the House what the figures really were. More than this, the hon. gentleman declines to let us know what sum the income of the Royal Family amounts to from all sources, evidently deeming an inquiry into this subject

IMPERTINENT CURIOSITY.

In all fairness, he said, is it not our right when our royal dependents come to us for more money, on the plea that to maintain their dignity more is needed, to be given facts to enable us to judge whether it is needed or not? There ought to be nothing concealed. The secrecy heretofore observed may have led to exaggerations, but this is natural and ought to have been expected. The refusal of the Government to disclose the proportion of wealth asked by the Royal Family alone justified the aversion of the country to increase the allowance they now enjoy.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL

followed Bradlaugh, and defended the government's demands. Bradlaugh, he said, had questioned the title of the Crown to the lands which had been given up in exchange for the civil list, but successive Parliaments had recognized this title, and no great Royalty had ever challenged it. He reminded the House that they were not without an official denial of the wild statement which had been made about the Queen's fortune. It was only a few years ago that the Queen's private secretary, Sir Henry Frederick Ponsonby, had denied the reports of the Queen's immense investments in ground rents, saying Her Majesty had not a million invested in anything. He was convinced that the Radicals overestimated the Queen's wealth with a purpose. It was their desire to excite popular feeling against the members of the Royal Family.

LABOUCHERE'S AMENDMENT LOST.

After considerable further debate, Labouchere's amendment was put to a vote, and was rejected by 398 to 116.

Morley has formulated an amendment which he proposes to offer on Monday. It is to the effect that the House is unwilling to increase the burdens of the people by voting additional sums to the Royal Family without some assurance that no further claims will be made for the younger members thereof.

Gladstone, Morley, Harcourt, Parnell, O'Brien, and the bulk of the Liberals and Parnellites voted with the majority against the amendment. The minority included Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Richard Chamberlain and Sir George Trevellyn, besides all the Radicals.

A BRILLIANT AFFAIR.

The Reception Given by the National Liberal Club

In Honor of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone's Golden Wedding—The Grand Old Man's Feeling Reply.

LONDON, July 26.—Over 2,000 guests attended the reception given by the National Liberal Club this evening on a terrace overhanging the river, built for the purpose. The reception was in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone in commemoration of their golden wedding, and was a most brilliant affair. There were present many peers of the realm, members of the Lower House, and others, in most cases attended by their ladies. Viscount Oxenbridge, on behalf of the club, presented Mr. Gladstone with a commemorative album, a most elaborate affair, the work of many leading artists. To the Viscount's address Mr. Gladstone replied in an eloquent speech, which was filled with pathos. He said that he felt he was drowned in an ocean of kindness. If it were true, as the gentleman so kindly stated, that he had served England well, he could only say he deemed it a noble calling to serve such a people. He hoped that all present would partake in a full measure of the blessings belonging to them as Britons and as Christians. He left the terrace amid wild enthusiasm.

A Relic of By-Gone Days.

Workmen armed with picks and saws yesterday commenced to demolish the old frame buildings which ever since 1862 have stood at the corner of Broad street and Trounce alley. The old shanties which are now being swept out of the way to make room for a new brick block, are among the oldest buildings in the city. There was nothing picturesque or attractive in their old age, however, and the new block will make a decided change for the better in the appearance of the street. The fast vanishing old building was erected in 1862 for occupation as a city hall and police court—the first Victoria ever had. In 1865, the corporation offices were removed to Broughton street, and with the loss of its dignity the degeneration of the old "City Hall" commenced.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Victoria Constituted a Port of Registry for Ships.

The Increase in the Trade of Canada for the Past Year.

Hon. Mr. Dewdney to Start for British Columbia August 7th—Status to the Late Colonel Williams.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, July 26.—Victoria has been constituted a port of registry for the registration of ships. Collector Hamley will perform the duties.

The trade of Canada for last year shows an increase of $6,000,000. The exports reach $88,000,000, a decrease of $400,000; but when we have the British Columbia returns all in it is expected this decrease will be wiped out. The value of the imports is $105,500,000; and the increased duty collected $1,250,000.

The depositors in the post office saving banks obtain three quarters of a million interest for the last year on their deposits.

A number of officers of the Kingston Penitentiary will be superannuated next month.

The government will allow free admission to the bronze statue of the late Colonel Williams, to be erected at Port Hope.

Hon. Mr. Dewney leaves for British Columbia on August 7th.

The appointment of Sweetnam of Toronto as chief post office inspector will be gazetted to-morrow.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

Preparations for the Ceremony at Buckingham Palace.

The Honeymoon to be Spent at Lord Fife's Country Seat—A New Wedding Anthem.

LONDON, July 26.—The royal wedding to-morrow will take place at 12 o'clock at Buckingham Palace. The chapel service will be fully choral and will be solemnized by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Dean of Windsor; Rev. Edgar Sheppard, subdean Chapel Royal, the Bishop of London; the Rector of Sandringham; the Dean of Windsor; and the Bishop of St. Albans. The musical portion of the service will be undertaken by Dr. Bridge, of Westminster Abbey, assisted by Mr. Jekyll, organist of the Chapel Royal of St. James; and the choir of the latter Royal Chapel.

The Earl of Fife will have as best man his cousin, Mr. Horace Farquhar. The bridesmaids will be the Princess Victoria of Wales, Princess Maude of Wales, Countess Feodora Gleychen, Countess Victoria Gleychen, Countess Helen Gleychen, Princess Victoria of Teck, and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein. The whole ceremony will be carried out in what is known as semi-state. Owing to bereavement by the loss of his third son the Lord Chamberlain has been exempted from attendance, but all the chief officers of the Queen's household will be present.

To-morrow at 11:45 the royal family, with the exception of the Prince of Wales and Princess Louise of Wales, will assemble at Buckingham Palace. The Princess of Wales, with Princess Victoria and Maude of Wales, and Prince Albert Victor and George of Wales and the chief officers of the Prince of Wales' household, in three state carriages will drive to Buckingham Palace shortly before 11:45 from Marlborough House, escorted by field officers and an escort of Life Guards.

The other princesses who will act as bridesmaids will be driven in the royal carriage to the palace privately. At 11:45 the groom, with the officers of state, will leave his apartments in Buckingham Palace for the bow-room, where a procession will be formed. The Earl of Fife, with Mr. Horace A. Farquhar, will have arrived at the palace previously. The Queen's procession will enter Buckingham Palace chapel shortly before noon and members of the royal family will be seated immediately facing the altar. The Prince of Wales, with the bride, will leave Marlborough House in the state carriage a little before 12 o'clock. His Royal Highness will be escorted by a line of guards, and will pass by way of St. James' Palace and St. James' park.

The carriage he will use will be of great magnificence, being that which has only been used by the Queen on occasions when she has opened parliament in person. It has never been used by any of the royal family other than Queen Victoria. The royal family will breakfast separately in another room with the Queen. The usual toast will be given, and the Earl of Fife and his bride will drive back to Marlborough House, followed by the Princess of Wales and her family and bridesmaids. The bride and bridegroom will in the afternoon drive to Lord Fife's country seat at Sheen, where the first portion of the honeymoon will be spent. A new wedding anthem, "O, Perfect Love," has expressly been composed by Mr. Joseph Barneby for the royal marriage, and will be included in the services at Buckingham Palace.

MANITOBA & NORTHWESTERN.

The Northern Pacific About to Secure Control of the Road.

WINNIPEG, Man., July 24.—It has become known here that, as a result of Villard's recent visit here, the Northern Pacific officers are about to secure control of the Manitoba and Norwestern Railway.

This road is 205 miles long, and has twenty-six miles of branches. It extends in a northwesterly direction from Portage la Prarie, sixty miles west of Winnipeg, and taps a magnificent agricultural country. The objective point is Prince Albert, at the forks of the two Saskatchewan rivers. It is the most important key to the Saskatchewan country, and will prove an important feeder to the Northern Pacific.

THE BLYTHE CASE.

Some Remarkable Information in Reference to the Child Now Claiming the Estate.

LONDON, July, 24.—D. F. Gobbett, late member of parliament for Limerick, who has been connected with the famous Blythe case, now before the courts in San Francisco, tells a somewhat remarkable story.

He says that while acting for some of the claimants to Blythe's millions, he learned some very remarkable and trustworthy information in reference to the child who is now claiming the estate. About twelve or thirteen years ago Thomas H. Blythe, who was frequently in the habit of coming to London, while walking on Oxford street late one evening, spoke to a girl who was looking into a shop window, and whose name turned out to be Perry. She kept company with a young man named Ashcroft, but, precious to this a child was born and placed under the roof of Ashcroft's mother, old Mrs. Ashcroft, where she resided for several years. Mrs. Ashcroft, jr., stated over and over again to her mother-in-law and other members of her husband's family that Ashcroft was the father of this child.

The child was at last taken, under very peculiar circumstances, away from the grandmother by young Mrs. Ashcroft. About this time Ashcroft died, and the death of Blythe occurred a few months later.

Mrs. Ashcroft then left England for America, accompanied by her father. Then it was that for the first time Mrs. Ashcroft made the statement that the child was Blythe's. She gave the child while in England two different names—Florence and Flora, but she omitted on both occasions to give the name of the father as Thomas H. Blythe, who never under any circumstances lived in England with Mrs. Ashcroft, nee Perry.

NORTHERN SALMON.

Big Run at Rivers' Inlet—Fish Scarce on Skeena and Naas Rivers—Pack of the Various Canneries—Black Cod From Saunders' Harbor.

The C. P. N. Co's steamship Sardonyx, Captain Meyer, arrived last evening from Queen Charlotte Islands, Naas and Skeena rivers. She brought down thirty-three first-class passengers and over thirty in the steerage, the latter class being composed of Indians and Chinese, who were returning from the canneries. The down cargo consisted of 3,600 cases of salmon, half from the British American Packing Co., and the balance from the Windsor. There were also 100 barrels and 75 cases of Skidegate oil, and 75 barrels of skil from the Queen Charlotte Islands fisheries.

In the north the same dearth of news prevails that does in Victoria. There was absolutely nothing happening out of the ordinary—so say the passengers down by the Sardonyx. H. M. S. Swiftsure, Amphion and Icarus had left Fort Simpson before the Sardonyx arrived, and were not seen during the trip. The Boscowitz was passed on Thursday morning, just leaving Alert bay as the Sardonyx entered.

Fishing operations were being actively pushed at the Queen Charlotte Island banks, the black cod being very plentiful. A large quantity of supplies was left at the fishing stations on the up trip.

THE SALMON PACK.

The canners on the Naas and Skeena rivers complain that the run is far below their expectation; and say they are compelled to wait for fish. At River's inlet the salmon are swarming, the supply being even in excess of the demand. From the figures shown by the Skeena river canneries, however, it is evident that a f