THOUSAND ISLAND ROUTE.
By Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg RR., To Utica, Albany, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, and all points in Northern New York. Via G.T.R., T.I.R., and N.Y. Central Railways.
T. HANLEY, General Ticket Agent.

The Kingston Daily News.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY
Are selling the best Pine Lumber at $8.50 per M, and the best Cedar Shingles at $1.50 per M that have been offered in Kingston for years. Doors, Sashes, Newells, etc., all correspondingly cheap. Foot of Queen street, Kingston.
A. HOPPINS, Agent.

VOL. XXXVI. KINGSTON, CANADA, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1887. NO. 188.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS.

CAUGHT FROM THE WIRES AND CONDENSED FOR BUSY READERS.

The Montreal and Britannia football teams begin field practice to morrow.

The shipwrights of Belfast have struck for weekly instead of fortnightly payments.

After a residence of seven years in government house, Hon. John Beverley Robinson and family have moved out and taken up quarters at the Queen's hotel where they will sojourn till they go to their summer home up north.

Arrangements have been made for an eight round glove contest, for a purse, next week between Jem Carney and Martin Snee, the best man of his weight in New England. Snee will weigh twelve pounds more than Carney.

M. Panc, editor of the Bucharest, *Lupita* has been sentenced in his absence, to two years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $1,000 for describing the king of Roumania as an egotist, an adventurer and an enemy of his country.

Oil portraits of all the members of Crown Prince Frederick William's family are being painted. The pictures are intended for a present to Queen Victoria from the German residents of London on the occasion of her majesty's jubilee.

It is semi officially stated the vatican, being informed that France is desirous of resuming good relations with the pope, will appoint a commission of leading ecclesiastics to study the questions at issue and to draft proposals for a settlement.

The pope has sent a telegram to Emperor William and Prince Bismarck, thanking them for their support of the new Prussian ecclesiastical bill. The despatch adds that his holiness desires the prosperity of Germany and the catholic church.

The *Freeman's Journal* states the government recently applied for a list of educated candidates to fill vacancies in the ranks of the Irish constabulary caused by resignations, and that the refusals to join the service were so numerous that the government was compelled to resort to an inferior list. Many, even of the latter, refused to take the places offered them.

Mrs. Swartsworth, three sons and a sister, of Altoona, Pa., was mysteriously poisoned yesterday morning. The husband had prepared breakfast for the family at which coffee and tea were used. The family drank the tea and the husband the coffee. He went to work as usual and shortly after the family were all taken violent ill. A physician was called and found they were suffering from urinary poisoning superinduced by Spanish fly.

CANADIAN ART POSSIBILITIES.

What Prof. Hodgson of the Royal Academy of England Has to Say About Them.

Lord Lansdowne by his individual efforts secured the services last summer of Mr. J. E Hodgson, R A, professor of painting, and librarian to the royal academy, to criticise the productions of Canadian artists at the colonial exhibition. Mr. Hodgson, in a report to Sir Charles Tupper, makes many encouraging remarks and suggestions regarding the young school of Canadian art. He says:

"What interest to the world at large, what picturesqueness there must be in the lumberers' camp, the cottage of the backwoodsman, and the hunter's wigwam; and what history they have to draw upon; the French settlements, the wars, the Indian treaties, the annals of the Hudson Bay and North West companies, must be full of striking incidents and pictorial scenes; and behind the human incidents there is the impressive grandeur of untrammelled nature, the primeval forest, the self-sown vegetation and the rush of waters which are impelled only by their own wild forces.

"The Canadians are beginning life afresh, but not as people have hitherto been compelled to begin it. They have good coats on their backs and patent stoves to cook their food on. I would they would begin life afresh also; not as red Indians began it on buffalo robes, but with all the great examples before them and collapsible tubes duly labelled. I should like to see Canadian art Canadian to the backbone, not reminding me of Patrick Nasmyth or John Richardson or of French impressionists; a thing developed by nature in a special soil and climate like a prairie flower, which grows nowhere else, which we import and cultivate tenderly, and whose beauty we admirer, but which we cannot thoroughly appreciate or sympathize with until we see it in its native luxuriance, bending to the winds which have blown over thousands of miles of open plains, and watered by the spray of cataracts whose sources have never been explored."

Late City News.

Belleville's baseball club is about to import a first class battery.

On Sunday last, Patrick Murphy of Deseronto, was killed by falling off a house.

The Park nine will play the Belleville baseball club a match in Kingston on June the 21st.

Residents of Albert and Johnston streets are enquiring why the work on the drain for which a contract was given out last fall is not progressing.

The new beds for the police have been placed in the station. The men are not supposed to remove their clothing when they lie down.

Mr. Horace Reyner, a Kingston boy, who has resided in England for the past thirteen years, has returned to the city, and is stopping with his brother, Mr. John Reyner. Young Mr. Reyner is a musician and an organist of more than ordinary ability. He intends residing permanently in Canada.

Personal Paragraphs.

General Strange has returned to the city for a short stay.

Mr. J. Campbell Strange, of the ocean mail service, is in the city.

Dr. Anderson will practice in his old home, Winchester Springs.

Mr. R. Christie, inspector of public charities, and Mr. Kivas Tully, provincial architect, are in the city inspecting the two asylums.

Quite a Start.

This morning the following larger subscriptions were given towards Queen's increased endowment:—

John Carruthers	$10,000
Richardson & Sons	5,000
The Messrs. Folger	2,500
H. Calvin	2,000
W. Nicols	2,500
Jas. Swift	1,000

It is understood that further subscriptions were obtained this afternoon, one of which is $2,000. Some think that Kingston's contributions will be $80,000.

Bulbs for Planting.

Hyacinths, tulips, crocuses, lillies, etc, just arrived from the celebrated nursery of James Vick, Rochester, will be sold at reasonable prices at Hobart's medical hall.

MISS EASTLAKE.

Wilson Barrett's Leading Lady—An Actress of Merit.

Last evening Miss Eastlake, as Mr. Wilson Barrett's leading support, performed in "A clerical error" and "Chatterton." She was suffering from a bad cold, and therefore did not appear to her best advantage, but her acting was realistic, indicating culture, and she received warm applause. Her costumes were not particularly attractive, and the characters which she represented did not seem commensurate with her recognized abilities.

Like Mr. Irving, who owes much of his success to that inimitable actress, Miss Ellen Terry, Mr. Barrett borrows much of his lustre from his leading lady, Miss Eastlake, who, although she does not possess the range, experience or finish of her older rival, is, nevertheless, a most wonderful woman. In addition, she is yet young, barely over twenty-six, and is the happy possessor of a beautiful and expressive face. She is slenderly built, and has an original type of beauty. In dress she is slightly æsthetic, but in attitude stops short of the angularity displayed by the disciples of the beautiful. In short, she is a woman with a marked character of her own. In her acting there is no self-consciousness, no simpering at the stalls—an evil habit acquired by so many English actresses. She forgets herself entirely in her part, and, as a consequence, the audience identify her with the character she portrays. She is strongest in dramas of the emotional class, and as an injured wife or jilted sweetheart is irresistable. Much of the success of "Hoodman Blind," Barrett's great play, is due to Miss Eastlake.

LATEST SPORTING NEWS.

Games of Baseball Played Yesterday—The Scores.

BUFFALO, April 28.—There were but two league games to-day, rain at Pittsburg and Washington preventing the opening games in those cities. At New York the Quaker City representatives opened for a defeat, due to the fact that in the seventh inning the Giants gauged Daily and batted for three runs, which gave them the lead and the game, as at the conclusion of the eighth play was stopped owing to darkness. Keefe was batted only for scattered hits. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
New York	00010040x	5	11	2
Philadelphia	01000110x	3	8	4

At Indianapolis the home club opened its career in the league to-day by a splendid game against the Detroits. The contest was really an old time pitcher's game, which, under the new rules, was rather an unexpected feature. The home club went to the bat and scored the first run. Detroit did not score till the third and helped again in the fourth. At the fifth opening the home club again tied the score and in the seventh Detroit was again one ahead. Neither scored in the eighth, but when the home club put in a single in the first half of the ninth and tied the score again, Indianapolis stock went up. The Michigan sluggers however, rallied around and scored the winning run without difficulty. Both clubs had in their strongest batteries, Boyle pitching and Myers catching for the home team and Baldwin pitching and Bonnet catching for the visitors. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Indianapolis	100010001	3	7	6
Detroit	001100101	4	8	6

Association Games.

BUFFALO, April 28.—The association was not more lucky than the league, as only two of its games were played to a conclusion. One, the Brooklyn-Athletic game at Philadelphia, was stopped after two innings' play in which the Athletics had scored a run and the Brooklyns were blanked. The Baltimore-Metropolitan schedule at Baltimore was not filled. At St. Louis there was another slugging match with Cleveland, in which the Champions had a decided advantage early, but came near missing the game owing to a terrific batting streak which the Babies developed later on. King pitched for the home club and Crowell for Cleveland. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	113300400	12	23	4
Cleveland	001000523	11	17	5

At Louisville Hecker went in the box for the home club and his excellent work inspired the home players with confidence. On the other hand the Cincinnatis put Smith in, and he was the nicest kind of a pie for Louisville. They not only batted him hard, but his erratic style of delivery gave them ample opportunity to run up their score:

		R.	H.	E.
Louisville	410032011	12	19	3
Cincinnati	010002020	5	10	3

It Will Be a' Great Event.

LONDON, April 28.—The Cambridge University Boat Club has appointed a committee to make arrangements with the Harvard University Boat Club for a race between the Cambridge and Harvard crews, to take place in America some time during the month of September.

Racing at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 28.—First race ¾ mile—Tony Pastor won, Souvenir second, Boy Boy third; time 1.32. Second race, 1 mile—Brown Duke won, Katie A. second, Hornpipe third; time 1.46. Third race 1 1-16 miles.—Wary won, Ovid second, Rightaway third; time 1.51. Fourth race 1 mile—Inders won, Bonnie King second, Ethel third; time 52½. Fifth race ⅞ of a mile—Revoke won, Blue Line second, Shadow third; time 1.32½. Sixth race, over five hurdles, 1¼ miles—Aprilfool won, Burr Oak second, Hopping third; time 2.20½.

The Bloods Growing Bold.

Winnipeg, Man., April 28.—A special from Medicine Hat says: Corporal Birtle's report from Dunmore last night is that while in the hills scouting yesterday his party were fired upon by Blood Indians. After firing, the Indians cached themselves, and as the police detachment was small it did not pursue the Indians. Superintendent McIllree, of Maple Creek, notified Inspector Moodie here, to start in the morning with as many men as he could mount in pursuit of the redskins. Inspector Mills left Maple Creek at 10:30 Wednesday night, accompanied by fifteen men, in pursuit of a party of Indians supposed to be the same that fired on Corporal Birtle's detachment yesterday. The Bloods have grown very bold lately, and have stolen a number of horses and killed several head of cattle in this vicinity.

A Girl Poisoned.

Philadelphia, April 29.—Annie Easton, aged 18, who claims to live in New York, was found on the street by the police yesterday morning and in a semi conscious condition. She married a man named John Moore a few days ago, and says he took her to a house yesterday and gave her drugged beer. Concealed in the girl's bosom was a piece of paper, on which was written: "Nobody knows me, and nobody ever will. So good bye. I committed suicide by taking poison." The girl denies having written the note, and charges the man with having poisoned her. The police are looking for Moore.

Death to Moths.

Preserve your furs and clothing by using Cedar camphor. For sale only at the City drug store, by H. W. Curtis & Co.

FROM ACROSS THE SEA.

GLADSTONE'S IRISH POLICY DENOUNCED BY SWINBURNE.

John Bright Defends the Coercion Bill—Gladstone at the Wild West Show—The House of Commons Goes Into Committee on the Crimes Bill—General Foreign News.

London, April 29.—In the house of commons, last night, the motion offered on the 26th instant by Robert T. Reid, liberal, that the house decline to proceed with any measure directed against tenants combining for relief until a full measure for their relief from excessive rents was presented to parliament, was rejected by a vote of 341 to 250.

A motion that the house go into committee on the crimes bill was adopted.

In the debate before the vote on Mr. Reid's motion, Thomas Power O'Connor said that it was the duty of the Parnellites to delay the crimes bill as a hostage for satisfactory remedial measures. He accused Mr. Balfour, the chief secretary for Ireland, of gross ignorance respecting the state of that country, and contended that if he himself dealt with crimes in England on the basis on which members favoring coercion dealt with crimes in Ireland, he could show a state of things that was truly appalling.

Mr. Morley said that the effect of the bill would be not to prevent the withdrawal of capital from Ireland, but to drain out the labor that supported capital. The government had its own weak case to thank for the prolonging of the discussion, the opposition being compelled to extract information piecemeal. First, the government had said the bill was directed to suppress crime; then that it was directed against combinations; now the government said the measure was not aimed at combinations.

Maurice and Timothy Healey placed 79 additional amendments to the first clause of the bill.

JOHN BRIGHT ON COERCION.

London, April 29.—Mr. Bright has written a letter, in which he says: "No government, liberal or conservative, is likely to promote a measure like that before parliament, except under a strong sense of necessity. Such measures bring the government much difficulty, rendering it unpopular and interfering with other measures with which the ministers are anxious to proceed. In 1881-82 I consented to measures of repression for the sake of law and order. I was then a member of the government. What I thought needful then I think needful now, and I will not condemn the present bill because it is introduced by conservatives."

GLADSTONE AT THE SHOW.

London, April 29.—Mr. Gladstone and his wife yesterday paid a visit to the grounds of the American exhibition and the camp of the Wild West show, and a special performance was given for their entertainment. Mr. Gladstone sat and looked on with all the evidence of childish delight. After the performance was over he was introduced to Red Shirt, one of the Indians. Mr. Gladstone spoke to him at length, and asked him whether he noticed any difference between the English and Americans, or if he regarded them as brothers. Red Shirt replied that he didn't notice much about the brotherhood.

The 1,500 workmen employed at the exhibition grounds cheered for Mr. Gladstone and home rule. Mr Gladstone and his wife bowed repeatedly in answer to the salutation.

Mr. Gladstone was entertained at lunch by the managers of the exhibition. Col. Russell, of Boston, presided. Mr. Gladstone, replying to a toast to his health, said, among other things: "The institutions and progress of the United States have alway been subjects of great interest to me, ever since, very many years ago, I studied the life of Washington. I became then aware, first of the magnitude of the destiny reserved for Americans, and second, of the fact that the period of the birth of the American states was of more interest than any other it was possible to study. Whenever a youth, desirous of studying political life, consults me respecting a course of study in the field of history, I always refer him to the early history of America. God Almighty made Englishmen and Americans kinsmen, and they ought to have affection for one another. If they had not, humanity would cry shame upon them. I rejoice that the clouds which once obscured our mutual vision, have almost vanished from our political sky, and that the future is as bright and promising as the warmest-hearted among us could desire."

SWINBURNE ON GLADSTONE.

London, April 29.—Swinburne publishes a hundred line poem denouncing Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy. Referring to Mr. Gladstone, he says:

The hoary henchman of the gang
Lifts hands that never dew nor rain
May cleanse from Gordon's blood again.
Grand helmsman of the clamorous crew,
The good grey recreant quakes and weeps,
To think that crime no longer creeps
Safe towards it's end, that murderers, too,
May die when mercy sleeps.

THE LIBERAL-UNIONIST VIEW.

London, April 29.—In the division in the house of commons last night on Reid's motion, that the house decline to proceed with any measure directed against tenants combining for relief until a full measure for their relief from excessive rents was presented, three liberal-unionists voted with the minority against the government, and nineteen liberal-unionists were absent and not paired.

The case of criminal libel referred by Mr. R. R. MacLennan against Mr. C. W. Young, of the Cornwall *Freeholder*, came before the court yesterday. The plaintiff and several witnesses were examined, and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. Sentence will be given at the close of a case now proceeding against the town of Cornwall.

THE NEWMARKET MEETING.

London, April 29.—There were twelve starters in the race for the 1,000 guineas stakes three-year-old fillies at Newmarket to-day. The duke of Buford's Reeve D'Or won; Perkins' Porcelain second and the duke of Westminster's Freedom third.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

London, April 29.—To-morrow's issue of the *Tablet* will contain a special article by Cardinal Manning in which he will contend that unless the rights of labor can be denied the liberty of organization to protect them and the freedom founded upon them cannot be denied. Toward the end of the last century, the cardinal says, the doctrines of political economy under the plea of free contract broke up the old relations between the employer and the employed and the conflict between capital and labor then became perpetual. The power of capital is all but irresistible, for the poor must labor for the bread of life. Hunger lays the necessity upon them of laboring for the sake of their homes and themselves. When the law ceased to intervene organizations for mutual defense straightway arose. The knights of labor and the British trades unions represent the rights of labor and the rights of association for its defence. The conflict between capital and labor is most unequal. The freedom of contract, on which political economy glorifies itself, hardly exists. It is surely the church's office to protect the poor and to protect their labor which has built the human commonwealth.

Paris, April 29.—The clerical newspapers here are silent on the papal decision on the labor question while the royalist journals express displeasure. M. Lemoine, a semi Orleanist, writes that the pope is as much of an opportunist as Prince Bismarck while democratic America continues conservative. Europe, he says, is not democratic through love of democracy, but because she is obliged to be.

The *Temps* says it does not wonder that the pope is trying to gain such a powerful machine for his side as the knights of labor, but wonders what is to become of the old prejudices that so long dominated Rome. The holy office consecrates democracy as the legitimate heir of the regime which preceded it.

THE SCHNAEBELES AFFAIR.

Paris April 29.—Rentes have advanced to 80f 55c. on rumors that Schnaebeles has been released by the German government.

Berlin, April 29.—Prince Bismarck has informed M Herbette, French ambassador that he will to-day submit for the emperor's signature an order for the release of M Schnaebeles. It is understood that in the event of his liberation by the Germans, the French government will discharge M Schnaebeles from the office of special commissary at Pagny-lur-Moselle.

MORE TROUBLE.

Paris, April 29.—The *Soleil* says some Germans disarmed a Russian sentinel who tried to prevent a German from crossing the Silesian frontier.

THE PLOTTERS' TRIAL.

St. Petersburg, April 29.—The trial of the prisoners implicated in the plot to kill the czar has commenced. The courts are strongly guarded. A Russian general is present to report the proceedings for the czar. A painful impression was produced on the spectators in the outer hall as the accused entered the court, their youth and high bred intelligent air eliciting sympathy. Among the prisoners is a maiden of striking beauty. It is reported that a short account of the trial will be published in the *Official Gazette* on the morning of the executions.

BLOCKADE TO BE PROCLAIMED.

Rome, April 29.—A despatch from Massowah says: Gen. Salema, the Italian commander, has notified the merchants there to recall their agents from Abyssinia, as he is about to proclaim a blockade on sea and land.

LOST TWO HUNDRED MEN.

Cairo, April 29.—A skirmish has taken place at Sarrass between a body of Arabs and a force of Egyptians under command of Major Chernaide. The Arabs lost 200, killed and wounded, and the Egyptians 40 wounded.

THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

St. Petersburg, April 29.—The subscriptions for the new government loan have reached the sum of two millions of roubles of which 5 per cent. will be allotted.

MINUTE DESPATCHES.

Brief, Interesting, and From All Parts of the World.

The United States minister to Hungary has been suspended and has resigned.

The duke of Portland's residence at Robertland, his seat in Ayrshire, has been burned.

Watson, Wedill & Co., corn flour and seed factors of London, have failed. Liabilities $500,000.

The Intercolonial railway will adopt the twenty-four hour system at the next change of time table.

London, Oat., bricklayers go on strike on Monday for an advance of wages of from 30 to 33⅓c. per hour.

The strike of Italian laborers in the employ of the Cadadian Pacific railway at Moody, B. C. has ended.

It is now expected that the United States canals will be opened on Thursday, May 5th, or Saturday, May 7th.

It is reported that American capitalists have purchased the Keewatin mining property at the Lake of the Woods for $200,000.

By a "run" in the tunnel colliery at Ashland, Penn., five men were killed by gas leaving four widows and seventeen orphans.

The object of Mr. White, agent of the Irish woolen manufacturing and exporting company, in visiting America is to develop trade for the company.

The steamer Borderer which left Boston, March 29th for London, and which was reported with propeller lost, arrived off the Lizard to day in tow.

The Austrian emperor's bestowal of the golden fleece upon Count Kalnoky is considered at Berlin a new proof of the continuance of the tension between Austria and Russia.

The London *Standard* says that Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, the British commissioner in Egypt, has fixed the evacuation of Egypt by the British at five years hence.

Emanuel de Faretz, otherwise John Dalton, the French Canadian who jumped off the Brooklyn bridge on Wednesday, was committed to Blackwell's island for three months.

TRAIN ROBBERS AT WORK.

A Band of Armed Men Rifle an Express Car of $5000 and Get Clear Away.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—One of the most audacious, desperate and successful train robberies ever recorded occurred yesterday on the west bound train on the Southern Pacific Railway near Tucson, Arizona. A special to the Evening Bulletin from Tucson gives details of the affair as follows: "The western bound express, due here at 10.30 last evening, was stopped and robbed at Papago Station, eighteen miles east of here, about 9.30. The number of men engaged in the robbery is variously estimated from five to eight. Col. Harper, the engineer, when approaching Papago, was signalled by a red lantern to stop. He slowed down and as he approached the light he noticed obstructions on the track so placed that in case he failed to stop, the engine would spread the track and detail itself. Immediately on stopping a dozen or more shots were fired into the express car, and a man with a pistol in each hand boarded the locomotive and commanded Harper not to get down. The other robbers had in the meantime been trying open the express car, and failing to get it open they placed a stick of giant powder under it and compelled Harper to light the fuse attached. This he was obliged to do, but to avoid being blown up the messenger opened the car and the robbers took possession. They then took charge of the car, uncoupled the engine, baggage and express car from the remainder of the train and made Harper get on the engine and pull ahead two lengths. This being done, Harper was again put off and the robbers took charge of the engine and pulled six miles toward Tucson. Here they killed the engine and left it. During the run the robbers went through the mail and express cars, but did not get more than $5000. Nothing was known here of the affair until about midnight, when a telegram was received from Pantano, a brakeman having walked back eight miles to that place. None of the passengers were molested.

Capital Ireland, of which Wm. O'Brien is to make a bitter attack on Earl Lansdowne on Wednesday in connection with his estate.

THIRTY-TWO MAJORITY.

THE FIRST PARTY DIVISION IN THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The Vote Taken on the Queen's County Case—An Analysis of the Vote—The Government will have a Majority of Forty-Four—Patterson of Essex Causes a Sensation.

OTTAWA, April 28.—The seat of George F. Baird, M.P. for Queen's county, New Brunswick, in the Commons of Canada was vacant this afternoon and evening, and George F. Baird occupied a prominent position in the Senators' gallery, having on his right a gray haired Senator from New Brunswick and Speaker Pugsley of the New Brunswick Legislature on the left, waiting for such time as the House should declare whether or not the seat allotted to him in the Commons chamber was his or the property in fee simple of George G. King, also of Queen's county, N.B. The case is important and interesting from the fact that it is the first of the kind, being unique in style and peculiar to the country. In the late contest George G. King was the Reform candidate in Queen's, N.B., and George F. Baird the Conservative standard bearer. The result of the poll showed that Mr. King had secured 1191 and Baird 1130 votes. But counsel for Mr. Baird objected that the election deposit of Mr. King had been made by a person other than that named in the law. The returning officer sustained the objection, ruled out all the votes cast for Mr. King, and declared Mr. Baird elected by 9 to 0, as the baseball reports say.

The afternoon sun mellowed by the stained glass windows played gently over the harsh lines with which nature has endowed the countenance of Mr. Skinner, the junior member for St. John, as he addressed the House in support of his motion that Mr. Baird be incontinently ejected from the building and his place be given to Mr. King. Mr. Skinner is a hard featured Scotch lawyer from the salt shores of the Bay of Fundy, an apostate from the Conservative party of some six months' standing and he leads the debate because Mr. Weldon, the New Brunswick member of the Reform leadership syndicate is absent owing to the sickness of his wife. He is not a good speaker, but delivered himself moderately well, notwithstanding, and showed no particular acerbity.

Mr. Thompson spoke moderately but very well, and was listened to with the greatest possible attention. In fact he was the only speaker of the afternoon who received close attention. This was not to be wondered at as the whole matter is a purely legal one, and the arguments consequently of a correspondingly technical, dry and, to people outside the profession, not understandable character.

Mr. Skinner, in opening the debate, said that at the outset it would be admitted that this was a very important question, as it concerned the rights and privileges of the people of a whole constituency, and if their rights were invaded it would establish a precedent for invading the rights and liberties of any of the constituencies. To his mind there was no doubt of the duty of the returning officers. It was simply to declare elected the person who received the most votes, and it appeared from the returns that Mr. King had a majority of sixty-one votes over Mr. Baird. Despite this fact, however, on the simple objection that the deposit with Mr. King's nomination paper was invalid, the returning officer had ventured to throw out all the votes cast for Mr. King and to declare Mr. Baird elected. This the speaker held to be a clear violation of the law. He quoted from the English Election Act and from other authorities to show that it was mandatory upon the returning officer to open the ballot boxes, cast up the votes and declare the majority candidate elected. He also read copious extracts from the case of the Queen v. The Mayor of Bangor, one being a declaration by Lord Lindsay that there was no doubt that the returning officer had no power to declare elected the candidate who had not the majority of the votes. It took Mr. Skinner about half an hour to wade through his authorities, from which he derived the opinion that the position he took, that Mr. King was legally elected, was amply sustained.

The Minister of Justice promptly took the floor to reply. He did not differ in any way from the mover of the motion as to the importance of the case in its proposed effect. But he did not agree with his view as to the course to be taken. The hon. gentleman, in seeking for precedents, had been forced to go back to a period which did not give them the weight that later deliverances would have. Twenty years ago in England and ten years ago in Canada a radical change was made in the law and he had not ventured to quote a precedent since that change in the law. In effect, the motion asked the House to take back again to itself the powers to dispose of such cases, which ten years ago were handed over to the judiciary. This was not the first time that it had been claimed that returning officers had wrongfully declared persons elected to Parliament, but for precedents they would have to look to the records of the courts and not to the reports of Parliament. The only one thing that the Imperial Parliament reserved to itself, as illustrated by the case of Michael Davitt, was whether the person returned was a fit and proper person. All other questions, the number of votes cast included, had been relegated to the courts. In 1875 the same right was exercised by the House in the case of John Mitchell and the action taken was that a person civilly dead in the eye of the law had been declared elected and a new writ was issued. In the new election Mitchell was again returned, but the House did not declare his opponent elected. It simply reiterated its former decision and Mitchell's opponent had to resort to the courts to gain his seat. In the Kings County, P.E.I., case in 1882, the Canadian House did declare a certain person elected, but in that case it was claimed that one of the candidates was disqualified. That case was peculiar in that both candidates were declared returned and the House in examining into the qualification of one of the candidates did not seek after another candidate. He would give all weight to the case of the Queen v. The Mayor of Bangor, but he would call attention to the fact that the Returning Officer had no power to make a declaration or a return at all in that case. He would agree that the person who secured the greatest number of votes should ordinarily be declared elected, but the House in its zeal for justice should not forget that justice should not seat a person and declare him elected and unseat another person without any inquiry into his rights or whether he had rights. Rightly or wrongly, the gentleman who now held the seat had acquired rights, and, in his opinion, those rights should be inquired into by the Committee of Privileges and Elections—should be inquired into in a judicial spirit and without reference to party. The Opposition scorned this idea, but Mr. Thompson quietly squelched them by reading from Mr. Blake's speech on the King's wooding case in 1882, where that gentleman stated that in all cases within his experience the Committee on Privileges and Elections had acted judicially and fairly. They might state against him that Mr. Gladstone in the Mitchell case asked the Imperial Parliament not to refer to committee but to act—[hear, hear, from the Opposition]—but in that case Mr. Gladstone wanted Parliament not to declare anybody elected but to declare that the law, which said no felon could be elected, should be carried out and that Mitchell had not been elected. [Hear, hear from the Government.] He would ask them to consider what they proposed to do for Mr. Baird. They proposed to take from him the right of retort, the right of, when protested against, entering a cross petition. They proposed, in granting leave to appeal to the courts in this case, to have the singular anomaly of two jurisdictions in the case, one the jurisdiction of the House declaring Mr. King elected, and the other the jurisdiction of the courts to find out whether he was or not. And what position would they be in if after declaring Mr. King elected the courts should declare that he was not. In view of these facts he moved an amendment, which in substance proposed a reference of the case to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Mills said the Minister of Justice first entered into an elaborate argument to prove that the House had no jurisdiction in the case, and wound up by proposing a reference of it to a committee of the House. He held that the Master of the Rolls in the Bangor case had not said that a return should not be made.

Mr. Thompson rose with the report of the case in his hands, and read the words of the Master of the Rolls to that effect.

Mr. Mills, nothing daunted, went on, and in a lengthy argument sought to show that the reason why he should not make a return was because of previous informalities. He held that the case simply amounted to this, that the candidate who received the greatest number of votes must be declared elected, and by the evidence before the House it was clear that the return made to the House was no return at all. If Mr. King had done anything wrong it was competent to enter a protest against him, and Mr. Baird's rights in that matter would not be affected at all if the House did its duty and seated the man who had been elected.

Mr. Charles H. Tupper, while his father, mother, wife and son and heir looked down on him from the Speaker's gallery, said that they must approach this matter purely as a question of law. In a long and well delivered legal argument he supported the contentions of the Minister of Justice, who, he said, had not been inconsistent in the course he had proposed. They had no precedent whatever for the course proposed by the Opposition. They had every precedent for the course proposed by the Minister of Justice. He held, too, that the returning officer, who certainly had some rights, seeing that he performed his duties in the face of an act imposing tremendous penalties for disobedience, should not be denounced until the case was tried and the evidence considered. The next effort of the speaker was to show that the matter in dispute was not properly before them, but if it was he would go considerably farther than any previous speaker. He held and supported the contention by a long legal argument that the returning officer had acted properly and in accordance with the powers vested in him. The fact of a candidate receiving the largest vote did not always carry with it the obligation that the returning officer must declare him elected. He would instance the case of Mitchell, in Tipperary, who was ineligible in consequence of being a convict. Mitchell received 3114 votes while his opponent, Moore, only received 746, yet the returning officer gave the seat to Moore, and the courts and Parliament sustained him. Mr. Tupper spoke for nearly two hours.

The other speakers were Messrs. Edgar, Landry, Ellis, Davin, Barron, Patterson, (Essex), Choquette, Mitchell, Sutherland, Lister, Foster, McDonald (Victoria), Paterson (Brant,) Sproule, Fisher and Sir Richard Cartwright.

Mr. Davin got off a good thing. While speaking Hon. David Mills interrupted him to say that he was loaded up the wrong way, whereat the Opposition laughed consumedly. Mr. Davin waited until the noise subsided and then said: "One David said all men are liars and, of course, that means that any other David may be mistaken," whereat the Conservatives cheered tumultuously.

Mr. Patterson of Essex fairly paralyzed the House. He is a strong Conservative, but must have had something wrong with his liver to-day judging by his actions. He not only supported the Opposition motion, which he had a perfect right to do if he wished, but he insulted the Ministry, which he certainly had no right to do. He started out by saying that the action of the returning officer was the greatest outrage on the people of Canada that had occurred within the past thirty years. The House to protect its own honor should call the returning officer before the bar of the House. After running on in this strain for a little while, amidst much Opposition applause, Mr. Pope said, "You are getting lots of applause from the other side."

This seemed to render Mr. Patterson frantic. Swinging his arms he attacked the Ministry with yelling fury. He was an independent man. He would not be run on by any one man or any Ministers. The Ministers might wink at this outrage, but he would represent the people, etc., etc., and the member for Essex fairly frothed in his fury. Nor did Mr. Hesson's invitation to him to take a seat on the other side of the House have a soothing effect. Altogether Mr. Patterson of Essex fairly distinguished himself. Mr. Lister made a very violent speech, Sir Richard Cartwright a very good one, Mr. Foster one of the best he has ever delivered in the House, and so did Mr. Patterson of Brant.

At 12.50 o'clock the question was called and the division bell rung. There was a good deal of excitement as to what the result of the division would be, and there was a feverish feeling about the lobbies all through the night. This was succeeded, as the supreme moment approached which was to effectually decide as to the Government's majority, by a feeling of impatience to have the thing over and the whips were cheered when they marched in through the door announcing that the last man available was in. Assistant Clerk Bellamy rose to call the names for the yeas and nays and a dead silence fell on the House. The galleries, late as was the hour, were fairly well filled, and so intense was the feeling that half the gallery were on their feet. A number of ladies in full dress occupied the Speaker's gallery, and were plying their opera glasses with an eagerness that testified to their interest in the proceedings. The question was on Mr. Thompson's amendment. The Ministers rose one after another and recorded their votes. Then it ran down the line of the first ministerial row, back and down the second, and there was a sigh of relief as Mr. Girouard, first of last year's bolters, was reached, and he voted the straight ticket. Next came Mr. Gigault, another bolter, and he too stood up. The first break came in the Ministerial ranks when Mr. Patterson of Essex was reached. After that there was not a shiver until the clerk turned to the Opposition side in search of stray Government supporters who find a resting place among the enemy. Alonzo Wright uplifted his huge frame in the House, and leaned forward in breathless interest to see what Mr. Desjardins, who sits next him, would do. The swarthy Frenchman lifted his hat and nodded to the clerk, and there was a ripple of applause which broke out into a perfect roar a moment later as Mr. Bergeron, the Nationalist, stood up to be counted. The Northwest members in the Opposition side voted and then there was another outbreak of applause as Mr. Couture, hitherto counted a straight Liberal, rose to his feet and remained there until his name was called.

Then the strained feeling relaxed, for those who had counted found a total of 109 and it was certain that the Government amendment had carried by a fair majority. The clerk turned for the "nays," and Mr. Patterson of Essex, somewhat pale and looking slightly ashamed, recorded his vote amid some Opposition applause, which the Conservatives laughed at good humoredly. They could afford to. Mr. Blake had sat with his head on his desk most of the night. When the voting began he raised his head and watched its progress with a face that grew grimmer every moment and grew wrathful as man after man of the Nationalists voted with the Government. He was the next man to vote and after him came the straight Grit support and a few of the Nationalists. Then there was a buzz of conversation, while the clerk totaled up the result, which stilled as Mr. Bourinot arose and amid a silence that was intense, announced the result—109 yeas; 77 nays; Government majority 32. Cheers long, loud and continued followed and the Conservatives rushed out into the lobbies in wild glee to shake hands, while the Reformers moodily took their hats and went off home. Stray groups of Conservatives are still straggling about the place with division lists in their hands figuring out the result in all possible ways.

Let us follow their example and analyze the vote. One Conservative seat is vacant, Restigouche; one Conservative member has not yet been sworn in, Hudspeth of South Victoria; one Conservative is in the Speaker's chair; 186 votes were cast. The straight pairs were MacDowall and Edmonds, Kirkpatrick and Burdett, Ferguson (Welland) and Weldon (St. John). Dr. Ferguson was present in the House but paired with Weldon who had to return home in consequence of the serious illness of his wife. The following members either had private pairs or did not vote: Conservatives—Baird, Desaulniers, Daoust, Cargill, Baker, Bell, Dewe, Weldon (Albert) and Tyrwhitt. Reform—Cook, Davies, Mackenzie, Lanctôt (Quebec), Laurier (Montmorency), Purcell and Waldie. The following Nationalists voted with the Government: Girouard, Guillbault, Gaudet, Desjardins, Bergeron and Couture. With the Reformers: Coursol, Gigault, Dupont and Cimon.

Of the vote against the amendment three, Coursol, Dupont and Patterson, can be counted on to support the Government on all ordinary questions.

So, on an ordinary vote in a full House the Government majority would be about as follows: Majority last session, 32; absent or could not vote, Conservatives, 13; Reformers, 7; adding 6 to the Conservative majority; Coursol, Dupont and Patterson off, making 6 in a division; Government majority, 44. The division in full was as follows:

Yeas—Ander, Bate (Comté-Comptes), Bergeron, Bergin, Bowell, Boyle, Brown, Bryson, Burns, Campbell (Cambridge), Carling, Carpenter, Carron, Chapleau, Clark, Cochrane, Colby, Costigan, Coughlin, Coulombe, Cuthbert, Curran, Davies (P.E.I.), Desaulniers, Desjardins, Ferguson (Leeds and Grenville), Foster, Frémont, Gaudet, Girouard, Gordon, Grandbois, Guillbault, Guillet, Hagar, Hall, Hesson, Hickey, Jamieson, Jetté, Kirkpatrick, Labrie, Landry, Lefurgey, Macdonald (Sir John), McCarthy, McCuaig, McDonald (Victoria), McDonald (Pictou), McDougall (Cape Breton), McGregor, McKay, McKenzie, McLelan, McMillan, Vanderoit, Merritt, Mitchell, Montague, Muntz, Mills (Annapolis), Montreuil, Montague (Montmorency), O'Brien, Perley (Assiniboia), Perley (Ottawa), Pope, Porter, Putnam, Reid, Robertson, (Hastings), Rochford, Rogers, Ross, Royal, Rykert, Scarth, Shakespeare, Shanly, Small, Smith (Montreal), Smith (Ontario), Sproule, Stevenson, Taylor, Temple,