

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

LONDON, July 16.—Unless he is specially cabled by the Queen to return at once, Lord Salisbury will remain in France another ten days. The Conservatives are beginning to find themselves in a quandary. Finding it impossible, after all, to obtain a clear working majority over all other sections together in parliament, they are becoming anxious about their power to push any party measure. They are now puzzled how to discover any policy with regard to Ireland which will unite with them on a division the Unionist Liberals, and so enable them to govern in reality as well as in name. It is almost certain that the Marquis of Hartington will refuse to join a Conservative cabinet under the Marquis of Salisbury, and a further difficulty presents itself in the probable impossibility of proposing any measure which will obtain the support of both the Hartington and the Chamberlain factions. In a word, the anti-Gladstonians of all shades of opinion are hopelessly separated on minor points, and the real balance of power remains with Mr. Gladstone's friends.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Thomas Power O'Connor cables the *Star*: The general expectation to-night is that Gladstone will submit his resignation of the ministry to the Queen immediately after a cabinet council next week. Hartington has definitely resolved not to enter a Tory cabinet. All attempts to shake his resolution have failed. It seems to be considered settled that Parnell is going in for obstruction. This is an error. Parnell holds himself in reserve until Gladstone shows his hand. He will be guided by events. He knows that no man is more skilled than Gladstone in feeling the English pulse and in parliamentary tactics, and it will be time enough for the Nationalists to cast about for a policy when the situation in parliament develops intelligibly.

George W. Smalley cables to the New York *Tribune*:—Gladstone will resign, but not retire. That fondest hope of his opponents is doomed to disappointment. The defeat has, perhaps, angered him, but certainly it has not disheartened him. It does not appear that Gladstone shares the hopes entertained by some Liberals of speedy reunion of the party. His forecast of the political future proceeds on a different calculation—the old one of inevitable Tory blunders. Lord Salisbury will take office. Mr. Gladstone's 280 followers, including the Parnellites, will form a compact opposition. Salisbury must frame a policy for Ireland, which cannot be home rule in any shape Parnell would accept. Gladstone believes that any possible Tory scheme for governing Ireland must break down. That moment will come when the Liberal unionists will find themselves unable to support their allies, and the ministry will go to pieces. Another election will ensue and the country will see that no plan but Gladstone's is practicable and will reverse its recent decision and restore him to power.

NEW YORK, July 18.—A London cable says: The different party classifications of the new members agree with a closeness that is surprising in view of the great number of returns and unusual looseness of the political ties, but no two are the same on every name. There are four or five members whose attitude is more or less dubious, and in dealing with these computers allow themselves some latitude. The latest returns cover 663 seats, leaving only seven unreported. The distribution is as follows:—

Conservatives,	318
Unionist Liberals,	74
Gladstonians,	187
Nationalists,	83

This will make a unionist muster of 392 against 270 home rulers. Thus far there is a majority of 122 against Mr. Gladstone on his Irish policy. The Conservatives have a plurality of 56 over the Liberals of all kinds, but they fall twenty seven below the united strength of the Liberals and Nationalists.

LONDON, July 17.—The election declarations to-day cover seven seats, leaving only two unreported. In every case the constituencies have maintained their former party complexion. The Nationalists have re-elected two members, Bernard Kelly in South Donegal, and P. O'Brien in North Monaghan.

O'Brien obtained a majority of 1471 over Sir John Leslie, Conservative, an increase of 101 upon the majority which Healy received against the same opponent last December. There are now only two constituencies to hear from—South Tyrone, where the polling took place to-day, and Orkney and Shetland district, which is, owing to its remoteness, allowed another week's grace.

LONDON, July 20.—The final analysis of the polling gives the Unionists 1,524,107 votes and the Gladstonians 1,447,652. For a correct estimate of the popular vote there must be added the electorate of 113 Unionist seats which were not contested, a total of 1,065,104 votes, and that of the 104 uncontested Gladstonian seats a total of 803,877 votes. The popular vote results in a Unionist majority of 272,682.

The cabinet at a meeting this afternoon decided to immediately place their resignation in the hands of the Queen. The meeting was held at Gladstone's official residence in Downing street. The street was crowded with people. There was but little cheering when the decision of the ministry became known.

LONDON, July 21.—Mr. Gladstone, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, received from the Queen her acceptance of the resignations of himself and his ministers.

The Marquis of Salisbury left Dieppe, to-day, for London.

1 case Cream Seersucker, just opened, at R. B. Belyea & Co.'s.

A Tremendous Storm.

About twelve o'clock yesterday a fearful storm of hail, rain and wind, burst over the village of Holton, in Chateaugay County, causing general devastation within a radius of seven miles. The following particulars are learned from Mr. W. Hope, postmaster of Holton:—Service was being held in the English Church when, about twelve o'clock, the windows were broken with a crash, and hailstones, as large as small eggs, fell amongst the people. These were succeeded by torrents of rain, which came in through the broken windows and covered the floor with an inch of water in a very short time. As it was impossible to continue the service in the face of such a disaster—not a single window having escaped—the congregation was dismissed. While going out, a Mr. Nolin got his cheek badly cut with a large hailstone. The hailstorm lasted about ten minutes; the rain, which fell in torrents, for about an hour. In the opinion of the "oldest inhabitants" it was the severest storm ever experienced in that part of the county. When Mr. Hope reached home he found the windows of his house broken, and eighteen of his chickens and turkeys killed. When the storm subsided he made a tour of inspection, and found the windows of the school house opposite his home broken, all the farmers' windows in the village smashed, the potato, pea, and fruit crops destroyed, and this all the way to St. Remi, a distance of seven miles. In the village of St. Remi itself, he found that the windows of the Catholic Church were broken, the sidewalks, which were lined with trees, covered with branches and, outside the village, two large trees torn up by the roots. The English Church, between Holton and St. Remi, had its windows broken. At Howick, the barn of a Mr. Elliott was burned by lightning. On Saturday, a tornado was observed to burst over St. Clothilde, a village about two miles from Holton. Poultry were killed in numbers and the crops greatly damaged. Mr. Hope states that when he was coming out of church a gentleman, seeing the broken windows, asked him to order a case of glass for his house when he went to the city on Monday. This gentleman's house, however, escaped injury; but it was the only one in the village which was so fortunate.—*Witness*.

All (so called) Steam Washers, which keep a stream of dirty water running through the clothes will, after a short time stain and turn them yellow. In the "Eagle" the clothes do not come in contact with the dirty water, but the dirt is loosened entirely by the action of the steam.

A good pair Women's Serge Boots, only 40 cents at Hugh Hay's.

Murder.

In Boston on the 18th, Bon Ching, a Chinese laundryman on Shawmut avenue, was brutally butchered by an unknown murderer. In the man's head and body were a dozen wounds, any one of which would have been sufficient to have caused instant death. His throat was cut from ear to ear, the head being nearly severed from the body. His spinal column was severed just below the back of the neck, while a terrible gash, extending from the mouth to the left ear, which must have been made by a very violent blow, had taken off a portion of the lower jaw and all of the teeth on that side of his mouth. Another gash was cut clean across the abdomen, and almost deep enough to have cut the man in twain, had completely disembowelled the victim. In each eye were stab wounds so deep that the knife must have passed through the brain. Besides these were many deep wounds in the head and body and a score of minor ones. The china man's queue had been cut off close to his head and was found lying on the floor beside the victim. Bon Ching was 38 years old. He came here from China about four years ago, when he hired the first floor room of No. 585 Shawmut avenue for a laundry. Bon Ching was about leaving for China, and another Chinaman is supposed to have committed the murder.

New Summer goods opening daily at Hugh Hay's.

Inspectorial Districts Changes.

The following are the school inspectorial districts as recently revised by the board of education:—

Inspectorial District No. 1.—The counties of Restigouche, Gloucester and Northumberland. Inspector—Geo. W. Mersereau, A. B., Newcastle.

Inspectorial District No. 2.—The counties of Kent, Victoria and Madawaska and the parishes of Aberdeen, Kent and Wicklow, in the county of Carleton.

Inspector—Jerome Bondreau, Richibucto.

Inspectorial District No. 3.—The counties of Westmoreland and Albert and the parishes of Havelock and Cardwell in Kings Co.

Inspector—Geo. A. B. Smith, B. Elgin.

Inspectorial District No. 4.—The counties of Queens and Sunbury and the county of Kings, except the parishes of Havelock, Cardwell, Westfield and Greenwich.

Inspector—D. P. Whetmore, Clifton, Kings Co.

Inspectorial District No. 6.—The counties St. John and Charlotte, and the parishes of Westfield and Greenwich in Kings Co.

Inspector—W. S. Carter, A. M., St. John.

Inspectorial District No. 6.—The county of York and the county of Carleton, except the parishes of Aberdeen, Kent and Wicklow.

Inspector—I. B. Oakes, A. M., Woodstock.

Two Sides to the Question.

Some of the Northern papers are engaged in the unrighteous work of stimulating their readers to anger against the Canadians. They put in items with big head lines, and suggest by these that American vessels are subjected to continual "outrages." But when we examine the facts we find that the seizure of such schooners or sloops as are referred to has followed on the violations of the laws of Canada. Let us reverse the picture. Suppose British ships came into American ports and habitually treated our customs laws with contempt, would they be allowed to escape? There is but one answer to this, and that being given it is criminal in sensational journals to create animosities over these questions. They are in the regular course of adjustment through diplomatic channels, and if American shipmasters violate the laws of a foreign power they must expect to suffer the consequences of their own actions.—*Norfolk (Va.) Landmark*.

White Victoria Lawn's only 10 cents a yard, at R. B. Belyea & Co.'s.

John Bright in the Part of Samson.

If Mr. Gladstone loses this general election his defeat will be due more to Mr. Bright than to any other man. Lord Hartington, no doubt, gave the party a great shock, and Mr. Chamberlain gave it a similar one, but

the blow which made the party reel was administered by Mr. Bright. In his letter to Mr. Cairnes, the former tribune of the people does what in him lies to complete the mischief wrought by his letter to Mr. Chamberlain. He may fail, but if he succeeds, and Mr. Gladstone is beaten at the polls, the cartoon that will best illustrate the result will be that of blind old Samson perishing among the ruins of the temple which he has overthrown with the last exertion of his mighty strength. The analogy fails in one respect, however. Samson perished destroying the Philistines. The temple which Mr. Bright is upsetting is that in which he himself used to worship, and which owes no small portion of its glory to his prowess.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

Just opened at Hugh Hay's 50 Suits Black Worsted Diagonals, newest styles, bound, which we have marked at the wonderful low price of \$8.00. Call and see them at once as they will not last long.

The Land of the Pharaohs.

The terrible mortality among the British soldiers in Egypt, and the evident desire of Moustapha Pasha to have the Egyptian army re-organized, has once more raised the question of Britain's position with respect to the historical land of the Pharaohs, and the probable course that the British ministry will take with respect to it. Since the desertion of the French allies before the siege of Alexandria, France, while retaining her interest in the Suez Canal, has lost the position she once occupied as joint ruler of Egypt, and as the attention of the French Ministry is now absorbed in the more important questions relating to Annam and Madagascar, the strength of French influence in Egypt may be counted as nil. But Turkey is by no means willing to pass over to the Anglo-Saxon without protest the tribute formerly levied by the Sultan, and as British capitalists have large sums of money invested in Egyptian securities, it is likewise certain that they will be unwilling to have the Government loose its grip upon the Egyptian purse. Meantime the 7,000,000 of inhabitants who occupy the fertile fringes of the Nile, suffer untold hardships both from taxation consequent upon their foreign indebtedness, and the land monopolies, which in Egypt are most oppressive. Hence it is that 7,000,000 industrious, frugal people, ground between the upper and neither millstones of taxation and monopoly, find that but a small percentage of fruits of their labor is left to them. The Government is obliged to resort to unheard-of measures in order to make both ends meet. Every palm tree is numbered and taxed; every animal—goat, sheep, donkey, buffalo, all except dogs—is registered and taxed; every wheeled vehicle, whether used for agricultural purposes or not is taxed; every industry is taxed and bled to fill the depleted coffers of the nation; small wonder it is that the people groan and loose their interest in public matters. Whether Britain decides upon the permanent occupation or ultimate abandonment of the land of the Nile, social revolution will, sooner or later, shake the foundation of the State and the people downtrodden and oppressed will rise and throw off their burden of taxation placed on their shoulders by bad and reckless rulers.

Mrs. Mary Thomas of Avondale, Del., went out on Tuesday to pick cherries. She did not return at supper time, and when search was made for her she was found hanging from a tree dead. From appearance it seems that she must have slipped while in the tree and, in falling, her neck was caught in the crotch formed by two limbs, the force of the fall wedging the neck so tightly between the limbs that the body hung there as from a rope.

Never Open Your Mouth.

except to put something to eat into it, is an excellent motto for the gossip and the sufferer from catarrh. But while the gossip is practically incurable, there is no excuse for anyone's suffering longer from catarrh. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is an unfailing cure for that offensive disease. It heals the diseased membrane, that removes the dull and depressing sensations which always attend catarrh, and trial of this valuable preparation will sufferer feel like a new man.