

Carleton Sentinel Supplement, May 19th, 1888.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LONDON, May 9.—Mr. Blake, formerly Liberal leader in Canada, was a prominent guest at the Eighty Club banquet last night. He sat next to Mr. Parnell and engaged in an animated conversation with the Irish leader most of the evening. This incident has caused a renewal of the reports of Mr. Blake's entry into Parliament here for an Irish seat, but an undoubted authority in Parnellite circles assures us that while if Mr. Blake desired to make his entry into public life here he would be heartily welcomed, no knowledge existed at present of any such desire.

LONDON, May 10.—An address signed by 8,730 (?) dissenting ministers was presented to Gladstone, yesterday, expressing sympathy with him in his efforts to reconcile England and Ireland. Gladstone said that during the present session the Parnellites, despite the pressing need of Ireland, had refrained from urging claims, and had assisted the government to expedite business. The government knew the nation were with Home Rule, and therefore guided the affairs of parliament so as to delay the time when a ministry would be in power pledged to propose Home Rule for Ireland. A majority in the house thought they could go on for five years, and they put this against his life as an old man, but the life of an old or young man would not effect the final settlement. (Cheers.) Justice will be done to Ireland. As soon as the terrible facts regarding the suffering in Ireland are brought home to the upright minds of the people of England, they would unite and redress the sad errors of the past. (Cheers.)

LONDON, May 13.—Michael Davitt, in a speech to-day, said: Irishmen will not be behind O'Connell in resenting the papal rescript. Ireland had done more for the Church among people throughout the English-speaking world than any other country. If this was Rome's gratitude, Irishmen would be likely to ask themselves questions in the matter. Whether the rescript was intended as a political pronouncement or not, it would be regarded, and had already been hailed, as such by every coercionist paper from the Times to the meanest Unionist rag. He was confident the rescript added three months to the still ones sentenced. Irishmen were compelled to believe the rescript was due to English influence. Irishmen would not accept political dictation from Rome.

LONDON, May 14.—The Chronicle's Rome correspondent says: The Vatican has ordered that all Catholic papers in Rome answer Parnell's speech.

The Monitor says: Parnell, being a Protestant, is incompetent to be the spokesman for Catholic Irishmen, and that the Irish laity and clergy prove Parnell is ignorant of the sentiment of the people. The Osseatore makes similar remarks. It is believed the Pope will not insist upon the collective adhesion of Irish Bishops unless symptoms of resistance arise.

NEW YORK, May 14.—A London special to the Herald gives the views of Lord Alcester and of Lord Charles Bessford on the present condition of the British navy. The former said, in answer to the query:—

"What would be the result should the French or Russian Army succeed in gaining a foothold on English soil?"

"Oh, personally, I don't believe they would get very far, but we seamen do not like to consider such a possibility. We want to put it out of the question for a hostile army to approach our coasts. In other words, we would have England rely for protection rather upon her fleet than upon any elaborate system of coast defences.

"But supposing the fleet were vanished?"

"Even then," said the Admiral, "it is an undisputed fact in military science that earthworks make the best kind of fortifications. The essential point in our preparations should be the strengthening of our naval force. It is unfortunately true that as

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regards large breech-loading guns, our fleet is inferior to the fleets of other European powers. As to speed we have little to fear on that score."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

Tuesday Senator Hoar, of Mass., presented a memorial of the New England conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, protesting against the ratification of the Chinese treaty, or any treaty that precludes Chinese ministers of the gospel, or Chinese delegates to religious conventions, coming into the country, characterizing it as utterly un-American and un-Christian.

They were a little too late with this protest, the treaty having been ratified by the Senate on Monday. The Massachusetts Senator remarked that "until there could be an appeal from the American people drunk to the American people sober, the matter might be considered settled. He, therefore, asked that the memorial might be laid on the table and it was so ordered.

On next Tuesday the largest gathering of members of the Baptist denomination ever held in this city will begin an eight days meeting at Calvary Church. The occasion will be the anniversary meetings of the three great societies of the Baptist Church, the American Baptists' Home Missionary society, the American Baptists' Union, having charge of foreign missions, and the American Baptists' Publication Society. The societies will not be in session at the same time, but as fast as one adjourns another will take its place, each holding a session every day. They

are distinct, and yet are held together by the similarity of the work they have in charge, and the members of one are entitled to a voice in the proceedings of the others. Between two and three thousand delegates are expected to be in attendance, including many prominent pastors and laymen in the Church, besides a number of foreign missionaries.

At a convention held by the Pastors' Alliance of the District of Columbia in this city during the week, the question "Shall we admit a Mormon state" was discussed. Mr. Joseph Nimro, jr., made a notable speech in opposition to the attempt of the Mormons to induce Congress to grant them the immunities of statehood, and in favor of placing the territory of Utah under a legislative commission, the form of territorial government that was approved by Presidents Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. The speaker urged that it is especially the duty of the clergy to oppose the domination of Utah by an ecclesiastical organization, and also to protect the missionaries thus engaged in the great work of advancing our Christian civilization against the political power of the Mormon Church.

The great Methodist conference now in session in New York has refused, though by a pretty close vote, to allow women to sit as delegates. But it will not be always thus. The ladies who have wooed the conference in vain during the present leap year will yet be sought for and asked to take their proper place in the councils of the church.—Ex.

A fine assortment of gilt Room Paper and Borders to match at cost, at R. B. Belyea & Co.'s.

A \$25,000,000 Loan.

In the House of Commons, on the 8th, Sir Charles Tupper moved a resolution which passed, giving the government power to borrow \$25,000,000. He explained that \$5,000,000 was needed to meet floating liabilities in London, and \$6,000,000 to meet amounts due for railway subsidies. In this case, however, the policy of taking power to borrow a larger amount than was actually required had been adhered to. He then proceeded to discuss the debt in general and argued that large as has been the increase in the debt during the past ten years, it was not nearly so large as it appeared on its face. In the first place, unlike other debts, it was incurred wholly for public works that were of great value. In the next place, the construction of these public works had so increased our credit abroad that we were now able to borrow at three and a quarter per cent., standing third among the nations of the world in the matter of national credit. In 1877 our net debt was \$134,000,000; to-day it is \$227,000,000. But so great has been the increase of our credit in the meantime that if we were in a position to consolidate our debt and issue new bonds we would reduce our debt by \$53,000,000. In '77 our credit, as shown by our capacity to borrow, was four and three quarters per cent. To-day we could borrow at three and one-quarter. The difference showed the extent of our improved credit in ten years. He then proceeded to analyze the debt on this basis and showed that in a debt like ours it was not proposed to pay off in the near future, but to meet at maturity by issuing new bonds. It was really not the amount of debt but the amount of the annual interest that was the measure of its burden on the country. Therefore when it was proposed to alarm the country regarding the magnitude of its debt, it was important that the country should understand that its total net debt could be funded to-morrow, if need be, for the annual payment of interest on \$175,000,000 at the rate we paid ten years ago.

Don't forget to ask when you go into R. B. Porter & Co.'s to see the 4 Button; also Clasp Kid Gloves, regular price \$1.25, reduced to 80 cts. per pair.

A Plague of Army Worms.

The army worms now threatens a large part of the Ohio Valley. The worm is marching north through Kentucky, over an area several hundred miles, from Owensboro to Cadiz. It is attacking and destroying every piece of vegetation. Large farms in the rich valleys of the Green and Ohio Rivers have already been stripped of all vegetable life as completely as though swept by fire. Young wheat, clover, and all other grasses, as well as flowers, shrubbery, and hedges, are disappearing. Nothing seems to escape it, nor is there any remedy to stay its ravenous march.

Heretofore some relief has been obtained by turning swine into the fields, but the worms are now so numerous that the hogs do not seem to diminish them.

New Tweeds and Coatings just opened at Hugh Hay's.

Murdered First.

The seven persons who were supposed to have been burned to death in a barn on the Freeze ranch, near Arlington, Nebraska, a few days ago, are now known to have been murdered, and then dragged into the building, which was fired. Mrs. Freeze's throat was found to have been cut from ear to ear. The coroner's jury has rendered a verdict that the family were murdered, and that the murderer also perished in the barn, which he set on fire to conceal the crime. When the ruins were searched on the day of the fire, the body of a man, who was not a member of the family, was found burned to a crisp.

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