A TRIVIAL QUARREL ENDS IN DEATH.

A Respectable Young Man Kills a Mentreal Mercantile Agent.

London, Oct. 23.-An assault, which London, Oct. 20.—An assault, what immediately after the occurrence was looked upon, as one of a very trivial nature took place about a quarter to twelve o'clock last night, in the office of the Grigg House, corner of York and Richmond streets, in this city. A young man named Franc L. Gundlack, who was a guest at the house, came in, and, walking up to the office counter, asked Mr. Rice to be shown his room.

Mr. Rice replied he would attend to the Mr. Rice replied he would attend to the matter in a minute, and then proceeded behind the enclosure to exame the private register, with the object of locating Mr. Gundlack, who, it appears, had given up his room during the day in order to accommodate a particular friend of the proprietor. While Mr. Gundlack was lookprietor. While Mr. Gundlack was looking over the hotel register, he was accosted by a young man of the city named William Drought, who asked Mr. Gundlack if he belonged to the Lilliputian Opera Company. Mr. Gundlack replied that he was not a member of that organization. Mr. Drought then enquired if he belonged to the troupe who had been playing in the Opera House that night, meaning the Rentz-Santley Novelty Company. Mr. Gundlack again replied that he was not connected with the organization and endeavoured to draw organization and endeavoured to draw aside from his questioner. Drought then

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MAN,"
and after doing so, he pulled out some kind of a card, adding, as he did so, "That's the firm I represent." Mr. Gundlack, after looking at the pasteboard, said, "Well, what if I am!" meaning that he was a representative of a Mercantile Agency. Drought made a remark, which was unintelligible, to Mr, Rice at the time, whereupon Mr. Gundlack replied, "My office hours are from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., if you have business to transact with me." He still further withdrew from Drought, who, on observing this uttered Drought, who, on observing this, uttered an obscene phrase, whereupon Mr. Gundlack said to Drought, "D - you, you've insulted me. I'll give you one in the nose for your impertinence." He suited his actions to his words, and launched out at Drought's face, striking him a slight blow upon the cheek. Drought resented the attack by drawing a piece of black ebony cane about a foot in length from his pocket, and with that he struck Gundlack a blow upon the left side of the heed about an inch behind the temple, which broke the brittle instrument in pieces.

THE EFFECT OF THE BLOW did not cause Mr. Gundlack to fall or even stagger, and he simply held his hand to the place where the blow had been inflic-Mr. Rice, the hotel clerk, up to this time had been busily engaged in attending to his duties in the office, and not until he heard the blow struck did he consider the matter anything more than frivo-lous at the best. On hearing Drought mrke use of the foul expression, he (Rice) called out from where he stood that such language must be stopped, as there were guests within hearing who had no desire to have their ears assailed by such unseemly

Patal Encounter in a London Hotel.

Trivial Ouarrel Ends in Death.

Trivial Ouarrel Ends in Death.

THE LEFELLIER CASE

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

A Young Man Killed by a Courtezas

The Legislation of the context of th

would have stopped the construction of the Government railways, and rained the contractors; and at a time of great depression would have deprived very many workingmen of the means of subsistence. The Opposition, therefore, patriotically deemed it wise, while persisting in their expression of want of confidence, not to obstruct the whole business of the country. During the whole of the legislative existence of M. Joly, he has thus been carrying on the Government by the improper partizanship of the Lieutenant-Governor and the casting vote of a Speaker purchased with his connivance.

"In the session of the Dominion Parlia-

The control of the co

ority of the former system. Whether, therefore, in any case power is given to the Governor-General to act individually or with the aid of his Council, the act is one within the scope of the Canadian constitution and must be on the advice of a responsible Ministry. The distinction drawn in the statute between an act of the Governor and an act of the Governor-in-Council is a technical one, and arose from the fact that in Canada for a long period before Con-federation, certain acts of administration

federation, certain acts of administration were required by law to be done under the sanction of an Order-in-Council, while others did not require that formality. In both cases, however, since Responsible Government has been conceded, such acts have always been performed under the advice of a responsible Ministry or Minister. Again, the 59th clause provides that the Lieutenant-Governor is not to be removed except for cause assigned. Some one must be responsible to Parliament for the reasonableness of such cause and must defend it there, and be liable to censure should the cause be deemed insufficient. Now, the Governor-General cannot be held constitutionally responsible or open to censure in any way

fiency.
"Two special grounds has been urged why M. Letellier should not be removed; why M. Letellier should not be removed; first, that the motion of censure made in the late Parliament having been lost, the case should not be re-opened without new cause; secondly, that M. Joly assumed the whole responsibility of the Lieutenant-Governor's act, and after an appeal to the people his Ministry still exists. As to the Governor's act, and after an appeal to the people his Ministry still exists. As to the first ground, it may be answered that, as already stated the arguments used in opposition to the motion did not attempt to justify his conduct, but were founded on the inexpediency of raising the question at that time, when Mr. Joly had gone or was about to go to the country; that the question had not been before the people at the time the then House of Commons was elected, and that it had been one of the subjects submitted to the people at the last election for the Dominion. The present House of Commons, coming fresh from the people, and supposed to express their opinion, has, by an overwhelming vote, reversed the decision of the expiring Parliament, and pronounced a deliberate censure on M. Letellier's conduct. As to the second ground, the answeris that As to the second ground, the answeris that the Lieutenant-Governor of a Province holds the same relation to the Dominion Government and Legislature as the Gov-ernor-General does to her Majesty and the

ernor-General does to her Majesty and the Imperial Parliament. Here we have nothing to do with the appointment or removal of the Queen's representative. We loyally accept the Governor-Generals elected by the Queen and have no right to express an opinion as to his continuation in office or recall. All that the people of Canada can requre is that the Governor-General for the time being should always act upon the advice of Ministers responsible to him. The right of discussion and the power of censure rest practically with the Imperial House of Commons, and have been not infrequently exercised there. So in

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Angus Matheson, formerly of Wallace-town, died suddenly in Southern Ohio last week from congestion of the lungs. The new Presbyterian church at Brock. ville will be dedicated about the middle of November. It is one of the most mag.

Mr. Munson, of Collingwood, commenced in the spring with five hives of bees. His return this fall is twenty-two hives, good for all winter, and 800 pounds of honey. Messrs, Wm. Dunwoodie, of Ventnor. and S. Fenton, of Kemptville, are digging for gold in the village of Ventnor, and claim that there are good indications of a

vein of the precious metal. The Kingston News says:—Mr. John Ashley informs us that yesterday he picked ripe strawberries at Mr. Henry Berry's, Inversry, which were plump and in good condition. They were of second growth this season. Mr. Ambrose Abbot has raised carrots

this season on his farm, at Ten Mile Point, Manitoulin Island, five miles from Sheguindah, on the north side of Manitoulin Island, measuring from two to three feet long and six inches in diameter. Mr. A. Clark, of Summerside, P. E. I., who left with his family last spring for Dakota, U.S., returned home last week to remain, if not a better, a wiser man. He reports times very hard in that territory, and it is only by extreme hardships that one can expect to succeed at all.—Summer.

side Journal General cannot be held constitutionally responsible or open to censure in any way by Parliament. As her Majesty's representative he holds the same constitutional position in that respect as the Queen does in England. It seems to follow, therefore, that upon the Ministry of the day must rest the responsibility of advising the removal, of assigning the cause, and of justifying the sufficency.

Saturday morning, Mr. S. E. Gerow Daily Saturday mo goods will be confiscated,

An interesting event took place at St.

tails season. They were in every respect quite as good as any we saw of the first crop during the summer. Those sent us grew en the Limestone Ridge, Township of Bertie, County of Welland, on the premises of Mr. S. J. Wintermute, and were gathered on the 19th of October, inst.

—Grand River Sachem. N.B.-A woman residing in Pleasant Valley, Matilda township, was killed last week. She was helping her son to remove a rail fence which was in danger of catch. ing fire from a bush fire, when the son noticed a burning pine tree about to fall. He called to his mother, to warn her of the danger, but too late, as before she could get out of the way the tree fell

carrying her with it to the ground setting her clothes on fire and causing death almost

THE ENGLISH MAI

THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

telections from Late English I

THE ANGHAN QUESTION.

The Morning Post remarks:—"Sig not wanting that an effort will be mather more active members of the Oppoto convert public opinion to the desirs of withdrawing, or at least suspending mission system in Afghanistan. It is horobable the Government will give to such a proposal. Our policy is a based on better foundations than will mit it to be disturbed by a small mirevolt. On the contrary, the émeu revolt. On the contrary, the emen Cabul and the increasing activity of E puld encourage the Government to a nedies in Afghanistan which shall a and fully secure the whole design of Gundamuk arrangement. Yakoeb Kha been the first person to benefit by the A
Afghan Treaty. The British alliance
only freed him from the intrigue of Per
perhaps of Russo-Persian, origin, w
threatened to end in Eyoub becomin rival to the throne, but it is now rest him the rule of his capital. be the last person to object to any measurable may be proposed by the Indian damuk Treaty, provided they are not jected to by the Afghan people. We already suggested the occupation of C by a British brigade, and the constitute of Candahar into a British fortress. of Candahar into a British fortress. I suggested by some people, partly a punitive measure, and partly for strat reasons, that the centre of Government of the Candahar easons, that the centre of Government of the Candahar easons, that the centre of Government of the Candahar easons, that the centre of Government of the Candahar easons deserves our sideration, and the apparent unpopulor the course should not be adopted with great hesitation. A step of that characteristic of the considering the commercial importance on the considering the commercial importance of the considering the consi considering the commercial important that city and its relations to the Bar We can hardly suppose that a Pass. We can hardly suppose that a gestion of this kind will meet with the proval of the Indian Government. policy of the Ministry will rather b strengthen our hold upon the three c places east of the Helmund, namely, (dahar, Cabul and Jellalabad, either up the treaty or by special arrangement with Ameer. Nor must we overlook necessity of advancing even to H should any Russo-Persian combination finitely point to the severance of that from the Afghan rule. Sir Louis Car nari's death has been a most unfortune event, but we feel sure our envoy right when he prophesied that if a fata such as has now happened befell his would strengthen and consolidate the powith which he was identified." DOUBLE MURDER IN PARIS. Paris has been startled again by the

Paris has been startled again by the pretration of another fearful crime, this time the aristocratic Faubourg Saint Hono and not far from the English Embas Most visitors to Paris know the P. Beauvau, where the Minister of the Infor resides. By the side of the entrance the Ministry is a chemistry shop, kept h. M. Lagrange. On Monday morning man servant opened the shop as usual, was astonished not to see his master, invariably rose early. He mentioned fact to the neighbours, who said it was wlikely M. Lagrange had gone to see wife in the country. But suddenly man servant remarked the absence of female servant and one of the assistant female servant and one of the assistant and ultimately it was resolved to enter private apartment of the chemist. chest of Lagrange, which lay on the florent open and emptied. No trace of missing parties being found in the root missary of Police, descended into cellar, where an awful sight await them. Two bodies lay on the ground w their skulls smashed in; they were the of M. Lagrange and his female domest of M. Lagrange and his female domest The police at once proceeded to make inquiry. As far as can be judged at posent the crime must have been committed about eleven o'clock, just after the closs of the shop. The weapon with which the deadly work was accomplished was an inpestle used by the chemist. The crime wapparently perpetrated by somebout familiar with the premises, and suspicity points to an assistant, a young man twenty-six years, 'who has disappeare The murderer had washed the floor several places. Traces of blood, however were found everywhere. The two victin appear to have been assassinated, one were found everywhere. The two victin appear to have been assassinated, one the shep and the other in the back roor and their bodies then dragged down in the cellar. M. Lagrange was thirty year of age, and the servant nineteen. To audacity of this double murder almost surpasses belief. Not only is the shop jurity opposite the guard-house of the Elyse where there is a sentry at all hours, but also touches, so to speak, the sentry-box the Ministry of the Interior, where there likewise a soldier on duty night and day Immense crowds gathered round the speall day, and the panic the crime has cause among the rich inhabitants of the Faubourg St. Honore in particular and the Parisians in general is immense.

GARIBALDI AND KOSSUTH ON THE ROUM! GARIBALDI AND KOSSUTH ON THE ROUMA

Parisians in general is immense.

GARIBALDI AND KOSSUTH ON THE ROUMA

NIAN QUESTION.

Garibaldi, in a letter to Signor Croce
published by the France, says:—"Th

Jewish question in Roumania is nothin
but an insidious Bismarckian stroke got u
in that disreputable workshop where th
shameful bargains of free peoples are con
cocted. Bismarck, a worthy continuer o
the work of Arminius, is the avowed enemy
of the Latin name and race. He has nov
taken aim at poor Roumania, and has de
creed its dismemberment for the benefit of
Austria, diverted from its basis and going
down to the fatal incline of the Ægeas
Sea. Unless the revolution interposes it
formidable veto, we shall see our interest
ing Roumania, blood of our blood, an
bone of our bone, delivered over with han
and foot fettered, to that Austria whose
pernicious and mysterious protectorate she
already undergoes. Italy and France, in
not recognising the independence of our
Danubian brethren are unconsciously
but irrevocably, contributing to the
liberticidal maneouvres of their traditional and implacable enemies. Germany
aggrandized by the northern provinces of
Austria; Austria rounded off and made
unwieldy by the Slavo-Greek provinces of
the Ægean Sea and by the Roumanian
provinces of the Danube, imply constant
danger and menace for Italy, France, and
all the Latin countries. It behoves us,
then, to watch and not lose sight of Prince
Bismarck, who is already going to Canessa,
and next to unmask these Israelites, his
accomplices, who identify themselves with
his pernicious idea, thanks to the universal alliance, as they call it." Kossuth
also, in the course of a conversation with a
Servian interviewer, is reported to have
deprecated the immediate emancipation of
the Jews, maintaining that they ought
first to nationalise themselves, by adopting
everything but the religion of the provinces in
which they have settled.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE IN RUSSIA.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE IN RUSSIA.

The Times correspondent writes from Odessa:—The Official Messenger publishes the following details respecting the cattle plague in the provinces adjacent to Austria and to those rivers flowing into the Black Sea by which are conveyed cattle intended for exportation. According to this statement, there had been up to the lat of this month—from what date is not mentioned, but most likely from the beginning of the year—in the districts of Ismail, Khotine, Scroka, Kishneff, and Orgheff, in the government of Bessarabia, 1,877 animals attacked with the disease; of these 553 died and 386 remain ill. In the districts of Zhitomir, Novgorod, and Kremenets, in the Government of Volhynia, 293 animals were attacked, of which 114 died and 99 are still ill. In the districts of Ekaterinoslaff, Verknydnieprovsk, Bahkmoot, Pavlograd, and Novomoukovks, in the government of Ekaterinoslaff, 3,650 animals THE CATTLE PLAGUE IN RUSSIA.