OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Oct. 9.—British writers are often glad to point to Spain as a country very much behind the age. Yet, I think that much abused country will stand a comparison with this great, glorious and free Dominion in one respect, at all events. There was an insurrection in Madrid the other day to overthrow the regency of Queen Christina. Many lives were lost, and the whole nation was shaken with the revolutionary explosion. The General who headed the insurrection and his chief abettors were promptly tried by court-martial and sentenced to death. Did the government of knighted Spain carry out the sentence? No! The despatches inform us that all the leaders of the uprising have had their sentences commuted. Canada is the only country in the world, outside Africa, where men are hanged for treason! The only tyrant in existence whom it is death to oppose is Sir John Macdonald!

"A GRAND RALLY"

of Conservatives is to take place here this evening. All friendly to the cause are invited to assemble on the square near the Premier's residence at 7 o'clock, to escort Mr. W. R. Meredith, leader of the Ontario Opposition to the Opera House, where addresses will be delivered by the great lights of the party. There will doubtless be a large gathering. The civil service alone with the hangers-on, workmen, etc., employed by Government ought to furnish a crowd big enough to make the occasion a success. As many people have never had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Meredith, curiosity will induce them to attend. The demonstration will not be interfered with, though I must say it would not be out of place for some one to ask Mr. Meredith to define his attitude on the Home Rule question. It will be remembered that he promised to attend the Orange delegates' meeting at London, but backed out at the last moment. Frequent efforts have been made before and since that time to get him to say whether he was for or against Home Rule, but so far he has hedged, and nobody knows how he stands. One thing, however, is certain—he has not declared himself a Home Ruler, as Mr. Blake and Mr. Mowat have. Until he does do so, we must regard him as in sympathy with the "Loyalists," who are ready to "kick the Queen's crown into the Boyne," and rise in rebellion if Ireland be granted a Parliament of her own. But Mr. Meredith is like his party; everything or anything to suit the times. They have no principle but great interest at stake.

THE CONQUEST OF QUEBEC.

In its issue of November 25th, 1885, the *Mail* formulated the treat to conquer Quebec in the following words:—

"As Britons we believe the conquest will "have to be fought over again, and Lower "Canada may depend upon it there will be "no treaty of 1763. The victors will not "capitulate next time. * * * But the "French Canadian people would lose every-"thing. The wreck of their fortunes and "happiness would be swift, complete, and "irremediable."

To threaten is at all times foolish, but to threaten, without the power to put the threat in force, is childish.

The motive for the threat has long been evident, but its effect has been the exact reverse of that intended. The people of French origin all over the Dominion are deeply, justly incensed and their indignation has been intensified by constant repetition of the same undeserved menace. On the other hand, the people of Ontario, who never believed that Sir John Macdonald's party and confederation were one and indivisible, or that the defeat of one involved the destruction of the other, smiled at the frothings of the organ, and, as Haldimand has proved, distinctly repudiated

THE NOTION OF CONQUEST.

But, as the *Mail* persists in its belligerent attitude, may we be permitted to ask how it is going to "fight the conquest over again?" Newspaper columns, loaded to the muzzle with editorial dynamite, may sound very terrible when they go off, but when, after repeated discharges, nobody is hurt and few disturbed, people are apt to laugh at the performance. A more ridiculous spectacle could hardly be imagined than the *Mail* bombarding Quebec with blank cartridge and shrieking to "the victors not to capitulate next time," but boldly "wreck the fortunes and the happiness" of Jean Baptiste, his sisters, and his cousins, and his aunts, and do the work in a "swift, complete and irremediable" manner! Meanwhile the grand army of conquest stands open-mouthed, without stirring a foot.

As the crisis must be great, the situation is exasperating.

WILL NOBODY GO TO WAR?

Gore is in demand. Scalps are at a premium. Hostilities are declared. Has not the organ of "the Chieftain" said:

"Cry havoc and let loose the dogs of war?"

And still Jean Baptiste sits smoking his tranquil pipe beside his cottage door, utterly unconscious of the terrible visitation that is to "wreck his fortunes and his happiness."

It would seem that there is no way out of the difficulty, unless Sir John takes the field in person. He must pull on his scarlet smalls, don his blue bob-tail with gilt buttons, strap his regulation court spit upon his manly thigh, put on his cocked hat and go to war himself, since nobody else will volunteer to "fight the conquest over again," and "smash confederation into its original fragments," or perhaps he thinks that.

"In all the trade of war, no feat
Is nobler than a brave retreat,"

and will let the *Mail* continue the cannonade to deceive the enemy.

THE PICTURE.

The unfortunate picture incident, in which the Minister of the Interior figured so unfortunately, we keep alive. The other day I gave an affidavit from a person who swears that the original story was the correct one. In fairness it is as well to give a letter which appears in the *Free Press* on the other side.

SIR,—The *Free Press* published an article headed "Thomas White Trapped," in which is given a statuary declaration of one W. T. Anthony. Anthony declares that the Hon. Thos. White, in his address at Cayuga, in this county (Haldimand), showed a portrait of Louis Riel, and said, referring to it: "Here is one of the new saints of the Roman Catholic Church." I was chairman at this meeting and the nearest person to Mr. White at the time referred to, and I have no hesitation in saying that Mr. White did not make use of this language, nor can I understand how Mr. Anthony has made such a mistake. In speaking of the effort being made in Quebec by certain politicians to raise a national feeling against the Government for having permitted the execution of Riel, Mr. White referred to this portrait as being one of the means resorted to in order to incite public feeling in this Province. He then said that the French-Canadians were being induced by the Rielites to hang this portrait beside those of holy men, whose lives were to those French-Canadians incentives to good living. He denounced this as sacrilegious. He did not mention the Roman Catholic Church in connection with this portrait. Those who are acquainted with Mr. Anthony know this declaration is not his unaided production. If it were published only here, where the facts are known, there would be no necessity for contradicting it, but having been published elsewhere I feel it is my duty to state the facts. Yours, etc., COLIN G. SNIDER.

OTTAWA, Oct. 9.—Last night the "Grand Conservative Rally" took place. Nobody could be more anxious than I to see it and estimate its exhibition of strength. The local politicians on the Tory side had put in their best efforts to make it a success, and it was a success in its way. As Bovee says in his Summaries of Thought: "There are none so low but have their triumphs. Small successes suffice for small souls." A dramatic fitness with the unities was manifested in the choice that was made of a grand marshal—the City Scavenger—a very decent fellow, who performs his business to everybody's satisfaction. But surely if the men who desired

TO HONOR THE PREMIER

of this great country as he deserves to be honored, that could not be inspired with a finer appreciation of what was required than to select the S. H. Brigade to make the procession. Far be it from me to depreciate any man, or to say a word to hurt the feelings of the smallest boy who carried a torch. But respectable citizens hardly choose scavengers and boys to lead them to victory in a political contest.

The dodgers plentifully disposed throughout the city during the day called on all "workingmen" to assemble at 7 o'clock sharp on the square near Sir John Macdonald's residence. I went to see the assembly, expecting a perfect jam. The dreary stretches of the most uninviting spot in the city was occupied by a number of cabs hired for the occasion. There were little knots of people here and there. I went among them to estimate their political worth and found

NOT ONE SUBSTANTIAL CITIZEN

anywhere. Those present consisted entirely of persons in Government employ or the employ of those depending on Government. Anyone could see at a glance that it was no spontaneous expression of popular feeling. After a while the "procession" got under way and started for the Opera house. The streets were lined with people, many of whom thought it was General Booth and the Salvation army who were on parade. The Opera house at its fullest capacity will hold 1,200 seated, 1,500 with standing room. There was no time during the meeting but what there was room for anyone who should drop in. An alleged workingman acted as chairman, and introduced Sir John Macdonald. The old man did his best, I suppose. His voice was not even audible in the gallery where I sat. But I could gather that he laboriously ploughed through the blue books of twenty-five years ago to prove that he had made Ottawa the capital of the Dominion.

HE MUMBLED AND JUMBLED

over that for a long time, like all servile persons whose memory is bright concerning things that everybody has forgotten, but dim and flickering on the events of to-day.

Mr. Meredith did better. Altogether he is a presentable gentleman, and spoke with some effort to appear sincere. He spoiled all, however, by accusing the Liberals of going about the country—east, west, north, south, inciting a war of race and creed! Such talk was unworthy of a man who presumes to address intelligent people. To accuse the Opposition of wrong doing is right enough. That is to be expected between parties. But when in court—and what was the meeting but the high court of the public?—would it not be astonishing if the man in dock were to allege that the whole proceedings were a mistake! That he was a good, true man, and

THE RASCAL ON TRIAL

really was the counsel for the crown? What a vile lot of people they must be who arrest these innocent gentlemen in their legitimate occupation as boodlers, earning their living as honestly as they know how, and drag them before the tribunals! Hanging is too good for such people: They ought to be kicked. I was astonished to learn from Mr. Meredith that it was the "Grits" who threatened "to smash confederation," who preached the conquest of Quebec, who sat up the "No Popery" howl, who where beaten in Chambly for doing so, and who were ignominiously routed in Haldimand! It was all news to me. If one less vivacious had said so I would swear he was a liar. The same villainous Grits passed the Gerrymander Act, the Franchise fraud, resisted Home Rule, forced all the Boodle Bills through the House, and "tell it not in Gath!" the Liberals hanged Riel in order to catch the Orange vote!!!

MR. COSTIGAN

pitched into THE POST. He said (I quote the *Citizen's* report):—"It was feared that the Conservatives of this country had acquired too much prestige among the Irish electors from the fact that the first resolution that had been passed, was on the motion of a Conservative member. The Montreal POST, which had persistently and villainously slandered him, had evidently not been posted beforehand as to which party the second motion was to emanate from. It was evidently under the impression that he (Costigan) was about to make a second motion. It consequently announced that the time was past for moving such resolutions! As far as he (Mr. Costigan) was concerned he did not see what benefit whatever it would be to raise the question again."

THE POST said nothing of the kind stated by Mr. Costigan. I said it in one of my letters. I wrote deliberately and with an object. I wanted to draw out the Tories, test their sincerity by making them believe, if I could, that the Liberals had no intention of moving the Home Rule question. I was not in Mr. Blake's confidence. He never told me what he was going to do. But I thought if there was a chance of giving Mr. Costigan a hint as to how he should act, that was the way to do it. If it was the Liberal card not to move Home Rule, was Mr. Costigan justified in not doing so too? He, as

THE REPRESENTATIVE IRISHMAN

in the cabinet had a plain duty to perform. If my letter instead of waking him up only made him sleep the sounder, was that my fault? When every Irishman in the world was putting his shoulder to the Home Rule wheel Mr. Costigan "did not see what benefit whatever it would be to raise the question again."

It was wrong for Mr. Costigan to say THE POST persistently and villainously slandered him. This journal condemned his course as a public man supposed to represent the Irish people of Canada. He knows perfectly well that there is no necessity for slander when the truth is as bad as it could be.

A more painful exhibition was that made by Sir Hector Langevin when he attempted, in his rasping way, to deal with the tithe question of Quebec. He would if he could pour oil on the troubled waters of Toryism, but he forgot that it is too late to pour out oil when the ship is in the breakers on a lee shore.

Altogether I am satisfied with the meeting. In the attempt to demonstrate Tory strength at Ottawa, Tory weakness was demonstrated.

RIDEAU.

THE COTTON CROP.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The report of the Department of Agriculture says the cotton season has been too variable in temperature and precipitation for best development and largest fruitage. The ball worm has wrought local injury in the Gulf states. The average of condition is 79.3, against 80 last month and 78 in October last year.

CREMATED IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 10.—This morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, August Becker's residence and tailoring establishment, at No. 67 Moore street, was discovered to be on fire. The place was thoroughly cleaned out. Among the ruins two dead bodies were found. They were those of Margaret Link, aged 60, and her daughter, aged 18. They occupied rooms on the third floor.

A MISSIONARY'S COMPLAINT.

To the Editor of THE POST:

DEAR SIR,—The Rev. Mr. Ashton, an Anglican minister, superintendent of the Mohawk institution, near Brantford, Ontario, and honorary secretary of the Board of Schools for the Six Nations, recently visited Caughnawaga on his way back from England. Though his stay at Sault was short, he made it the occasion of a visit to the village school, conducted with such success by Mr. Ovide Roy. The *interest* taken in the education of the Indians by the Rev. Mr. Ashton is edifying; but unfortunately his trip was not altogether *disinterested*. To be convinced of the truth of this statement, it is necessary to bear in mind that for many years past he has had the knack of seducing into his Protestant institution a goodly number of the Catholic children of this village, whose parents, led astray by the temptation of a "free education," confided them to the care of this gentleman, who only too naturally brings them up according to his own persuasion, and even obliges them to assist at Protestant ceremonies. Seeing many of the Mohawk Indians, who are numerous and all Protestants or Pagans, do not avail themselves of this "noble" institution and have their children properly trained, rather leave many a vacant seat to be filled by strangers, the question naturally arises:—"How is this state of things to be accounted for?" The food? The discipline of the institution? Do these questions throw any light on the subject? But we had better look for an answer from the inmates themselves.

To the simple and uninstructed this institution appears generous and disinterested; but it presents itself in quite a different aspect to those who know that it has attached to it an immense farm upon which the children are bound to work, enough, one would think, to earn their pittance. Those who are conversant with the management of the Institute look upon the "gratuitous education" simply as a bait to allure the simple and unwary.

Some of these children, brought up at Caughnawaga, not having returned this autumn to the Mohawk Institution in obedience to the commands of their Missionary, it would seem that Mr. Ashton's visit was occasioned by that fact, and that it was zeal to bring back into the fold the lost sheep that directed his steps to Sault.

I freely admit that Mr. Ashton is a gentleman, and that he is not a member of that hateful and hypocritical school of sectarians who excited the Indians of Oka to pillage and to murder, I am convinced. But, perhaps, that in coming here he expected to find himself in a land subject to his sway. If he labored under such an impression, great indeed must have been his surprise to find on the contrary that Catholicism is flourishing at Caughnawaga, and that if the village has abettors of "Gratuitous Education," it is, thank God, free from those who would for the sake of lucre stifle conscience and trample on religion.

I might be allowed in conclusion to put a question to Mr. Ashton. We know that Catholics are sometimes accused of being intolerant and fanatical. But I should like to know in what spirit he (Mr. Ashton) would receive the visit of a Romish priest to his institution, if he had grounds for suspecting the said priest had come with the intention of alluring some of the children into a Catholic school? I might affirm without hesitation that the unfortunate visitor would be the object of a shower of sticks and stones, if not of the scoffs of the attendance. It is not in such a manner that Mr. Ashton was received at the school of Caughnawaga. The teacher, Mr. Ovide Roy, gave him a polite reception and furnished him with all the details he looked for. Indeed he would be to blame had he done otherwise. On the other hand, Mr. Ashton assured Mr. Roy that he could count on his "good-will and *protection*." We sincerely thank him for his kindly disposition, and for the *interest* he takes in a school for which he can "naturally" have no sympathy.

If we have an advice at all to give Mr. Ashton it is this: to desist from interfering with Catholic children and to direct his labours and energy in the direction of children of his own religious conviction. Or better still, let the poor Pagans, who have no protector, be the object of his unremitting zeal. But let there be an end to those intrigues for the capture of children over whom his paternity has got no charge; and especially we beseech him to give up inviting Catholic children, some of whom I know to have become members of his school against their will, and only in obedience to the "unjust" commands of their parents. Proceedings of this kind serve only to beget discord, and have a certain likeness to those made use of in the matter of the Indians of Oka.

Being a gentleman, and, what is more, a man of taste and of cultured mind, Mr. Ashton will not fail to perceive he has been in the "wrong box," and acknowledging his mistake, will take in good part the advice we have just given him.

AU REVOIR.

Caughnawaga, Sept. 29.

SAFE IN ST. JOHN'S HARBOR.

THE OVERDUE SS. ANCHORIA ARRIVES WITHOUT MISHAP AFTER AN EVENTFUL VOYAGE.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Oct. 11.—The Anchor line steamship Anchoria, about which so much anxiety was expressed both in Europe and America, arrived here to-day, after a passage of twenty-six days from Glasgow with 600 passengers on board, all of whom are well and none the worse for their experience. The vessel broke her shaft when 1,100 miles from Glasgow and great alarm was felt among the passengers, which was, however, considerably allayed when the broken shaft was temporarily repaired. All went well for a few days until the weather became boisterous when the shaft again broke and recourse had to be had to sails. When the vessel was ninety miles off here the captain sent a boat to St. John's for assistance, in response to which the steamship Miranda was despatched. The Anchoria, however was taught in at 2 o'clock this morning by a tug, all on board being glad to see the end of their perilous journey.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The *Herald* St. Johns, Nfld., despatch says the Anchoria is safe. Nothing is the matter but a broken shaft. All are well on board, and the staunch old ship is bobbing about on the ocean some fifty or sixty miles to the eastward, off Cape Spear. There is great joy in St. Johns, as on the passenger list of the Anchoria are the names of several people well known in Newfoundland. The deepest interest has been taken by all concerning the missing steamer. Old sailors in this seaport are loath to believe that anything serious had happened to the vessel, and they put down the delay to what, as it has turned out, was the true cause—the mishap to the machinery. It was about half-past eleven this morning when a large ship's boat was observed entering the harbor. She was under sail and four sailors were also helping her along with oars. She very naturally excited some anxiety as she came in. The boat proved to be one of the Anchoria's life boats, and was under the command of the first officer and manned by eight picked men of her crew. The Anchoria, they reported, had broken her shaft and had drifted along to the westward under sail for several days. The first officer, who was very reserved, declined to give much information. He said, however, all were well on board and that both passengers and crew had done the best they could to enliven the tediousness of the long passage under sail. They had plenty of food and there was never any fear among the passengers. They came along slowly, it is true, and had been driven out of the usual track of ships by adverse winds, but the steamer was staunch and uninjured and had behaved admirably under the scanty canvas she was able to spread. When they got within seventy miles of Cape Spear Capt. Small determined to send a boat ashore to let the people know that all were safe, and, more important still, to get a steamer sent out to tow the Anchoria to port. The first officer's business was soon accomplished, and he engaged the steamer Miranda to go in search of the Anchoria. The steamer immediately got up steam, and every preparation was made for the undertaking. "How did the passengers behave," was asked. "They didn't mind it much," was the reply; "they had plenty of music, and made the best of a bad job." The Miranda left at six o'clock and there is little doubt she will pick up the Anchoria to-morrow and that both steamers will be safe in port ere many hours elapse. The first officer would tell nothing about how the accident happened. From one of the sailors it was learned the main shaft broke during a strong wind accompanied by heavy seas, and that the Anchoria had been knocking about for nearly two weeks under sail.

BAD FOR THE BOODLERS.

EX ALDERMAN DUFFY TURNS STATES EVIDENCE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The *Telegram* says: Michael Duffy, one of the alderman of 1884, has disclosed the true inwardness of the Broadway railway steal to Inspector Byrnes. The paper says: After the Jaehne decision was rendered and Duffy saw there was a likelihood of his going up the river he consented to give the whole thing away. Accordingly last week he visited headquarters and made a statement, which was reduced to writing. He told how Billy Moloney and John Keenan succeeded in securing the members of the 1884 board. The manner in which money was given to each of the men was gone into with great detail. Incidental to it is the squabble that occurred between two members of the board, both of whom will be tried shortly, because one received more money than the other. Part of the corroboration of Duffy's tale will be the story told by ex-Ald. Waite. Besides all this, it is said on good authority that ex-Ald. Fulgruff has followed the example of Waite and Duffy. District Attorney Martin said to-day that he contemplated releasing Waite from the house of detention. If this is done it will be only on the same condition as that on which Alter, Jaehne's confidential clerk, is at large, that is that he remains within the jurisdiction of the court, and also reports daily to Inspector Byrnes. This contemplated release of Waite is taken as further confirmation of the "squealing" of both Duffy and Fulgruff. Ex-Ald. Kirk was in town to-day. Many rumors are afloat regarding the whereabouts of ex-Ald. Sayles, and it is generally rumored that he will not answer to his name when called for trial on Monday. Many think Sayles and his brother, who gave a bail bond for him, are both in Montreal. Lawyer Newcombe said it was quite possible that his client may have gone to Montreal for the purpose of conferring with DeLacey and Moloney, and not to avoid trial.

SHOCKING DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN A ST. LOUIS THEATRE.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 10.—Shortly before the performance was to begin this evening at the Alhambra theatre, a variety hall, a terrible double tragedy was enacted behind the scene. Josie Martelli, a rather pretty woman, was stabbed and instantly killed by Frank Handmier, who saved the hangman a job by immediately ending his own existence. The victims of the tragedy are said to have been husband and wife. The exact cause of the murder and suicide are unknown, but it is supposed to have been jealousy. During the afternoon Handmier quarrelled with the woman. This evening he called her from her private dressing room, where she was preparing for the night's performance, into the general dressing room, and was heard to ask, "Are you going to do that?" to which she replied very decidedly "No." Instantly Handmier struck her with a knife, the blade penetrating the heart, and she sank to the floor dead. Then, without moving from his tracks, the murderer plunged the weapon into his own heart and fell dead beside his victim. Josie Martelli was about 50 years of age and well known to variety theatre-goers.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS AT THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONGRESS AT TORONTO.

TORONTO, Oct. 7.—The American Public Health Association resumed business this morning. A resolution of sympathy with Dr. Wood, secretary of the state board of health, North Carolina, in his sickness, was passed. Dr. Holt exhibited a model apparatus used in disinfecting baggage in New Orleans. A paper on "Recent progress in the investigation of hog cholera," by D. E Salmon, of Washington, D.C., was read, and the meeting adjourned till this evening. This afternoon the members of the association were driven to the principal points of interest in the city by the reception committee of the city council. The association met again this evening. The following papers were read:—By Dr. Boyce, of Toronto, on the decomposition of albuminoid substances and some sanitary problems connected therewith; by Dr. Baird, of Wheeling, W. Va., on sanitation in street paving; by Dr. Yeomans, of Mount Forest, Ont., on the best methods and apparatus necessary for teaching hygiene in the public schools, as well as means for securing uniformity in such instruction; by Mr. A. Blue, secretary of the Bureau of Instruction of Ontario, on food in its relation to the distribution of wealth. Dr. Russell, of Glasgow, Scotland, delivered an address upon the sanitary condition of that city. The committee on Lamb prize essays reported that the essays and plans were of such a poor class that they could not conscientiously award the prizes so generously placed at their disposal. The Mayor of Memphis, Tenn., extended an invitation to the association to meet in that city next year, which will be considered to-morrow. The conference of state and provincial boards of health concluded its session this evening. The report of the committee was adopted, upholding the objections offered by the delegates from the State of Indiana, regarding defective sanitary arrangements of the new Capitol building. It was decided to hold the next meeting in Washington, D.C., during the session of the International Health Congress.

THE LATE TEMPEST.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 5.—A great deal that is misleading has been published regarding the extent of damage and suffering caused by the drouth in Northwestern Texas. Mr. Montz Lasker, a prominent and well known business man of Galveston, returned to-day from a trip through the drouth-ridden district. He made a careful survey of Wilbarger, Runnells, Coleman, Brown and other counties and reports that while there were occasional instances of destitution there were no cases in which the necessaries of life could not have been procured had the persons suffering made proper application. Mr. Lasker states that the responsible citizens of afflicted sections had offered to endorse the notes of persons claiming to be in destitute circumstances, payable on easy terms, but that the great majority preferred to solicit alms instead of making themselves responsible for such advances. Instances were not unfrequent where persons owning thousands of cattle had applied to the local relief committee and in the guise of mendicants.

ARBITRATION ADVISED.

MANUFACTURERS URGED TO REINSTATE STRIKERS PENDING NEGOTIATIONS —DOINGS OF THE KNIGHTS' CONVENTION AT RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Oct. 9.—At the morning session of the Knights of Labor convention reports were received from committees, among them the report of the committee on woman's labor, on the revision of the constitution of the order and the report of the committee accompanying the Congressional committee on tour to investigate the Southwestern railroad strikes. Mr. Powderly was authorized to send the following telegram to Michael Cudahy, President of the Packers' Association, Chicago:—

Will you postpone contemplated action on impending troubles between packers and stock yard employés until the General assembly can appoint a committee to call on you, with a view to settling the difficulty? Answer.

(Signed) POWDERLY.

The following was sent to H. B. Stillman, Cohoes, N.Y.:—

Will you open the factories at Amsterdam and allow employés now out to return to work as they came out, and meet our executive board for settlement of this trouble and prevent future troubles.

(Signed) POWDERLY.

It was resolved to send Thos. Barry, of the executive board, to accompany Master Workman M. J. Butler, of district 47, to Chicago for the purpose of endeavoring to settle the trouble between the packers and their employés. It was ordered that a telegram be sent to the Post Office Department in Washington protesting against the letting of contracts for erecting public buildings at Baltimore to persons employing convict labor. The roll of districts was then called and occupied the remaining time of the session. At the afternoon session the rolls of local assemblies were called and each presented such resolutions as it desired to lay before the general assembly. The total number was 282—which were referred to the committee on distribution for submission to the approved committees. A standing committee of thirteen on finance was appointed as the following special committees: Chinese and foreign contract labor, immigration, legislation relief, Pennsylvania & Baltimore and Ohio railroad corporations. The assembly adjourned until Tuesday morning.

RUMORED CONSPIRACY.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The *Chronicle's* Paris despatch has just heard from Vienna the details of a startling anarchist plot to destroy Vienna and to assassinate the Emperor Francis Joseph. The conspirators, whose plans were frustrated by the authorities, had intended to carry out their plot on October 4. Various timber stores were to be set on fire throughout the city. During the confusion the public buildings were to be blown up with dynamite. The police seized immense quantities of bombs and other explosives in different parts of the city, especially near the imperial palace, at Schonbrunn, and beneath a bridge leading to the palace, which the emperor crosses daily. A large number of foreigners and Austrians were arrested. The ringleader escaped to Germany. In consequence of stringent anti-socialist laws the news of the discovery of the plot did not leak out for several days.

THE SUFFERINGS OF A BARQUE'S CREW.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 8.—The British barque Montreal arrived yesterday in charge of a Mexican captain and crew. She left Cologne in August in command of Capt Davidson and a crew of 14. After leaving port the captain and crew were stricken down with fever. The captain became delirious, jumped overboard and was lost. The steward, boatswain and the chief officer died. The six remaining men were unable to manage the vessel and she drifted at the mercy of the wind and waves. Caught in a hurricane she lost all her sails and finally beached near Campeche, Mexico. Here she was found and taken charge of by Captain Isadore Sutora, who refitted her and brought her and her sick crew, after many delays, to New Orleans. The captain claims heavy salvage.

EXPLANATION OF THE ALASKA SEIZURES ASKED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The British minister, acting on instructions from his Government, has asked the State department for information in regard to the recent seizure of the British Columbia schooners Onward, Thornton and Carolina, by the revenue steamer Corwin, for alleged violation of laws regulating the hunting of seals in Alaska.

THE GREAT CHICAGO STRIKE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—None of the great pork packing establishments at the Union stock yards opened their doors this morning, and none of the 16,000 men usually employed offered to return to work on the ten-hour basis. Fifty-one beef killers, employed in Armour's packing house, stopped work this morning and joined the main body of strikers, also the men employed to load freight cars by the Armour house stopped work, and pressure from the strikers is so great that fear is entertained that the strike will involve all the men employed about the yards and occasion an entire cessation of work in all houses.

LIVELY SCENE IN THE NEW SOUTH WALES HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SYDNEY, N.S.W., October 7.—The colonial assembly was in session all night discussing the estimates, and great disorder prevailed. Sir Harry Parkes, leader of the Opposition, called the Ministry "brutish." Member Wisdom endorsed the expression, and was forcibly expelled. A motion to expel Sir H. Parkes was defeated by a majority of two. Sir Harry reentered the house, and was greeted with prolonged cheers. He moved to readmit Mr. Wisdom and the motion was agreed to.

CHRISTINA'S WORK OF MERCY.

MADRID, Oct. 7.—At a Cabinet council to-day Queen Christina signed a decree commuting the sentence of the condemned insurgents. The Queen also signed a decree freeing the slaves in Cuba from the remainder of their terms of servitude.

A JOCKEY'S CRIME.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—At Sheepshead Bay, on Monday night, a dispute arose between Pat Lane, a stable boy, and Johnny Caldwell, the well known jockey and son of the starter, J. L. Caldwell. Caldwell drew a revolver, and aiming at Lane's heart, fired. The bullet entered his right side, penetrating the lung. Lane was carried to Kings county hospital, where he now lies in a very critical condition. The hour surgeon says he will not live. Caldwell fled and has not been seen since. Caldwell has a bad reputation, this being the third person he has shot in a month.

SALVATIONISTS IMPRISONED.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—At Torquay to-day the magistrate sentenced three officers of the Salvation army to one month's imprisonment at hard labor for conducting a band in procession through the streets.

AN IRATE PREACHER

SUES A NORTH OF ENGLAND NEWSPAPER FOR ALLEGED CRIMINAL LIBEL.

HULL, Eng., Oct. 6.—A criminal summons was issued yesterday against the editor of the Hull *Critic* for libel against a Nonconformist preacher named Hopper Josslin. One of the paragraphs claimed to contain libels was as follows:—

"The devil went out one day
In search of impious preachers,
An he wasn't very long on his way
Before he coloured old Beecher,
Flushed with his grand success,
Satan, the champion 'copper,'
Rushed along in his dusky dress,
"And collared old Booth and Hopper."

It is said General Booth would have joined in the complaint, but that he is in America.

FIGHTING FISHERMEN.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—A fight between English and French fishermen occurred to-day at Ramsgate. Finally the police took the Frenchmen under protection and escorted them to their boats. Several of the fishermen on both sides were hurt during the fight. The fight arose out of disputes about responsibility for the frequent thefts of nets in Ramsgate harbor recently, the English charging the Frenchmen with pilfering.

THE LOSS OF THE MASCOTTE.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—Three deaths occurred yesterday among those injured in La Mascotte disaster, making the total number thirty. The coroner's jury have returned a verdict exonerating the officers of La Mascotte from all blame and severely censuring Captain E. Brough, of the Eagle, for his treatment of the survivors, and for not attempting to run the burning boat ashore, and recommending his license be revoked.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The business failures occurring throughout the country in the last seven days, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co. number, for the United States, 167; for Canada, 23, or a total of 190 failures, which is about up to the average of the last six or seven weeks. The failures in New York and the east are light, the bulk of the week's casualties being reported from the Southern and Western States and Canada.

KAULBARS ON THE MOVE.

SOFIA, Oct. 6. Gen. Kaulbars will visit Plevna, Sestor, Rustchuk, Varna, Schumla and Arnova, returning through Eastern Roumelia. It is stated that Russia would now be satisfied if the Bulgarian elections were postponed for a week instead a month, but that the Government has declared that it is unable to consent to such an arrangement, owing to the excitement which Kaulbars has caused.

A DECIDED SUCCESS

THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF CANADIAN FRUIT REACHES LONDON IN GOOD CONDITION.

OTTAWA, Oct. 7.—The Department of Agriculture received a cablegram to-day stating that the first shipment of Canadian fruit in cold storage by patent automatic refrigerator has arrived in England in splendid condition and now forms a very attractive display. The collection is greatly admired by competent judges and the public generally.

THE EASTERN CRISIS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 6.—Eighty Russian officers, who formerly served in the Bulgarian army, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to return to Bulgaria at any moment. The people expect momentarily to hear that the Bulgarian regency has been overthrown.

SENTENCES TO BE COMMUTED.

MADRID, Oct. 5.—The Cabinet has decided to advise the Queen to commute the sentences of the leaders of the recent revolt.

A MAGNIFICENT DONATION.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 10.—John Fitzgerald, president of the Irish National League, has sent $3,000 to Treasurer O'Reilly as his personal contribution to the anti eviction fund started in response to Mr. Parnell's appeal.

A NEEDED WARNING.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—At the annual meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute, President Pierce, the retiring officer, delivered an address on the iron and steel making resources of Great Britain and the United States. He showed that the British output of Bessemer steel was constantly decreasing and warned his hearers that if there should be war or a commercial struggle, blind belief in their own supremacy would be dangerous, and that disregard for their antagonist's power would result in disaster.

MINOR AND PERSONAL.

Prince Marc Antonio Borghese, head of the house of Borghese, is dead, aged 82.

At Szegdin yesterday twenty new cases of cholera and seven deaths were reported.

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PARIS, Oct. 9.—Nine million francs in gold and silver, captured by the French at Hue, arrived here.

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The French Institute has accepted the bequest of the Caumilly estates by the Duc d'Aumale.

The European press considers Lord Randolph Churchill's visit to Berlin as connected with the Bulgarian question.

Cholera continues to make the most frightful ravages in the several districts of Corea, and hundreds of people are dying daily.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—The German Government has prohibited the sale of *Le National* in Alsace-Lorraine, because it sympathizes with loyal Frenchmen there.

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