

who has presided at a drum head court martial is no more fit to preside at the courts of justice than a bum-bast woman is fit to navigate an ironclad.

But they have no need to know anything of the law, because whatever the Government does is always right and what the people do is always wrong.

THANKS FOR AMERICA.

"We can never thank America enough for what she has done for us. We shall always be in debt to you."

The newspapers that denounced Daniel O'Connell are of the same ilk as those that force the signature of Mr. Parnell.

Letters of regret were read from Governor Pitt, Mr. Chancery M. Depew and William Russell, of Rochester.

Among the gentlemen on the platform were Messrs. T. C. Clifford, Joseph J. O'Donoghue, P. McCartney, J. C. Clifford, Benjamin J. Justin, Charles M. O'Reilly, James Haggerty, James J. O'Connell, Bryan J. McSwiney, Father John Larkin and the Rev. Dr. Brand.

Governor Benjamin T. Biggs, of Delaware, closed the meeting with a few remarks that had the ring of heartfelt interest in the cause.

SOME HISTORICAL POINTS RE THE PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

Conservative papers would show more wisdom were they to await the presentation of Mr. Mercier's programme for this Provincial Conference before pitching into it. But, we suppose, Sir John's refusal to take part is one sufficient for them.

They take the ground that Mr. Mercier's design is to combine the provinces for a big raid on the Dominion treasury. Such is not, never was, his intention. Chaplainism is beneath Mr. Mercier.

It will be remembered that confederation was a compact between the original provinces, out of which grew the federal government. The provinces were in existence, enjoying certain rights and powers. The Dominion could only come into existence by the consent of the provinces to confer on it a part of their prerogatives. The strength of this argument is not affected in the least by the circumstances that Ontario was betrayed into confederation by an unholy alliance between Sir John Macdonald and the late Hon. George Brown, and that Nova Scotia was squeezed into it by Sir Charles Tupper and a Tory Legislature. The principle remains the same.

The idea was formed in England of creating an Imperial power in North America as an offset to the Republican institutions of the United States. Nor was it a bad substantive idea to dismantle the frontier fortifications, withdraw the troops and disband the Canadian Rifles. These acts were intended to lull the American Government into confidence. The old forts were worthless, anyway, for purposes of modern warfare, the troops were required elsewhere, and the Rifles were of no use whatever. But hidden below these pretences of abandonment was laid the scheme of developing by the arts of peace a power which could be used when the proper time arrived for overthrowing the American Constitution and tearing the Declaration of Independence into tatters. A large section of the people of the United States was to be relied upon, when properly educated, to aid in the work. Just as Herk Ross and his gang of Anarchists are in the pay of Russia to frighten the lovers of law and order in America into an abandonment of the principles of liberty laid down by Jefferson, Washington's private correspondence shows him to have been a Tory at heart. He would at any time have made terms with the King, but the greater minds about him and the patriotism of the people kept him in a place he never liked and from which he was glad finally to retire.

These historical points are merely mentioned here because of their bearing on the issue raised by the proposal of Mr. Mercier to settle forever the status of the provinces in relation to the Federal Government, so they may not be wiped out of existence whenever it suits the policy of England to use them against the liberties of the people of the United States. The contending principles, here as elsewhere, are those of Imperialism and liberty. Already, without being aware of it, the people of this country have lost their liberty. Men known for their liberal ideas are marked, as they are in Russia, and spies are put on their track to betray them into mistakes of conduct so as to make them obnoxious to law and order. Wines and drugs are used to injure their health and intellect. Even their food is not safe from the hoards of rascals, male and female, who will do anything for money, and who are to be found in all places in the pay of foreign tyrants. The object is to deprive the people of leaders and leave them like sheep when the wolves come down on the fold.

We do not suppose that Mr. Mercier has taken these points of policy into consideration, but his instincts of statesmanship have prompted him to make an effort to put a limit to the encroachment of the Federal power. He sees plainly that if a clear frontier of rights and duties be not established between the Dominion and the provinces, his people—the French, Canadians—are certain either to be swamped or reconquered. There was more than what appeared on the surface in the *Mail's* threat to "smash Confederation into its original atoms," and its demand for the destruction of French treaty rights along with the suppression of the power of the Catholic Church in Quebec.

Clearly, then, it must appear to any one who gives attention to the foregoing points that the people of Canada have to guard against an insidious, far-reaching policy, which contemplates the destruction of these institutions secured to them by the bloody sacrifices of their forefathers. A duty of the greatest weight lies upon the governments of the provinces now held by Liberals to combine for the purpose of putting a limit on federal encroachments. Therefore, we hope and trust Mr. Mercier will be sustained and that the Provincial Conference will be a success.

AN INSULTING SUGGESTION.

Some person at Quebec, who, it appears, was unwilling to disclose his identity, suggested that the citizens entertain Lansdowne to a banquet. Here is the way the *Telegraph*, of that city, regards the proposition:—

"A correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, who wisely in his own interests withholds his name, writes a letter to suggest that the Duke of Lussac should be invited and dined by the citizens of Quebec. Why on earth a suggestion so insulting to our people should be made we are certainly at a loss to discover, and certainly 'Innocent' as the author of the epistle in question styles himself, would appear to be at a loss himself for

a reason, since he makes no attempt to furnish one. He simply says that a banquet would serve to indicate the manner in which Quebecers appreciate Lord Lansdowne's periodical visits to Quebec. Here is an anonymous scribbler again at fault. We can assure him that if the great majority of our people were to take the manner in which they have expressed their appreciation of the Duke of Lussac, they would have a banquet in the shape of a public dinner. Let the admirers who flutter in the train of the vice-regal court at the Citadel move in the direction of a banquet to Lord Lansdowne, if they will, and our word for it they will not be long to ascertain how the great mass of Quebecers appreciate our Irish landlord Governor-General. That will be the greatest failure in the shape of a dinner that was ever attempted in town, unless indeed the old trick were resorted to of inviting every Tom, Dick and Harry that could be got hold of to attend the banquet, and setting the bill with the cheque of Lansdowne in the hands of the Duke of Lussac. The name of Lansdowne is hated by every man worthy of the name, who has a heart for the sorrows and sufferings of his fellow-men. The melancholy story of the evicted of Lussac is not new to the people of Quebec, but every time that the memory is called up by the Duke of Lussac, such individuals as the *Chronicle* and *Telegraph* might as well be the heart of a cold and hard truth, and arouse the old spirit of detestation against the man who has placed himself in the position of a traitor to the representation of the class of Irish landlord evicted. After all, it might be as well that the Citadel crowd and their satellites should try the experiment of getting up a public dinner in Quebec, and then, in order that they might, one and all, be taught a decidedly useful and salutary lesson. We want to see as little as possible in Quebec of anybody of Lord Lansdowne's kind, and the man that will attempt to induce our people to wine and dine the evictor of Lussac must be laid in a tomb of ignominy.

[FOR THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS.]

RESOURCES OF IRELAND.

ABRIDGED FROM THE APRIL NUMBER OF THE "DUBLIN REVIEW," 1893.

(By W. McK.)

We confess to a great prejudice in favor of any cause which we find in antagonism to the interests of Ireland. For on no matter of more important consideration of our history we feel perfectly satisfied that under them our lands were cultivated to the highest hill-top, our mines worked to an extent of which those who have not looked into the question (such as the *Liverpool Standard*) have no conception. Our fathers were followed as a source of national wealth and power, next only in importance to our agriculture, our imports (free imports) of all the conveniences and luxuries of life were in full proportion to the market prepared for them by this development of our natural resources, and that there is no exaggeration in the description of the country by the historian of the tenth century, quoted by O'Mahony:

"Her waters were as an island of ancient fame, By nature blessed, and Scotia is her name, Barred in brooks. Exhausted in her store Of every silver and of golden ore; Her fruitful soil forever teems with wealth, With green her water, and her air with health, Her waving furrows yield with bounding corn, And arts and arms her evictor seas adorn."

It is quite clear that under them we had no periodical famines. It will be seen from what Adam Smith says, that we can find no material evidence of our fathers' surplus produce beyond what is necessary for their maintenance and employment, and they cannot have the surplus except by accident, and for a short time, so long as they are the tenants at will of other people, who, when they had them in possession of the surplus, can appropriate it to themselves, and make them work for their maintenance or sell their surplus to the market. It is plain as any proposition in mathematics that we cannot succeed in manufacturing, or even maintain ourselves in our present numbers and position, but must gradually disappear by emigration and decay, till not one of us remains unless we can get some employment, this surplus produce of which we may employ one or more of our own people, or body of men can take from us. The absolute necessity of such a surplus to national prosperity is demonstrated by Adam Smith in this fashion:—

"The demand for those who live by wages cannot increase but in proportion to the increase of funds which are destined to the payment of wages. These funds are of two kinds: First, the revenue which is over and above what is necessary for the maintenance, and secondly, the stock which is over and above what is necessary for the employment of their masters. When the landlord accumulates, or would mind man, has a greater revenue than what he judges sufficient to maintain his own family, he employs either the whole or a part of his surplus in maintaining one or more of his own servants. Increase this surplus and he will naturally increase the number of those servants. When an independent workman, such as a weaver or shoemaker, has got more stock than is sufficient to purchase the materials of his own work, and to maintain himself until he can dispose of it, he naturally employs one or more journeymen with the surplus, in order to make a profit by their work. Increase this surplus, and he will naturally increase the number of his journeymen."

"The demand for those who live by wages naturally increases with the increase of the revenue and stock of every country, and cannot possibly increase without it. The increase of national wealth, and cannot possibly without it. It is not the actual greatness of national wealth, but its continued increase, which occasions a rise in the wages of labor. It is not, accordingly, in the richest countries, that the wages are the highest, or in those which are growing the fastest, that the wages of labor are highest. England is certainly in the present times a much richer country than any part of North America. The wages of labor, however, are much higher in North America than in any part of England."

But Quebec is not a rich country, and yet to rich as England, it is much more thriving, and acquiring with much greater rapidity to the further acquisition of riches. The most decisive mark of the prosperity of any country is the increase of the number of its inhabitants."—B. I. C. S.

From all this it is clear that without a surplus produce we cannot maintain labor, and without labor we cannot have manufacturers.

Next, therefore, in importance to the food question and inseparably connected with it, comes the labor question.

(To be Continued.)

CARDINAL TASCHEREAU IN TORONTO.

Toronto, Oct. 10.—The magnificent banquet given by the Catholics of Toronto to night, in the Rosine House, brought to a close the festivities attending Cardinal Taschereau's visit. Over 220 guests attended, including high prelates, clergy, influential laity and Protestants of various denominations, many from long distances. Before the banquet, the Cardinal was regaled at the banquet, supported by Cardinal Taschereau, Archbishop Lynch, Hon. O. Mowat, Hon. G. W. Allan, Hon. G. W. Ross, Sir Alexander Campbell, Lieut. Governor, Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, Minister of Justice, the Hon. Senator Plumb and others. The vice-chairmen were Bishop of Montreal, Mgr. O'Brien, Paré, Aulic, and Marois, secretary to His Eminence, Vicar-General, R. Roy and Laurent. The banquet was a magnificent success. The toast of the Cardinal's health was drunk with enthusiasm, and speeches were made by the Cardinal, the Lieut. Governor, Hon. O. Mowat, Senator Plumb, Archbishop Lynch, Cardinal Taschereau leaves for the east to-morrow morning.

SPIRITUALISM.

THE INSIDE SCIENCE OF SPIRITUALISM REVEALED.

It is Made Up of Humbug and Jugglery, Calculated to Deceive the Credulous or Feeble Minded.

(From the *Scientific American*.)

After an extended and painstaking investigation, a commission appointed by the University of Pennsylvania, to see what there was in "Modern Spiritualism," have concluded their labors. They find that it is made up of equal parts of humbug and jugglery, calculated to deceive only the credulous or feeble minded.

The appointment of this Commission, it will be remembered, is the result of a petition to the University of Pennsylvania, signed by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Thompson, a Unitarian minister, and a Unitarian professor of Philosophy in the University, on the condition that it should lend its name to the inquiry. In his later years Mr. Seybert fell a prey to the wiles of a coterie of slate writers, spirit form projectors, and banjo players, and he believed that such an investigation would reveal a truth which would be of great value to the sciences, rather than to the arts.

The committee appointed by the University was composed as follows: Dr. Joseph Leidy, professor of anatomy, and a well-known naturalist; George A. Koenig, professor of chemistry; the Rev. George S. Patterson, professor of moral and intellectual philosophy; Coleman S. M. Smith, professor of natural science; Dr. Wm. G. Thompson, professor of Philosophy; and Dr. Horace Howard Furness, one of the trustees of the University.

In their summing up, they say they did not, in all their investigations, discover a single fact and are "forced to the conclusion that spiritualism, as far as it is a science, is a humbug, and that the melancholy spectacle of gross fraud, perpetrated upon an uncritical portion of the community."

This is a broad and very sweeping statement, and to the minds of many who do not believe in supernatural manifestations, but, nevertheless, have been misled by certain phenomena, of recurring, and more or less related to the subject, it is not likely to prove altogether satisfactory.

When it is said, and the other mediums examined by them, were unable to do anything that could not be equally well done by an acknowledged and skillful juggler, like Heller, they were so fortunate as to have with them, it remains that there are certain phenomena that, from the time of Emanuel Swedenborg down to the present, have never been satisfactorily explained, and it would seem, as so many have been and are puzzled to account for them, not beneath the dignity of science to separate them from the mass of humbug by which they are surrounded, and enter upon their explanation.

Among these phenomena may be classed "table tipping and walking," the curious, and well authenticated "knocking," and about a dozen other phenomena, which are known as "clairvoyance." Is the Secretary of the Commission prepared to say that these manifestations are necessarily fraudulent?

It is, they should have their attention called to the findings of an equally reliable commission, formed of the ablest professors, who, after the same careful investigation, reached the same conclusion, and that the "knocking" and "table tipping" are not necessarily fraudulent, but are the result of a natural force, which they call "electro-magnetism." He writes, in an interesting and instructive little treatise on the result of his investigation, where, under the title of the "Fourth Dimension of Space," he attempts to formulate a theory to account for their existence. He says he does not find in them any supernatural element, and that they are, in fact, the result of a natural force, the characteristics of which he attempts to explain while admitting ignorance as to its origin.

Wholly outside the circle of professional spiritualists and jugglers, there are those who possess unconsciously strange powers. Witnesses testify that tables follow them about at will, and that they are able to see, hear, and feel things which are unaccountable to the senses. Incredulous and intelligent persons have been astounded by the revelations made to them by certain so-called "clairvoyants" as to circumstances and happenings in their earlier lives; things of little consequence, of which their intimate friends even were never apprised, and of which it seems incredible that they "clairvoyants" could have any means of informing themselves in advance.

In his "Transcendental Philosophy," that eminent physicist, Baron Karl von Reichenbach, attempts an explanation of a similar phenomena, which he attributes to a force he calls "od," or the force of "od." "Od," says an expounder of his theory, "is a physical force, and is akin to the great physical forces of electricity, magnetism, chemical affinity, heat, light, etc., and accompanies them, so that wherever they are in action, 'od' is developed, and the strength of its most active development is often in proportion to the energy of their action. As in electricity and magnetism there is a positive and a negative, so in 'od' there is a positive and a negative, which keep company respectively with the electric and magnetic positive and negative poles. The human body is of positive on the left side, and of negative on the right. This gradation of amorphous bodies from od negative to od positive, is called the 'chemical order,' and is found in all bodies, and is the basis of the chemical order established by Reichenbach. The odic radiation can be seen and felt by certain persons called 'sensitives,' who have a peculiar nervous susceptibility; while the majority of mankind, called 'non-sensitives,' are entirely insensible to the odic influences and impressions. Odic sensitives have many symptoms of nervous liability, such as nervousness, inability to sleep on the left side in the Northern hemisphere, dislike of strong yellow colors, fondness for blue, as opposed to yellow; dislike of crowds and close rooms, and dislike of fatty, and foodness for sourish victuals. The causes of many singular phenomena, not hitherto explained, are explained by the odic radiation. Emanuel Kant, the great metaphysician, recognized the existence of physical manifestations, and he so classified them that they might be completely separated from the knowable; and though he was unwilling to admit the conclusions of Fichte, as expressed in the latter's 'Revelation,' he virtually admitted that he was not altogether prepared to deny the truth of what Kant had said.

The spirit of the age tends toward investigation. Supposing 'spiritualism' is a fraud, as this Commission says it is, and innumerable other investigations have shown it to be, may there not be something in the so-called 'second sight' and other physical phenomena? May not the expression of natural force, not any more related to the 'supernatural' than electricity and magnetism?

ST. ANDREWS' BAZAAR.

A most successful bazaar in aid of the poor of St. Andrew's was held in the town hall of that town, beginning on Tuesday, the 4th inst., and closing on Saturday evening the 8th. It was conducted by the Sisters of Providence under the patronage of Rev. M. Bernard, the rev. pastor, and the following lady patronesses: Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Mackay, of St. Andrews. On Friday a concert was given by the Misses Boucher and their pupils of St. Onégunde; these names are a sufficient guarantee of the high character of the various selections; unstinted applause testified to the satisfaction of audience.

During the bazaar a poll was opened, resulting in the election of Mr. Israel Sauvé, of St. Andrews, by an immense number of popular votes. In his closing remarks, Rev. Father Bernard referred to the large number in attendance and the great generosity displayed. A pleasing feature was the presence of representatives of every creed and nationality, a glowing tribute to the esteem and veneration in which the kind Sisters are held by all classes of the community.

THE WORLD OVER.

Foreign and Home News in Brief.

CABLE.

A steamer, owned by the Morelli Company, was wrecked yesterday in the Bay of Bormes, and twenty-two passengers drowned.

It is stated that the Emperor of Brazil has been informed of the intention of abdicating his throne, owing to his health being impaired.

The Pope yesterday received the Bishop of Manchester and the Curate of Nashua, N.H., who presented to His Holiness the Jubilee gifts of which they were the bearers.

The alliance of Italy, Germany and Austria has been renewed for five years, Italy reserving the right to maintain absolute neutrality in the event of a Franco-German war.

Premier Crispien and Prince Bismarck in their recent interview discussed the Suez canal question, and agreed that as England and Italy were in accord on the subject, the three powers should act uniformly in connection with the canal.

John Neve, the anarchist, has been sentenced to fifteen years penal servitude. The counts on which he was convicted were as follows: Preparing to commit, and inciting others to commit, high treason; contravening the explosives law; circulating forbidden prints and committing perjury.

The London Radical clubs are making arrangements to hold a general meeting to urge another trial of the Chicago Anarchists and to consider the advisability of sending a delegation to America to speak in behalf of the condemned men. Several Radical clubs have adopted resolutions condemning the sentences.

AMERICAN.

A child died of cholera on Swinburne Island yesterday. This makes the seventeenth death on the island.

Rev. Royal G. Wilder, for thirty years a missionary in India, died at his residence in New York, yesterday, after a long illness, aged 71.

The revenue cutter Richard Rush has arrived at San Francisco from the Arctic sea. She reports that during the season she had seized twelve sealing schooners, with a total of nearly 7,000 seals. The Russian authorities have taken three sealers, the *Shelbourn*, an American, one British and the third nationality unknown.

The Merchants and Miners' bank, of Iron Mountain, Mich., closed on Saturday. It is reported that the cashier absconded in Canada with \$15,000.

Citizens of Decatur assert that the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville railway, between Decatur and Pekin, 161 miles, is in a dangerous condition, and that unless the rotten bridge at the Lockington station is repaired, there will soon be a repetition of the Glasgow catastrophe.

General Superintendent Nash, of the railway service, has received a telegram from Postmaster Edgar at Tampa, Fla., in which he says that the disease now prevalent there is not yellow fever, but dengue fever, and that fumigating the mails would not prevent the spread of the disease.

A collision occurred at Cairo, Ill., Sunday night between the railroad transfer steamer W. Butler Duncan, of the Mobile & Ohio railroad, and the steamer New South. The Duncan sank with a train of 16 freight cars loaded with flour, meal and coal, which were all partially submerged. Damage \$30,000.

On Saturday night a check for \$264, purporting to be drawn by Steven Remington, was passed over the counter of the Trades National bank, in Rochester, N.Y., by a young man. The check was discovered to be a forgery, but when the young man was sought for he was found in the city jail. The police have traced him as far east as Albany.

The banking house of Morton E. Post & Co., of Chicago, Ill., suspended yesterday. The officials claim that owing to absolute impossibility in collecting moneys due the concern upon loans to meet heavy continued drawing of funds from the bank, they are forced to suspend payment and make an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. The assets exceed the liabilities by \$400,000.

About 100 prominent citizens of Chicago left for Peoria yesterday as delegates to a convention to be held there to-day. The object of the convention is to do away with the ways and means of obtaining a channel for the lower end of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river of sufficient capacity to accommodate large sized Mississippi river boats, so that the products of the country may be carried from the Lakes to the Gulf without breaking bulk.

The Knights of Labor assembly convened in Minneapolis at the usual time yesterday with but little business of importance done. The time was consumed in hearing reports and discussing matters of local interest. There was an unmistakable feeling of satisfaction at the sentiments presented by Mr. Powderly in his report on the attitude of the Pope and the Catholic Church.

CANADIAN.

Ewing & Co., moulding, frames and mirrors, corner of Front and Lorne streets, are in financial trouble and have called a meeting of their creditors, who are mostly United States houses. Their liabilities are placed at \$25,000, with assets considerably less.

Edward Graham, who, on the 12th August last, threw vitriol in the face of Louis Sievert, was yesterday sentenced by the police magistrate to six months in the city jail. The court room was crowded, and when the sentence was delivered there was vigorous applause. Graham never moved a muscle.

A number of the lumbermen of the Upper Ottawa amongst Messrs. Timmins and Gorman who hold limits bordering on the Georgian Bay are not going to ship their winter cut by rail to Quebec. They propose utilizing the water route, by way of Georgian Bay and Lake Huron for reaching the market. It is said there will be a great deal more square timber business done next season than last.

THE TRIPARTITE ALLIANCE.

REALLY A HUGE COMBINATION AGAINST RUSSIA.

ROME, Oct. 5.—Signor Crispien, the Italian prime minister, has returned from Frederick's collection of the alliance of the Minister of Marine, and his first words to the latter were "I bring peace."

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—Since Signor Crispien reported to King Humbert the result of the former's conference with Prince Bismarck, the King has exchanged personal salutations with the Emperor William and the Emperor Francis Joseph, expressing his satisfaction at the conclusion of the peace alliance. The press continues to team with surmises as to the terms of the alliance. The *Frederick Lloyd*, in an article emanating from or inspired by the Austro-Hungarian foreign office, says: "The conferences between Count Kalnoky and Prince Bismarck and Signor Crispien travelled over the whole ground of international politics. It is provided that all eventualities, not merely generally but down to details. No territories were given away nor conquests discussed, but an agreement was concluded to prevent others from land grabbing and check arrangement by conquest. Italy, by joining Austria and Germany, has won a prestige never before her possession, besides gaining the certainty that she will attain all the territorial ends which she has in view in order to secure such extension in Europe and other parts of the world as becomes a great power." The latter words obviously contradict the preceding assurance that no territories would be given away, and imply that Italy has been promised compensation in the event of her sharing in a European struggle. Diplomatic circles credit the report that if Austria obtains an extension to Salonic Italy will probably be ceded the Italian Tyrol, and part of Istria, and if there is a new delimitation of the Turkish Empire will also acquire Tripoli. As the aims of the alliance develop it is clear that several influential forces are in a deadly menace to Russia, and the official account of the interview between Prince Bismarck and Signor Crispien, it was stated that the latter said:

"Italy has every reason to dread the advance of Russia to Constantinople. We cannot allow the Mediterranean to become a Russian lake." These words, which were quoted in the *North German Gazette*, are of great importance. Signor Crispien, who informed Signor Crispien that the Czar meant to attack Constantinople at an early date if the central powers remained neutral, Prince Bismarck, while declining to pledge such neutrality, has answered the Russian intrigues by announcing the alliance of the central powers. Signor Crispien's remarks about the Mediterranean apply equally to France, debarring either an extension toward Tripoli or the annexation of Morocco. The disclosures of the Czar's designs enraged the Czar and created consternation in Russia. The Russian ministers, led by M. de Giers, have sent heated denials to the Sultan, who has responded by breaking up the negotiations with Russia for military action in Bulgaria. Among the first military movements resulting from the new tripartite alliance, the *Cologne Gazette* announces that Austria will raise her effective troops in Bosnia from 3,000 to 10,000 men. It is reported also that Austria is trying to secure a convention with Serbia to permit of the passage of troops to Bulgaria, and the use of the railway into Turkey. Clearly the alliance does not give the full assurance of peace of which the official press boasts.

RUSSIA'S WARNING.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 8.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, referring to the article published recently in the *North German Gazette* on Signor Crispien's interview with Bismarck, says, "Europe desires peace, but it must be based on the treaties forming the laws of nations. Any work aspiring to consolidate peace must maintain the treaties and re-establish them where they have been infringed."

THE Czar's ABSENCE EXPLAINED.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—The *Vossische Zeitung* says the Czar returned from meeting Emperor William at Stettin because he saw documents which showed that Germany's policy regarding Bulgaria was inimical to Russia.

CABLE NOTES.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—Maurice Strakosky, brother-in-law of Mlle. Patti, is dead.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 10.—The Emperor and Empress of Brazil have gone to Paris.

VIENNA, Oct. 10.—A Russian steamer *Harburg* yesterday collided with and sank a Bavarian steamer on Lake Constance. Many passengers in the cabin were drowned; the exact number is as yet unknown. Two bodies have been recovered. Divers are working at the scene of the disaster.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—To-day, for the first time since the revolution of 1793, the religious communities connected with St. Dennis were suppressed.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The *Post*, commenting on the fisheries dispute, says the main contention of the Americans is that no nation has the right of jurisdiction over the sea beyond a three mile limit. In the *Atlantic Ocean* is acting in that state contrary to treaty rights. British vessels have been arrested far outside of the limit and their captains fined and crews imprisoned. In some cases the vessels and cargoes have been forfeited. America's Pacific claims form an excellent counter argument to America's Atlantic claims, and as such will be of great and direct value to Mr. Chamberlain.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—In the case of the Pacific seizures by the United States authorities, the *Morning Post* further says: It remains a fault that they occurred where the telegraph and newspapers are so numerous, and that the officials can thus provide an unasked account of their proceedings. Mr. Chamberlain, it says, in the absence of information from independent sources, is helpless to contend against American evidence, and it urges Lord Salisbury to collect the negotiations.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—In the house of Madame Limousin, who has been arrested in connection with the Calfel case, there were discovered about 300 letters to M. Wilson and others from M. Hevet that if the Government had known the extent of the scandal, Calfel would not have been arrested. Baron Kretzmayr, the German implicated in the affair, was formerly a horse dealer. It is suspected by Madame Limousin obtained and translated military papers for Germany.

ROME, Oct. 12.—The experiment of calling out the Landsturm throughout the peninsula was successful. The drills showed that Italy has a well organized and powerful army reserve. Premier Crispien has offered the foreign portfolio to Count Soria, and has notified Prince Bismarck, who favors the appointment.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The *Herald's* London despatch says: The law officers of the Crown are confident that the decision of the magistrate in the case of the Lord Mayor of Dublin will be reversed. Ministerial authorities deny that any mistake was made and throw all the blame upon the magistrate.

THE RED RIVER ROAD.

WINNEPEG, Man., Oct. 10.—[Special]—Mr. Haney was interviewed in the *Chronicle* (Hottel) and asked a few pertinent questions. He shook his head; but finally said that he did not think work would be recommended on the Red River road this fall. He was staying in town now for the purpose of settling up matters between the contractors and the Government. Being pressed, he stated that if any contracts are made, the road for Government it would hardly be on the basis of the old contract. On Saturday the staff of Mr. Stewart, Government engineer, who have been engaged drawing out plans for the railway station, buildings, etc., were relieved from their duties. The staff were actually doing good, being all provincial sons and civil engineers, and can be re-engaged at short notice.

Mr. W. Murray, member for Assinibola in the Local House, resigned his seat Saturday to accept the municipal commissionership.

A COMMERCIAL CUTOFF.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 10.—The Commercial Quotation Company, which was cut off from the privilege of disseminating the Board of Trade market reports on Friday because of a alleged service to the bucket shops, has sent out the following circular to all its customers:—"The arbitrary action of the Board of Trade and its refusal to permit the Commercial Quotation Company in its determination to secure a monopoly of quotation service in Chicago, makes it necessary for me to notify our customers that we have no recourse but to discontinue our service in your city after this date. We think our patrons for the support they have afforded us. We will keep our line in order and our instruments and property intact. If the time ever comes when we can receive just and reasonable consideration, we may resume business. If not, we will use the property we have in Chicago elsewhere."

KILLED ON THE TRACK.

BARNES, Ont., Oct. 10.—John Nixon, a farmer, living about a mile south of here, was run over and instantly killed near Allendale, on Saturday night, by the Hamilton express. The engineer saw him lying across the rail but not in time to stop the train. The doctors think he fell in a fit while walking on the track, it being near his home. He leaves a widow and four children.

LORD MAYOR SULLIVAN LEFIAINT.

DUBLIN, Oct. 8.—Lord Mayor Sullivan, in his paper, continues to publish reports of the proceedings of suppressed branches of the league. The *Nation* mentions as an indication of the support upon which it can count in defence of the liberty of the press, the several influential British and Scotch newspaper proprietors have offered the use of their premises, machinery and staff, if the Government closes the *Nation* office, in Dublin.

A PROBABLE MURDER.

A BRUTAL ASSAULT AND OUTRAGE ON AN ELDERLY COUPLE AT ST. PHILIP'S.

A French Canadian contemporary publishes the following story:—An old couple named Lefebvre reside outside of the Village of St. Philomena, Chateauguay County, with an adopted daughter, aged 17 years. Mr. Lefebvre is 92 years of age and his wife 96. On Saturday night a man named Joseph Pitt, aged 30, knocked at the door of their residence, informed the occupants that thieves were coming to break in, and he had arrived with the intention of protecting them. They refused to admit him, whereupon he started to break open the door. The girl escaped from a back window, and running to the village got some of the neighbors to come to their assistance. They got Pitt, who was drunk, to go with them, until he had sobered up. About midnight he went home, but instead of going there he returned to the Lefebvres' house and again attempted to force an entrance by a window. Mrs. Lefebvre picked up an axe, but the villain threw a brick at her and knocked her down. He then jumped in at the window and as Mrs. Lefebvre entered the room with a key in his hand, he struck him with the axe and knocked him over. Finding that the young girl was gone, he assaulted Mrs. Lefebvre, and, on her resisting, stabbed her several times with the knife. He afterwards returned to his family, and it was only when the young girl turned home next day that she found her