THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1887.

Legal Newspaper Decisions.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office—whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the pay.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, whether it is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post Office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

TO OUR PATRONS.

With this number the Herald completes the fifth year of its publication by the Herald Printing Co. To those who have generously supported us during this time and enabled us to carry out the promises made by the Herald on its presentation to the public five years ago, we return our sincere thanks.

For the future our constant aim shall be to make the Herald, in every particular, worthy of the confidence which the public have, for the past five years, reposed in it. While dealing in a reasonable manner, as we have always done, with all important public questions, we shall, at the same time, see that our stories and selected matter are from the most reliable sources, and that our paper, on the whole, will be such as should find a place in every family in the land.

To accomplish all this to our satisfaction, as well as to make several desired improvements in our mechanical apparatus, necessitates the expenditure of large amounts of money. If all our subscribers would pay up promptly we would then be able to make these improvements. There are, of course, a large number of our patrons who pay most punctually every year; these, we know, will send their subscriptions as soon as they are advised as to the manner which we have adopted for collection. Others there are who have forgotten or neglected their annual payments, for two or three successive years, and a few have not paid anything for the five years. These latter seem to belong to that class of persons who, doubtless, imagine that books and newspapers are common property, and can be appropriated wherever found without paying for them. To such as these we recommend a careful perusal of Archbishop Lynch's letter, which we published a few weeks ago. They will there find laid down in unequivocal terms, what they should already know, that the taking of a newspaper without paying for it is matter for restitution just as much as any other act of injustice done to our neighbor.

In order that all who have not already paid may have an opportunity of sending in their respective amounts with the greatest facility and punctuality, we have supplied them with statements of their indebtedness, accompanied by envelopes bearing our full address. All that is required is to place the money in the envelope accompanied by the name and P. O. address of the sender, or the bill returned to be receipted. All expenses incurred for postage, registration, &c., will be remitted from this office or placed to the credit of the sender. It will thus be seen that we do not want our subscribers to be at any expense or inconvenience in the payment of their subscriptions. We, therefore, expect that they will be most punctual in carrying out their part of the programme. The amount due by each one is only small; but collectively these amounts mean a great deal to us, and if paid up promptly will enable us to make our paper still more worthy of the generous and increasing patronage extended to the Herald by the reading public of this Province.

We now trust that what we have said will be sufficient to make all understand that we are only demanding what is lawfully due us, the payment of which is an obligation that all are bound to discharge. We will acknowledge, as soon as possible, all amounts remitted to us; and we conclude in the hope that we shall, in a few days, hear from the greater number of our subscribers.

UNPATRIOTIC TACTICS.

Whenever an important juncture is reached in the history of Canada, we may depend upon the Grits exerting their influence against the best interests of our country. The latest development of this spirit is found in the manner in which the Grit press is endeavoring to prejudice the minds of the people of the United States against the commissioners appointed to represent Great Britain and Canada on the Fishery Commission. The Toronto *Globe* leads off in this nefarious mode of political warfare, and, among the other Opposition papers who have taken up the cry, the *Patriot* of this city has fallen into line.

The *Globe* frantically seizes upon a telegraphic summary of a speech delivered recently by Mr. Chamberlain in Belfast, in which that gentleman is represented as opposing Commercial Union as inimical to the interests of the Empire and as leading to annexation between Canada and the United States. Did our Grit contemporary stop there, its utterances would not, perhaps, have attracted much attention; but it proceeds in this connection to slander Sir Charles Tupper and the Dominion Government. It says that, some time ago, Mr. Chamberlain was favorable to commercial Union; but, that having since had a conference with Sir Charles Tupper, associate Commissioner, he has changed his notions on that subject. It thus proceeds:

"Since then, Sir Charles Tupper has had much personal communication with Mr. Chamberlain, who has also been officially informed of the wishes of the Ministry at Ottawa. Now, if the Belfast despatch correctly represents the utterance, it is plain that Mr. Chamberlain is aware that the people of Canada generally favor Commercial Union. If he did not believe so, he could have no reason for ordering them not to hope for the boon. If he thought they were against Commercial Union, why should he tell them they must reject or cut British connection? Obviously, he assumes that Canada desires the advantages of Continental Free Trade. The inference that he has been so informed by Sir Charles Tupper and the Ottawa Ministry is irresistable. Whence the further inference springs, that Mr. Chamberlain has consented to accept the views of Sir John Macdonald and his twelve, and to further them in opposition to the wishes and interest of Canadians in general. This is, of course, on the presumption that the despatch is correct."

It would certainly be interesting to know on what grounds the *Globe* assumes that the people of Canada are in favor of Commercial Union.

The *Patriot*, following the example of its Toronto Grit contemporary, says:

"We are inclined to say that if the United States is disposed to settle the question in dispute between them and British America by proposing Commercial Union, the Governments of Great Britain and Canada will incur a very grave responsibility if they refuse the offer. And that such a proposal will be made is not altogether impossible."

Just so, the *Patriot* substantially says: settle the question to the satisfaction of the people of the United States, regardless of Canada's interests, and you will please us, the Grits; but should you arrive at a basis of settlement that will be advantageous to Canada and that will reflect honor on the Commissioners through whose instrumentality such settlement was brought about, you will certainly not have our approval.

Now, the object of adopting tactics of this nature is not far to seek. The Grits are afraid the Commissioners may arrive at a basis of settlement that will be alike satisfactory to the different Governments interested, and that a great part of the credit of such a consummation will redound to the Liberal-Conservative Government at Ottawa. But should the Commission fail to arrive at any satisfactory arrangement of the difficulty between the two countries, the Grits hope to make a little capital out of it, and thus, for the time, advance their interests.

This, no doubt, solves the whole question of Grit grievance relative to the Fishery question. They are dissatisfied that the settlement has been undertaken by Sir John's Government; but they do not wish to oppose it openly, for then they would be likely to alienate some of their own friends. By this covert means of attack, however, they hope to prejudice the minds of the American people, as much as possible, against the Commissioners who are to represent Great Britain and Canada, and as a consequence predispose them to regard with disfavor any basis of settlement to the making of which these Commissioners would be a party.

It is not to be wondered at that a party capable of adopting such a contemptible mode of political warfare has so often been relegated to the shades of opposition by the electorate of Canada.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Montreal *Herald* informs its Grit contemporary, the Toronto *Globe*, that the course pursued by the latter is driving members of the party from the ranks. Flattering, very.

The much-talked-of conference met in Quebec on Friday last. As their sessions are held with closed doors, the public, of course, do not know what they may be talking about. They, however, appear to be having a good time. On Friday night they and a large number of other guests were entertained by Mr. and Madam Mercier, in the Parliament building.

Sir Ambrose Shea, of St. John's Newfoundland, who was recently appointed Governor of the Bahama Islands, called at Halifax a few days ago, *en route* to his new post of duty. Before leaving St. John's he was presented with an address bearing the signatures of over three thousand inhabitants, regardless of creed or nationality. He and his lady certainly bear with them to their new home the good wishes of the people of the Island colony.

The Toronto *World*, speaking of the conference to be held at Washington on the fisheries question, says:

"Conscious of having a good case, handled by able men, and supported by the British Government and the British Commissioner, Canadians ought not to be despondent or suspicious of the result, even though sore-headed journalists of the *Globe* and *Mail* stamp are prepared to give our case away at the very start,—indeed, their whole course is suggestive of the idea that they would hail with delight a failure to realise our contention in the premises.

"Let us, at least, keep our pecker up till the award is announced."

Thursday last was nomination day in Colchester, N. S. Hon. A. W. McLelan made a powerful speech, during which he exposed the disreputable motives by which the Grits of that county were actuated in opposing him. They had no hope of defeating him; but, according to the statement of his opponent, they wanted to "bleed him." The election takes place to-morrow, and the chances for the Postmaster General's election by a much larger majority than in February, are of the very best.

The Truro *Sun* thus describes the Commercial Union question:

"Our farmers are shipping car load after car load of potatoes to Ontario. The crop in Ontario has been a partial failure, and now that that Province has had a trial of the magnificent potatoes that are grown in the Maritime Provinces the trade, now inaugurated, will continue through other seasons. Last reports are that by the barrel they are selling for $1.50, which is the best price our farmers have had for a long time. It is sad to see some of our good-grit farmers sending their potatoes away to Ontario at most lucrative prices, and, at the same time, giving heed to those who are in the throes of deep agony over the commercial union fad.

"We want no commercial union, nor annexation; the rapidly growing interprovincial trade that we are having and that is increasing every year, is daily knocking the legs from that lately erected man of straw—commercial union."

The Hon. Auguste Leal Angers, Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec, who was appointed Lieut. Governor of that Province on the 20th inst., was born in Quebec in 1839, and educated in his native city. He was called to the Bar in 1860, and was for many years a member of the extensive law firm of Langlois, Angers & Colston. He was first returned to the local House, for Montmorency, in 1874, and represented that constituency until the *coup d' etat* of Lieutenant Governor Letellier in 1878, at which time he was leader in the Assembly. He was elected to the House of Commons in February, 1880, and in November of the same year was appointed a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec.

Henry Norman, assistant editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who is making a tour of the world, arrived in Halifax from St. John's, Newfoundland a few days ago. He thence proceeded to St. John, N. B., whence he goes to New York and Boston. He will proceed from the latter place to Montreal and Ottawa, and go westward over the Canadian Pacific Railway to Vancouver, where he will take a Canadian Pacific steamer to the East. His mission is to enquire into the leading public questions attracting attention in all the countries of the world, and to write letters on them. These letters will appear, not only in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, but in several other papers in England, Scotland and Ireland, as well as in Canada and the United States. He is a man of rare ability, and speaks five or six languages.

A Grit journal, the Mitchell *Recorder*, does not see its way clear to adopt Commercial Union until the following points could be cleared up to its satisfaction:

"Halifax, St. John and Montreal would lose in wealth and importance as ports of entry; the large mercantile importing houses of Montreal and other cities would be to a greater or lesser degree demoralized; the monetary institutions that back these houses would be to a considerable extent crippled; those wholesale houses no longer able to deal in British importations, would have to turn to American Manufacturers for their supplies; in payment of these supplies all drafts would be made on New York; Montreal would cease to be and New York would become the great banking centre of Canadian commerce. It is needless to quote authorities in support of the statement that the great mass of agriculturists, traders, mechanics and laborers, constitute the body of a nation, while the monetary institutions and the large mercantile and manufacturing concerns are the vitals. Injure the vitals and you inflict a proportionate injury on the body; destroy the vitals and you destroy the body. This is a feature of the negative side of Commercial Union that we would like to see met."

Wednesday next, the 2nd of Nov., will be nomination day in Cumberland, N. B. It is not yet known whether or not there will be any opposition to Sir Charles Tupper. As will be seen elsewhere, Sir Charles is on the ground prepared to meet anyone the Grits of that county may bring before him. He is addressing the electors in different parts of the County during this week. The Opposition would not only avoid a humiliating defeat, but also gain some credit for themselves, by not opposing the Finance Minister at present. The time at his disposal between this and the meeting of the Fishery Commission is little enough for the preparation necessary for that very important mission, and by putting him to the trouble of an election contest the Grits will only prove that they wish, so far as they can, to hamper Sir Charles in his capacity of Fishery Commissioner.

Just at present there seems to be a slight friction between Secretary of State Bayard and Attorney General Garland of the United States Cabinet. Curiously enough the question upon which they seem to disagree is that of the Behring Sea Seal Fishery. The Secretary of State holds that the claim of the United States to exclusive jurisdiction over the waters of the Sea beyond three miles from the shore, is untenable. On the other hand, Attorney General Garland thinks the exclusive jurisdiction thereof is correct It is said that if the President will sustain Attorney General Garland's contention, Secretary Bayard will resign; but if, on the contrary, the Secretary of State's opinion is upheld, the Attorney General cannot very well continue to hold office. Their thus disagreeing among themselves, is not, perhaps disadvantageous to Canada, as which ever way the President will decide, may be accepted as a national expression of opinion, and then our Governmental authorities will know what course to pursue.

As will be seen from our telegraphic news, the Socialists and unemployed workmen are creating considerable disturbance in London, at present. These disturbers of the peace, are, no doubt, largely made up from the army of lazy and poverty stricken persons, who, during the summer months, spend their nights on Trafalgar Square, sleeping on pieces of mats and scraps of paper and anything they can find, and who spend their days lying on the grass in St. James' Park, feeding on such scraps as the more active of their number can procure for them. They never think of working, no matter how easy it might be to procure employment. The movements of this army had become so annoying as to be made the subject of a recent Parliamentary enquiry. It was shown that their presence in the Park rendered it unsafe for any of the children of the more respectable working people to go there. Besides, the rudeness of their conduct and the coarseness and obscenity of their language, it was stated that the grass was contaminated with vermin. Yet, Parliament was unable to hold out any hope of remedy.

A Washington telegram of the 20th says:

The correspondence between the Department of Justice and its officers in Alaska in regard to the release of the British vessels seized during the summer of 1886 for alleged violation of the seal fishery laws, was made public today. Following is the text of the telegram directing the release:—

WASHINGTON, January 26, 1887.

To Judge Lafayette Dawson and M. D. Ball, United States Attorneys, Sitka, Alaska:

I am directed by the President to instruct you to discontinue all further proceedings in the matter of the seizure of the British vessels *Caroline*, *Onward* and *Thornton* and to discharge all vessels now held under such seizures, and release all persons that may be under arrest in connection therewith.

(Signed) A. H. Garland,
Attorney General

This was followed by a letter from Barton Atkins, United States Marshal at Sitka, dated September 20, 1887, in which he acknowledged the receipt of the above telegram, but says that there it was considered a fraudulent despatch. Notwithstanding which belief Judge Dawson had delayed further proceeding in the cases, and had written the Department for further instructions in the matter. Judge Dawson's letter has not been received at the department. Under date of October 12, 1887, the Attorney-General sent a telegram to Marshal Atkins, at Sitka, granting him leave of absence to go to San Francisco for the purpose of selling about two thousand fur skins, which were condemned and ordered sold by the court in Alaska last year, and which are now reported as being in a perishable condition. The telegram concluded as follows: "Let the vessels *Caroline*, *Onward* and *Thornton* be released, as ordered in my telegram of the 26th January, ult." Then under date of October 15, 1887, the Attorney-General mailed a letter to Marshal Atkins, in which he said: "That there may be no misunderstanding as to the meaning of my telegram of the 12th inst. to you, I repeat the instruction to release the vessels *Caroline*, *Onward* and *Thornton*, ordered to be released by my telegram to Judge Dawson and Attorney Ball, dated Jan. 26 last."

The Smallest Bank in the World.

Among other things, Prince Edward Island can boast of what is probably the smallest chartered Bank in the world. It is known as the Farmers Bank of Rustico, and it is just what its name implies, a Bank for the farmers of Rustico. The total paid up capital amounts to less than nine thousand dollars, the statement of the Bank's liabilities and resources on the fourth of the present month, as officially published in the *Canada Gazette*, being as follows:—

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 8,211.86
Bills in circulation	11,755.00
Due on dividends	145.40
Total amount due from Bank	$20,112.26

RESOURCES.

Gold and Silver	$ 850.35
Dominion & other Bank Notes	1,743.00
Amount due to the Bank	17,805.70
Amount of resources of Bank	$20,408.05
Liabilities	20,112.25
Amount in favor of Bank	$ 295.70

The Bank is largely co-operative, and has usually paid a dividend, that for the last half year being at the rate of 6 per cent. The institution had its origin as follows: The community is largely French, and a number of years ago there was placed in charge of the spiritual affairs of the people a priest of great foresight and energy. He took note of the great poverty of his parishioners, and set about providing a remedy, forbidding premature marriage, the redivision of property within certain limits, and providing for the removal of some to new districts, where land was to be had in abundance. Among other enterprises projected for the purpose of enabling the farmers to carry on necessary improvements was the Farmers Bank of Rustico. The district known as Rustico is now one of the brightest and most prosperous in the Island Province; the dwellings are neat and tasty, and the farms well cultivated, and among other points of interest in the vicinity of the village is a large seaside hotel.—*Moncton Times.*

Another illicit still has been raided near Souris. The sub-collector of customs, accompanied by preventive officer Charles Lavie, having received information that a still was being fitted up for the manufacture of the ardent in the vicinity of Greenvale, made ready to raid the concern on Wednesday last. Accordingly, the officer aforesaid and his assistant started for the spot where the still was said to be. They proceeded as far as the rear of Joseph McLellan's premises, where, on the margin of a rippling stream, they found a snug little log cabin, about twenty-eight by ten in size, well built and carefully corked with moss. Inside the cabin there were a bottle of yeast, two washtubs, and a strong smell of spirits. The walls were smoked and scorched in some places, as if an attempt had been made to fire the building on the approach of the officers of the law. It is not definitely known who the owner of the establishment is, but it is thought that a reformer who occupied a prominent position in that locality a short time ago in connection with the anti-alcohol vigilance movement had a hand in it.—*Ex.*

General News.

MORE RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

A freight train from Spartansburg and a passenger train from Atlanta collided at Greers, twelve miles east of Greenville, S. C., on the 20th inst. The collision occurred three miles west of Greers and was caused by the freight train not tracking at Greers to let the passenger train pass. The latter train consisted of nine coaches and passed Greenville four hours late. Both engines were wrecked, as also were the postal, baggage and express car of the passenger train and the first three cars of the freight. Engineer Harris and Conductor Reville, of the freight train, disappeared. A negro saw them running through the woods. The killed are; Mrs. H. McDonnell, of Asheville, N. C., and Robert Ward, of the passenger train, engineer. The injured are: J. B. Erwin, of Asheville, N. C., leg broken and other foot badly smashed; Ed Harnett, fireman of the passenger train, arm amputated and badly scalded, expected to die, J. L. Webster, Columbus, Ga., train man right arm amputated and otherwise seriously injured; James Kergan, Greenville; G. Dykeman and W. R. Wilson, Atlanta, Ga., painfully bruised; Misses Mary and Nannie Erwin, and Willis Erwin, of Asheville, N. C., burned and Philip Black, negro, brakeman of the freight train, concussion of the brain, very serious.

Shortly before noon on the 20th inst., the fast express on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, six coaches, going west, met with an accident near Charleston, W. Va., in which twenty-six passengers were more or less injured. None were killed outright, but several seriously injured. The accident was caused by a defective switch. The three middle coaches, all well filled with passengers, were thrown from the track and two of them turned completely over. It was fortunate the fires had gone out or the loss of life would have been great.

A THREE MILLION DOLLAR LAWSUIT

Charles G. Francklyn, who has for years been very well known in New York social and business circles, and was until five or six years ago the American agent of the Cunard Steamship Line, was on the 20th inst. lodged in Ludlow street jail, in default of $500,000 bail. The *Sun* says that the suit in which Francklyn was arrested is brought by Sir Bache Cunard to recover $3,000,000 alleged to have been converted to his own use by Francklyn. Cunard is Francklyn's cousin, and the latter was formerly manager of the Cunard Line. The allegation is that Francklyn misappropriated part of the money as president of the Horn Silver Mining Company in which Cunard had invested heavily. The stock-holders have for over a year been trying to force Francklyn to explain an item of $647,667 on the books which is entered as "accounts due company." It is supposed that this amount represents a loan by Francklyn as president to himself as an individual, but no explanation has ever been obtained. The mystery attending the finances of the company has nearly ruined its stock. Meanwhile, Francklyn's credit has been lost and though repeted a wealthy man he has been paying enormous rates of interest for call loans, sometimes as high as $5000 for the use of $25,000 for 30 days. He is likely to remain in Ludlow street jail for some time as he tried in vain yesterday for several hours among his wealthy former friends to raise the $1,000,000 necessary to release him upon $500,000 bail as fixed by the court. When Francklyn retired from the agency of the Cunard Line he was supposed to be worth $2,000,000. With Frank G. Brown he went into the Horn Silver Mine Company, which at first paid large dividends, and it is understood that it was through his representations that the money of the Cunards was put into the company. It was at the cottage of Francklyn at Elberon that President Garfield died.

A MUSQUODOBOIT MYSTERY.

A mysterious shooting affair has occurred at Musquodoboit, and the particulars received in the city yesterday, though not very full, make it appear that a murder was committed. After being missing for four days Peter Doyle, a farmer, was found dead at the side of a roadway, with a bullet wound, the cause of his death, in his back. The remains were discovered lying in a pool of blood which flowed from the fatal wound. The man started on a shooting expedition last Sunday morning, but whether he went alone is at present unknown, at least in the city. Alarm being caused by his long absence a search was instituted, which resulted in the finding of his lifeless remains. The place where they were found is about a mile and a quarter from where the man lived, and near a house occupied by Patrick Dowery. Doyle's gun was lying a short distance from the body, and his pipe was on the ground at one side and his powder horn on the other. The source of the *Chronicle's* information states the position of the body shows that the man "was shot by unknown hands." There were no marks on his face nor on the front part of his body, and not even a powder mark about him. A coroner's inquest was to be held yesterday afternoon, the developments at which could not be ascertained last night The funeral of the unfortunate farmer is to take place to-day. Stories directing suspicion towards certain parties were in circulation yesterday in the neighborhood where the tragedy occurred, but it is not known what foundation there exists for them.

Peter Doyle was over 50 years of age, and had been married about six years. He leaves two children, and a third child is dead. A sister of the deceased is married to Patrick Houlihan, a laborer living on Albert Street, off Victoria Lane, and a brother lives at Oldham. Mrs. Houlihan, on receipt of the sad news yesterday, started for Musquodoboit.—*Halifax Chronicle, 22nd instant.*

GLADSTONE SPEAKS.

Mr. Gladstone met with an enthusiastic reception at Manchester on the 18th inst, while en route to the congress of the National Liberal Federation at Nottingham. He made a speech at Sheffield in which he said he did not doubt that the mind of the people was rapidly marshalling itself in favor of contenting Ireland and restoring the freedom and efficiency of parliament and the honor of England, which has been so grievously tarnished by past misconduct. At Stockport, Mr. Gladstone said coercion was directed not against crime but against the people of Ireland, who were combining to preserve their interests. If such a combination showed a tendency toward crime the Liberals would not give it the smallest countenance.

At Nottingham, Mr. Gladstone said he would tell them plainly that he was not there to say smooth things. It was a deplorable fact that the settling of the great Irish question, which might have been settled last year had there been a disposition to discuss it in a spirit of candor and fairness, had been again set aside, and was still finding its difficulties aggravated and its prospects uncertain. He always told Conservatives that the choice lay between home rule and coercion. The Conservatives had told them home rule was an idle dream, but events had shown them that it was not. A coercion bill had been passed against combinations against the liberty of the press and the right of public meeting and not against crime. The Irish spectacle was now a grave and serious one, and if it continued it would drive Ireland into such a state that the difficulties of the government would become almost insurmountable. He denied that he proposed home rule simply to advance Liberal interests. It was doubtful, he said, whether the Tories accepted home rule in its broad principles in the same way that they accepted his proposals in 1873 and in 1885. He wanted a statutory parliament in Dublin, subject to imperial control. There was nothing to prevent any reasonable man from agreeing with the Liberals' Irish proposals, without reference to this or that particular detail. The immediate necessity of the day was to watch the way in which Ireland was now governed. If the government persisted in their rash and foolish policy it would actually lead to political demoralization and render it in the highest degree difficult, even for Englishmen, and a parliament truly representing them, to reach the best and most enlightened conclusion—to deal rapidly and beneficially with Ireland. Only one word could describe the present system of Irish government. It was "impertinence." The events of the last few weeks in Ireland would not have been tolerated in England. He condemned the action of the authorities at Mitchellstown. He admitted having used the words "Remember Mitchellstown." That affair must, and would be, remembered. The country had an account to settle with the government in connection with that affair. The Mitchellstown authorities were undoubtedly wrong, yet Mr. Balfour, in behalf of the government, unequivocally assumed the responsibility for their acts. The worst feature of the Mitchellstown incident was that the action of the authorities had become a model and pattern for the whole of Ireland. The whole system of government in Ireland required to be thoroughly reformed, root and branch. There had been a breakdown in the government in all essentials. A radical change was wanted, and such a change an enfranchised nation alone could accomplish. (Cheers.)

Irish News.

T P Gill, M. P., sent the following by cable to the New York *Tribune*, relative to the meeting at Woodford, Ireland, on the 16th:

The midnight meeting of Woodford will rank as the most striking and the most crushing discomfiture which the Irish people have yet inflicted on Mr. Balfour's Government. I must tell you as briefly as I can the story, with which all Ireland and England will be ringing to-morrow. Woodford is the centre of the Clanricarde estate, on which two thousand tenants this time twelve months ago joined the "plan of campaign." Since the famous resistance of Saunders Fort last year, the Government have shirked incurring the odium of lending their forces to Lord Clanricarde to carry out evictions; but instead they lend his agent a permanent squad of police, who accompany him and his emergency men on their midnight raids upon the tenant's cattle. This agent, whose predecessor resigned in disgust, is a new man. He has established himself in the centre of the immense tract of country covered by Lord Clanricarde's estates, exactly as if he were some robber baron of the middle ages, with a troop of banditti Escorted by the forces of the crown he sallies forth in the night to seize and drive off whatever stock he finds unwatched on the tenant's fields. He keeps the people in a state of never-ceasing wakefulness and anxiety. The shopkeepers of the little town of Woodford, who are also tenants, have to keep their shops always closed and barricaded, and to transact business with their customers by stratagem.

To protest against this system, and to help allay the exasperation of the people, a monster meeting was summoned in Woodford for this day, the anniversary of the adoption of the "plan of campaign." The National Leaguers expected it would be proclaimed; but though it was announced on Tuesday, it was not proclaimed until yesterday, at an hour too late to convey the news to half the contingents coming to the meeting. The castle had deliberately set a trap in order to provoke another Mitchellstown. For all this the National League were prepared. They made arrangements to baulk the police of bloodshed and to hold the meetings in spite of them These plans were a triumph of ingenuity. Their execution was a triumph of discipline Hitherto, in order to hold a prohibited meeting, we have adopted the course of engaging the attention of the authorities at the advertised spot, while the meeting was being held elsewhere. As the Government had become used to this scheme, another had to be devised, and this time the meeting was to be held at the advertised spot, while the enemy was kept amused in another direction. It was further arranged to hold it at the first hour of the morning, immediately at the stroke of midnight.

In Woodford there is no accommodation for troops, so William O'Brien, who is the nationalists' general on the occasion, calculated that the authorities would mass their forces at the neighboring towns of Portumna and Loughrea, and if their suspicions were not aroused spend the night there. To induce them to keep to the programme, two of the members of Parliament announced to attend the meeting went yesterday, one to Portumna, the other to Loughrea, as if their intention were to proceed to Woodford next morning. They held meetings last night at both those places, which so far interested the police that they turned out and dispersed them. Meanwhile O'Brien, with Mr. Rowlands, an English member, Wilfrid Blunt and myself, accompanied by two friendly journalists, advanced on the Woodford road, via Limerick and Bodyke. The local leaders throughout South Galway had orders to start their contingents at 9 o'clock, and assemble in Woodford by midnight. Somebody at Woodford cut the telegraph wires, and the police there could send no word of what was going on to the forces at Loughrea and Portumna. This step was not in the authorized programme, but it helped the cause of peace. To tell you all the devices by which we put the authorities off the scent would require a chapter. It was all touch and go to the last moment, for the immense forces massed for the occasion were bent upon bloodshed, and it was impossible to tell what accident would apprise them of our intentions, and send them galloping upon Woodford. On arriving at Bodyke, Mr. O'Brien and our party put up with the parish priest. We dined there, and after dinner went out to the village, where a torchlight procession awaited us, and made speeches from the historic rock of Tom Granney, from which O'Connell once spoke. Then we retired to the priest's house. The processionists went home to bed, and the Bodyke police went to the telegraph office and wired to Portumna that all was well, and O'Brien and his friends were going to spend the night with Father Murphy.

An hour later there might have been seen seven silent figures stealing like species in the darkness through the priest's garden, past the back of the police barrick, through the hushed street of the village of Scariff, and out upon the Woodford Road. There were these members of Parliament, a distinguished philanthropist, the pressman, and a stalwart young curate who acted as guide. A walk of half a mile brought us to two cars which waited for us. We divided into two parties. Mr. O'Brien takes charge of one. I of the other; and in a moment we are speeding toward Woodford, which lies twelve Irish miles away. It is just the night for a conspiracy—pitch dark but fine. About three miles outside Woodford we hear two shrill whistles on the roadside; then in the stillness the striking of a match and the crepitation of burning furze; then a flame leaps up and a whole furze bush is ablaze. This is a signal, which is answered by a blaze on a hillside to the left and another to the right; and a horseman rides out of a farm-yard gateway, identifies us, shouts a watchword, and is off like an arrow to Woodford to tell them we are coming. Half a mile outside the village we turn a bend, and beyond the rolling line of hillocks, outlined black against the glare, there seems to be a conflagration. Billows of lurid smoke rise up, and on the crest of hillocks one almost looks for the flash of artillery and the figure of gunners moving about. It was the heather on fire, while coming up from the valley was an immense torchlight procession. In a few moments we are surrounded by a cheering, hat-waving hand-squeezing crowd. They bring in the news that there are not a dozen police at Woodford, while a thousand police and military are concentrated at Portumna and Loughrea. Our strategy has succeeded. The bands strike up; we climb the hill on which the town is perched, and the meeting begins, while thousands of men are shouting with delight and enthusiasm in the street.

The torch-bearers assembled in front of the house of the chief inhabitant, from the windows of which speaking takes place. The parish priest is moved to the chair. What a welcome! One thinks they will never stop. O'Brien holds a copy of the proclamation in his hand, and after a few ringing sentences gets a light, applies it to the paper, dangles it blazing for a moment above the groaning and cheering of the crowd, and then, flinging it from him, exclaims; "That's the politest way I know of!" One English member and five English visitors speak at the meeting, which goes on for nearly three hours, and which dispersed peaceably, a glorious success and a triumph from beginning to end. To-day the army to suppress the meeting arrived in Woodford on cars or breaks and waggonettes. With rifles shouldered, the police advanced through the empty town. Mounted policemen galloped up and down the line Twelve casks of porter had been carted to the police barrack the day before to supply them with Mitchellstown courage. The military marched a good deal in the rear. It was a sight to see the Government reporter, with his body guard, walking up and down, standing gaping on the road, spurs on his boots. He evidently was to have been mounted at the battle like a major-general. One large body of police had travelled all the way from Galway, thirty Irish miles. They spent the day sulking in a field at the back of the barrack, and drinking the casks of porter. When one or another of us started for Ballinasloe or Loughrea, on the way home, a couple of breaks full of them set off in pursuit. There has just now passed my window (7 o'clock) forty cars laden with them. These are going back to wherever they came from. Some of them are rolling about on the seats, their helmets awry. One man brandishes his musket as he passes under a festoon of laurels. They have gained some comfort from the twelve casks of porter. Little children on the road jeer them as they pass.

Telegraphic News.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 20.—Chief Justice Wallbridge died this morning of kidney complaint.

Ottawa, Oct. 20.—At a meeting of the Cabinet to-day, Judge Angers, of the Superior Court of Quebec, was appointed Lieut. Governor of Quebec.

London, Oct. 20.—The str. *Upupa* collided with and sank the German barque *Flandaur*, off Beachy Head, on Sunday. Eleven persons were drowned. The captain of the barque has since died. Only two of the crew of the barque survived.

Ottawa, Oct. 20.—A Washington despatch states that Attorney General Garland's persistent efforts to maintain the headland theory on the Pacific Coast has caused a disagreement between him and Secretary Bayard, who cunningly wished no determination in that action until the Atlantic Headland question was settled. The feeling is that under such circumstances Canadians may get their due.

Havana, Oct. 21.—The floods at Roque are increasing. A number of plantations and several estates are totally submerged.

Dublin, Oct. 21.—A committee of the landlord's association to-day decided in favor of Archbishop Walsh's new proposals for a conference with the delegates of tenants.

Essex Centre, Oct. 21.—Arthur Gillis, a millwright, suffered a terrible death here this morning in Bickle & Dyson's grist mills. While attempting to put on a belt when the machinery was in motion, he was tripped by another belt. In falling his head was caught by two enormous cog wheels and literally ground from his body.

Quebec, Oct. 21.—The Inter-Provincial Conference met at 11 o'clock this a. m., and had an uninterrupted sitting until 1 o'clock. All the delegates then partook of luncheon, as guests of Hon. Mr. Mercier. Several members were buttonholed as they left the conference hall, but they have positively declined to give any information, explaining that it had been decided to keep the proceedings secret. It has, however, been learned that Mr. Norquay, Premier of Manitoba, protested against the Federal Government's disallowance of the Red River bill, and that his protest received the unanimous endorsement of the conference. Over 1,000 people attended the reception given to-night in Parliament House by Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Mercier to the Inter-Provincial Conference delegates. The reception is said to have been the grandest ever given in the ancient capital.

Ottawa, Oct. 22.—There will appear to-day a proclamation fixing Thursday, Nov. 24, for polling in the city of Charlottetown, P. E. I., for the repeal of the Canada Temperance Act which has been in force since Aug. 2, 1884, and appoin ing Sheriff Curtis returning officer.

Amherst, N. S., Oct. 22.—Sir Charles Tupper arrived here from Ottawa this morning and has arranged to address the electors of Cumberland during the next week as follows—At Amherst on Monday; Oxford on Tuesday; Pugwash on Wednesday; Wallace on Thursday; Parrsboro on Friday.

The slimly attended Grit convention of Friday, nominated W. T. Pipes, to attempt the impossible feat of defeating Sir Charles Tupper at the approaching election. But Pipes, reports to-day say, absolutely refuses to lend himself to the unpatriotic cabal that is now attempting to weaken the hands of Canada's Fishery Commissioner by offering a factious and futile opposition to his re-election. If this report proves correct, the matter is left in the hands of the Amherst Grit wire pullers, who may be crazy enough to put up some sort of a dummy. Sir Charles is here ready for the fight. He addresses a meeting here on Monday evening and as many others in other parts of the county as the short time before election day will allow.

Montreal, Oct. 22.—A body of McGill students, after attending a theatrical performance last night, paraded the streets and acted so notoriously that several of them were arrested. The rest obtained reinforcements and marched down to the police station and attempted to take possession, but were driven off by the police, who had to fire on them.

Amherst, Oct. 23.—A fire broke out Saturday evening about 6 30 in the buildings belonging to the gaol, immediately in the rear of the court house. The firemen were early on hand and fought desperately to save the court house against which all the flames were driven by a strong north-westerly wind, and, strange to say, though the building is of wood about 45 years old and as dry as pine, the fire was extinguished leaving the four walls standing, but, of course, beyond repair. The loss, however, will not be much felt, there being it is said $1,500 insurance in the Northern; and Judge Weatherbe having only about ten days ago, when here on circuit, given instructions for proceedings to assess the county for new buildings, both court house and gaol. What caused the fire is unknown, but it is evidently a case of either incendiarism or gross carelessness. Some of the records were saved, but it is feared that many in the sheriff and prothonotary's offices were destroyed

London, Oct. 23.—The scheme for connecting Prince Edward Island with the mainland by a submarine tunnel, is attracting much attention in England. The English syndicate's offer to construct the tunnel for a subsidy of £40,000 per annum for fifty years, is regarded as reasonable, though doubts are entertained whether the Dominion government feel justified in undertaking the expenditure.

Dublin, Oct. 23.—An attempt was made to evict a widow named Foley, from her house at Ballykerouge, County Wexford, yesterday. Twenty eight men defended the house and the attempt proved a failure. The Emergency men were smothered with vitriol, boiling tar and red hot iron. The military were summoned. The attempt was resumed later, when the defenders of the house were arrested by the police.

London, Oct. 23.—Several men with a red flag at their head, marched in procession this afternoon. The mob of unemployed marched from Trafalgar Square to Westminster Abbey. Twelve hundred men entered the Abbey, desecrated the house, insulted the Bishop and broke up the service. They afterwards marched back to the square. Several arrests were made.

Winnipeg, Oct. 23.—The Bulletin of the Department of Agriculture, places the total yield of wheat at 12,351,000 bushels, an average yield per acre of 27.7 bushels as against 19.3. The average of the four years from 1883 to 1886 The average yields of other crops are as follows: Oats 46 bushels, barley, 36 bushels; peas, 20 and potatoes 23.8

Moncton, Oct, 23.—The frame of the new Roman Catholic church at Buctouche was blown down in the gale on Friday night. It is a bad wreck and the loss will be heavy. The frame was raised two months ago and the workmen were just preparing to board it in The building is 60x120 feet. Many of the timbers must be duplicated, and therefore the work cannot be proceeded with till spring.

Ottawa, Oct. 25.—Fire broke out in the Governor-General's sitting-room at Rideau Hall yesterday, and damaged the building and furniture considerably before it was extinguished.

Deadwood, Dak., Oct. 24.—Snow fell last night to a depth of 15 inches. The thermometer is 16 below zero.

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 25.—A despatch reports 23 new cases of fever and two deaths to-day. More physicians and nurses are expected to night. The weather is warmer and the fever is spreading.

Paris, Oct. 24.—*La Republique Francaise*, referring to the convention between France and England regarding the Suez Canal says: "The neutralization of the Canal means the neutralization in the early future of Egypt and the resumption of cordial relations between France and England."

Bucharest, Oct. 25.—M. Stambuloff is coming to Bucharest on a mission from Prince Ferdinand to arrange a meeting between Ferdinand and the Kings of Roumainia and Servia. The latter favor such an interview as tending to promote an *entente cordiale* aiming at the suppression of intrigues, which are a common danger to the three states.

Ottawa, Oct