Officer Walker, sworn, said that he knows defendant; he keeps a beer-bottling establishment on Chatham street; saw two Indians coming out of the place on Wednesday night, and followed one of them and took a bottle of beer out of his coat pocket; have heard and seen Indians in the house.

Dick, an Indian, said he was drunk on the night of Wednesday last; defendant supplied him with beer, but gave him no liquor.

Pascoe made a statement and said he did not supply the man with beer; he (the Indian) came to the establishment and asked him for beer, but the defendant told him he never gave liquor to Indians and ordered him out.

His Honor said he was pleased to know that a white man had at last been convicted of selling liquor to Indians. There had been great difficulty in tracing the source of supply. Indians who were not so much to blame had been brought up and fined for being in possession of intoxicants, but the source of their wretched condition was scarcely ever traced. He now discovered that the cause was due to such men as defendant, with whom he was greatly disgusted; he had occupied an official position in the service of the corporation. He would impose a fine of $200 and costs or four months' imprisonment with hard labor, in order to make an example, warning others against committing the crime.

EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGE.

Geo. Webster on remand, charged with the embezzlement of fifty cents from the Victoria Transfer Company.

F. S. Barnard appeared in the witness box and produced the driver's card containing a statement of what he had taken in during the day.

Chas. Robson, sworn, said that he paid the prisoner twelve shillings on Sunday last; know the charge was that as he remarked to his wife that it seemed exorbitant for so short a drive; marked the amount in his pocket book.

Cross-examined—Did not hire prisoner, but took him for a substitute. The driver might have made a mistake in giving the change.

His honor did not see how he could convict the prisoner on so trivial a charge. It was possible that the driver made a mistake, and he would give him the benefit of the doubt and dismiss the case.

SENT TO PRISON.

Craigie and Robbins, on remand, were charged with stealing giant powder and fuse from property on the Island Railway extension.

The father of the boy Robbins said that he could do nothing with his son; he had sent him to school and also put him to work, but he ran away two months ago.

Craigie stated that he slept in barns and was afraid to go home, as he would be kicked out. He has a step-father and mother.

Jimmy Gibbon was up on the same charge and said he too had a step-father.

His mother stated that Gibbon lived at home and slept there at nights. He was a good boy when away from others.

Supt. Bloomfield said that Craigie and Gibbon were before his honor on previous occasions.

The magistrate stated that he was sorry that British Columbia is without a reformatory. In order to break up the association he would sentence Robbins and Craigie to three months' imprisonment and discharge Gibbon on the assurance of his mother that she would keep him at home.

A CLEVER RASCAL.

Ah Wah, the Chinaman committed for trial for entering the postoffice, was charged by Sergt. Sheppard with stealing a number of gold pens from M. W. Waitt & Co. The sergeant stated that he went to the prisoner's room and found nine gold pens in a drawer, which Mr. Waitt continued, a gold pen and holder was found on prisoner; the Chinaman said he bought the pens from Mr. Hibben.

Mr. Waitt recognized the prisoner; he went into witness' store about last Saturday and left without buying anything; purchased a marine glass and some pens; recognize pens produced; they were marked by Mr. Johnson in the store; prisoner looked at some gold pens about ten days ago; always sold gold pens singly; did not think the pens were stolen until the sergeant brought the pens produced. The cost value of the articles is $22.

Officer John Hawton—Searched Ah Wah and found a pawn ticket for a pair of opera glasses, a gold pen holder and a bottle of ink.

Mr. Wilson appeared for the prisoner and reserved his defense. The Chinaman was also committed for trial on this charge.

Another charge against Ah Wah was laid by Sergt. Sheppard for stealing an opera glass and pictures from J. B. Ferguson, valued at $8.50. The Sergeant said that he took prisoner to his room in Queen Lung's building, and found a pocket album in his drawer; also received an ink stand from the gaoler, which was taken on prisoner on Sunday last. Mr. J. B. Ferguson identified the property.

Charles Hound sworn—Am clerk for B. C. Stationery Company; J. B. Ferguson manager. The ink bottle produced valued at $1.50; it was never sold by the firm; the pocket album produced was not sold but belongs to the firm, it is valued at $4.50; the opera glasses produced belong to the B. C. Stationery Company and the value is $3; did not miss the articles until the Sergeant brought them; know the prisoner; he was in the store on Saturday morning and looked at some opera glasses; he wanted a telescope and bought nothing.

Officer Hawton—Searched the prisoner and found an ink bottle in his possession.

The Chinaman was remanded until to-morrow on this charge.

PLUCKY COMMERCIAL TRAVELER

The commercial traveler who pursues his vocation in some sections of the Pacific coast, it would appear, must not only be a good salesman, but must be of more than an ordinary nerve and a good shot, withal if he is to maintain his reputation. A gentleman representing the house of Friedlander & Co., of this city, Mr. A. Rosenthal, evidently has these qualifications, judging from his recent experience in Arizona, as reported in a recent press telegram from Benson, A. T. From this it appears that the courageous drummer, while on his way from Tombstone to Fort Huachuca, was attacked by three Mexican bandits, who ordered him to throw up his hands. Instead of throwing up his hands however, as is the usual custom in such cases, he threw down his six-shooter and opened fire. Twelve shots were exchanged.

The hero of this adventure fortunately escaped unhurt, but succeeded in killing one of the Mexicans and killing two of their horses. Such a spirited drawing man certainly deserves promotion for bravery, and we have no doubt his principals will duly recognize his ability, particularly if the statement be true that at the time of the attack he was in possession of a considerable sum of money belonging to Messrs. Friedlander & Co. Should such assaults on San Francisco commmers be continued, no mercantile establishment will be complete without a photo gallery attachment for the benefit of travelers of the house, and ability to hit the bull's-eye will become an indispensable qualification for success on the road.—*San Francisco Grocer.*

During a hurricane at Halifax the dwelling of a family named Greer caught fire, and the widowed mother aged 50, a son William, aged 24, and an adopted daughter of nine were cremated. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The Victoria Weekly Colonist.

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1887. VOLUME XXIX, NO. 45

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Meeting of the Cabinet—Mr. Goschen Favors a Land Purchase Bill but Submits His Opinions.

Balfour's Bitterest Enemy in Prison—Will Not Allow Irish Members to Dictate a Policy.

Disestablishment Brought Forward—Mr. Gladstone a Religious Man—Fights Hard for Religion.

Cabinet Meeting.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The cabinet at its meeting this week considered the business for next session and also further measures for the enforcement of the law in Ireland. Mr. Goschen has the question of land purchase more at heart than any other member of the cabinet, but as he expresses himself convinced of the impracticability of setting aside English legislation in its favor no one else insisted unduly on its claims to priority. His submission on this point has been received with general satisfaction by the conservatives, for outside of the small official circle and a few Irish supporters of the government whose personal interests are affected, the land purchase proposals have no friends. There is not a single conservative member who does not dread the effect which the introduction of a land purchase bill may have on the minds of his constituents. The land purchase scheme, however, is not to be shelved for next session. The Government will allow the procedure of the house to resume its normal course next year, and "private members," at all events, during the early part of the session, will be allowed full enjoyment of their rights, and the land purchase bill will be introduced and allowed to take its chances on the government's rights alternately with measures of general interest. Of course if it fails to get through "the responsibility will not rest with the Opposition." Lord Hartington and his friends are unable to divest themselves of the idea that the settlement of the agrarian difficulty will get rid of the agitation for Home Rule. He desired the government to make an experiment without delay, and a compromise was effected by which the measure was allowed to take the above course. The matter was left to a committee of the cabinet, consisting of the Prime Minister, Mr. Smith, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Balfour and Lord Ashbourne, to prepare a scheme, or to weigh the merits of the various schemes which have already been drafted. The details are not likely to be settled much before the meeting of parliament. Lord Hartington and his followers pledged themselves to support the government vigorously in any action it may see fit to take, within the limits of the crimes act, for the suppression of the League. Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour are disposed to lend an ear to counsels of the Irish landlords and so-called loyalist leaders who are pressing the government very hard to enter upon a life and death struggle with the League, and are once more threatening to take matters into their own hands unless the Dublin executive acts vigorously in their behalf. But there is an influential section of the government itself, and a still more influential section of ministerial following, which is in revolt against the idea of permitting Irish members to dictate a conservative policy.

Many of the conservative members, who have once more begun to haunt political clubs, complain bitterly of the evictions in Ireland and the indications that the government has given of sympathy with the landlords have done more harm than all the acts of their political opponents. "These Irish landlords will ruin us if we give way to them," is the openly expressed opinion of a member of the government who has been often talked of for cabinet rank and who is generally regarded as an "old tory" into the bargain. Though it is true that Mr. Balfour's house-of-commons reputation has much increased, it is not less a fact that he is unsuccessful, even in the opinion of some of his friends, in the difficult place he holds at Dublin Castle. Mr. Balfour is clever and high-minded, but he is constitutionally unfit for the laborious work of the department. The best chief secretary for the present business should be a thick-skinned, plodding, resolute man who would keep pegging away upon the lines of government policy. Mr. Balfour chafes too much even since he he has succeeded in getting his most troublesome enemy, Mr. O'Brien, into gaol and if he is not careful he will not bear the strain of the winter's work. Practically, however, Lord Ashburne and his colleague in office and the attorney general are their joint agents so, at present, in fact, though not in name, the office of chief secretary is in commission.

Among the recent conversions to the creed of disestablishment none is more remarkable than that of Sir Wm. Harcourt who himself, son of a rector and grandson of an archbishop, used to pride himself on being the soundest Christian in the Church of England, the late archbishop being good second. The adhesion of Mr. Gladstone to a policy of disestablishment with regard to the Welsh church and the sympathy he expressed with total disestablishment in Ireland would undoubtedly be attended with far-reaching and long enduring consequences. It has already gained many converts to the cause. If only the clergy of threatened establishments could be wise in time they would make terms with Mr. Gladstone and secure him as their best friend and commit their material interests to his keeping rather than face the latter. But sterner reckoning with reformers of very different mould of religion is, after all, the greatest force in human life and Mr. Gladstone's authority rests in no slight degree upon the religious habit of his mind. Throughout his public life the interests of religion have been among the factors of his policy. When he is in authority religion "lifts her lired front" in courts and parliaments, and even his appointments realize that however little they may make of his dealing with forms and trappings and legal accidents of religious establishment "the inward part or thing signified" is safe in his hands. This general recognition of Mr. Gladstone as a genuinely religious man would give him special fitness for the work of disestablishment and peculiar authority in dealing with it. The inhabitants of England are, on the whole, religious persons, and they would not endure an establishment indicated by hostility to religion, or conducted with flippancy and ignorance. They would still recognize in Mr. Gladstone's reverence for the past, and his constitutional and theological learning, an exact continuation of gifts necessary for the adequate discharge of so great and delicate a work. During the last years of Irish establishment that institution had a no more valiant or skilful champion than a certain Archdeacon Stopford. This acute and learned churchman fought Mr. Gladstone by pen and tongue, by private influence and public agitation, and was a protagonist of doomed establishment; but the moment that the general election of 1886 was ended the Archdeacon said that the game was up and instead of prolonging useless resistance to the inevitable, he made overtures to the victorious politician, and devoted the whole of his energies to securing the best possible terms for the church about to be disestablished. Lord Randolph Churchill's vision of future perplexities puzzles critics as much as it does other politicians. If there is one thing absolutely certain it is that should Lord Salisbury's health enable him to continue at the helm he will be the minister upon whose advice Her Majesty will dissolve this parliament. No politician of authority, except Lord Randolph, has ever supposed that Mr. Gladstone would return to power until after the next appeal to the country. Mr. Gladstone is confident that the Irish question as to social order and self-government could be settled in a single session, and would submit to no negotiation until the bill was passed. The house of lords would not and could not forsee the appeal to the country which Lord Randolph suggests. If the lords would vote to reject the bill twice, it would be presented again the same session by adjournments. The rule that the same motion may not be made after rejection in the same session does not apply to bills which are in fact never rejected but only postponed. If the government should fail over the Irish land purchase next season, as Lord Randolph and others predict, and an election in the autumn were to give Mr. Gladstone a sufficient majority, there is no reason to doubt he would pass the Home Rule bill in the session of 1889.

Whether General Boulanger be the architect of circumstances or the favorite of fortune very few will determine, but the latest move of his enemies has been the luckiest for him that has been made in his game for popularity. Many unhesitatingly assert that the writ for the imprisonment of the man who is the incarnation of *La Revanche* and the opinion of the German press on the action taken by General Farron have endeared him more closely to the French people and there are a number of leading French politicians who assert that were President Grevy to resign there would be means of electing General Boulanger to the presidency, an office he has long been playing for. One frank criticism, they say, by a competent and truthful enemy is more useful than a thousand gushing flatteries of this kind. The ill-concealed jubilation of the German newspapers over which editors have tried to persuade themselves, was the downfall of Boulanger, speaks volumes for the power and influence of the man. So long as Boulanger was kept in obscurity he ceased to be a dangerous person, and perhaps the very fact that his enemies have failed to leave him out of their calculations is but a proof that his genius destines him to a splendid fate. However this may be, sufficient has happened in the career of Boulanger to convict those who do not wilfully blind their judgment that the latest *coup* of General Farron has dangerously increased the popularity of the apostle of *La Revanche.*

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is, with unexpected wisdom, acting upon the policy of *quieta non movere.* He recognizes the fact that it is Russia's turn to move next. The popular elections resulted by a decided majority in his favor. He is the ruler of Bulgaria by the choice and the will of the Bulgarians. Meanwhile much is talked of the conference of the powers, which still hangs fire owing to the decision of the Czar never to send representatives to an international conference unless a previous agreement has been arrived at on points to be brought under consideration. The Czar declines to enter into the proposed conference at Madrid, on which it is proposed to bring about the neutralization of Morocco, because the whole of the proceedings and results are not already in stereotype. The failure of the Egyptian conference in London is the reason which the Czar assigns for his determination to have nothing to do with any other than cut and dried conventions. He will accept no proposal which does not place the Bulgarians under the rule of General Kaulbola. This power declined to accede to a Bulgarian *sine qua non.* Turkey begs to be excused from the occupation of the principality. Prince Ferdinand rules and Russia must move. There are diplomats who assert that Russia would have moved some months ago had it not been for the ill health of the German emperor and the desire of the Czar not to do anything that would prevent a peaceful ending of the life of his imperial kinsman, which, in his own opinion, is ebbing away.

Free and Independent Bulgaria.

VIENNA, Nov. 5.—Count Katnoky informed the Hungarian delegation to-day that the situation is not one that inspires the least anxiety. It would be impossible, he said, for Austria alone to solve the Bulgarian question. Austria's efforts are directed, however, towards a peaceful creation of a free and independent Bulgaria. The close relations of Austria with Germany have long been known to the world and the friendship existing between Austria and Italy is neither of yesterday or to-day. The relations of the empire with Russia are good and have nothing to be desired on the whole. He declared the situation is better than it was in 1886.

The Caffarel Scandal in the Chamber.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day discussed the report of the committee delegated to consider the necessity for investigating the Caffarel scandal, with particular reference to the connection of M. Wilson therewith. Bouday Dasson declared that the question was not a demand for an enquiry, but for the prosecution of M. Wilson, and therefore should be submitted to the chamber instead of to a committee, the illegal sale of seals and stamps being punishable by a term of from six months to three years in prison, and he, in this view, asked the government for an explanation. M. Rouvier said that all documents relating to the case had been placed in the hands of the Minister of Justice. General discussion ensued and closed amid great excitement. M. Colfaveren moved a general inquiry dating back to May, 1887, to the time of the advent of the ministry of Duc D'Broglie. M. Rouvier denied the assertion that politicians had leveled scandals against President Grevy. Nobody had thought of such a thing nor had anybody thought of accusing the cabinet of interfering with the freedom of the power of the magistracy. He was not possessed of the details regarding the sale of decorations other than that the facts were undeniable, but that it did not prove the necessity of an inquiry. The acts of the President were always endorsed by the ministers, and the ministers were therefore responsible for such matters. Finally he opposed an inquiry, because it was beyond the province of Parliament to make the motion. The question was put, and amid an indescribable scene of uproar it was carried by a vote of 264 to 257. M. Jolibers explained that the Right, although in favor of an inquiry, were opposed to M. Colfavren as being directed against the accusers rather than the guilty; he therefore moved to give the committee of inquiry the widest possible powers. M. Colfavren opposed M. Jolibers' motion, but it was carried by 350 to 180. The commission's report were then adopted by 445 to 84.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

The German Reichstag will meet on the 29th of this month.

The Queen Regent of Spain has pardoned the Duke of Seville.

The Duke of Sutherland is dangerously ill with congestion of the lungs.

The quarantine measures against vessels from Italy will be abandoned by Greece.

The population of British prisons has decreased from 19,818 in 1879 to 14,966 in 1887.

French and German officers are more courteous to each other since the last shooting affray.

The prisoners confined in the Walla Walla jail made an unsuccessful attempt to escape on Thursday night.

The Pullamore prison authorities have ordered O'Brien to wear the uniform prescribed by the regulations for convicts.

General Caffarel will be tried by court-martial on Monday. He has, meanwhile, been ordered to divest himself of all his decorations.

The Rev. Dr. Parker, the eminent pastor of the City Temple, London, Eng., thinks that Lord Randolph Churchill will yet come out as a Radical politician.

As an act of courtesy, the French man-of-war, Duquesne, was allowed to go on the stone paving dock at the Mare Island, Cal., navy yard to have her hull scraped and painted.

Pearl River harbor, which is near Honolulu and is regarded as the finest in the Hawaiian group, has been ceded to the Americans as a coaling station by the Hawaiian government.

Two companies of infantry left Salt Lake yesterday for Chicago. The going is regarded as having some connection with the coming executions of the seven anarchists there on the 11th inst.

From Montana we hear that many of the Mormons who advocated the recently adopted constitution with its anti-polygamy clause, are refusing, when summoned for jury duty, to take the anti-polygamy oath.

Advices from Sierra Leone state that the native police and a number of people have been massacred by the natives of the interior. The gunboats Acorn and Elector will proceed to the scene and quell the disturbance.

The Umbria, on which Jay Gould is a passenger, arrived in Queenstown yesterday, in spite of the rough weather that was experienced on the trip Gould suffered no inconvenience. He seems to be hardened all round.

Hunting antelope, John Grass, Mad Deer, Red Fish, Sitting Bull, Cottonwood and Gall are the Indian chiefs who held a council meeting at Stanley Rock, Dak. Sitting Bull is very jealous of Gall, who is every day gaining more and more prominence among the whites.

The fishery commission is composed of: Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Lionel Sackville West and Sir Charles Tupper for the United Kingdom and Canada, and Mr. Bayard, Mr. W. L. Putnam and Mr. Jas. B. Angell for the United States.

In the Gormley trial, day before yesterday, at Los Angeles, Maggie Schweitzer, the 10-year-old victim, was examined, and the child's recital of the outrage caused an outburst of indignation by the spectators in open court against the prisoner.

John McNess, teller of an Odd Fellows' savings bank, and Miss Harriett Weymann, were killed in Pittsburg by a collision between two trains and a street car in which they were riding. The accident was caused by the premature raising of a safety gate.

The assessment of Ottawa for the current year has been completed. It amounts to $14,337,845, being an increase of $1,551,440 over last year. Of this $445,125 is for New Edinburgh ward, which was included last year, but even omitting this, the increase is the largest for several years.

A letter bearing the postmark of Yokohama, September 14th, was delivered in London, Eng., on October 17th. This letter reached its destination in four weeks and five days, and had it gone *via* the Suez canal it would have taken about three days longer. The routes for mails are at present about the same.

Four masked robbers stopped a train at about five miles from the Grand Junction on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad yesterday morning. Sixteen registered letters were taken from the mail bags, but the express money, which was in safes, could not be taken, as nobody on the train knew the combinations. The police are taking active steps in the matter, and it is expected they will manage to bring the men to justice.

Senator Stanford, San Francisco, has about completed arrangements for bringing 100 skilled vineyard hands from the Bordeaux district in France. They and their families will be located on his property in Tehama county.

A sentence of two years imprisonment as also a fine of two hundred dollars, was passed upon Edwin Mather and Edward Jones at Carson, for selling whiskey to Indians.

Yesterday at the park, Buffalo, C. J. Hamblin drove Belle Hamblin and Justina in a team, and neither horse breaking down the mile was trotted in 2 mins. 18 secs. The world's record has been thereby beaten and Hamblin's is now the record.

As a special train conveying Robinson's circus was leaving the Union depot at St. Louis yesterday, six cars left the track and were run into by a freight train. One man was instantly killed, one fatally and eight or ten slightly injured. A lion and a tiger got loose but were recaptured. Some fine animals were killed, the total loss amounting to $30,000.

A police officer named Keegan was found dead on his beat in Chicago. He had a severe wound on his forehead and when found he still clasped a loaded revolver in his hands.

On his ranch, two miles from Chico, Cal., D. M. Reavis lost $12,000 worth of barley by fire. The barley was insured in the Anglo Nevada Company of California for $7,000.

Phelps, the American minister at London, England, in his speech night before last at Nottingham deprecated the fact of there being so much public speaking in London. Wonder when Phelps was last in America?

Wm. K. Vanderbilt has rented the Castle Lindenhof, which belonged to the late King of Bavaria, for next summer. He wished to purchase it but the Bavarian government refused to sell it to the railroad magnate.

Martha M. Crockett has been sentenced in Belfast to the state prison for life for the murder of her husband last December by administering poison in fried apples.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Great Demonstration in Favor of the Condemned Anarchists—Judges Sign the Petition.

A Chicago Bomb-Thrower Confesses on His Deathbed—Arrival of Arctic Whalers.

Heavy Business Failures in the States—Steamer Vernon's Commander a Drunkard.

Demonstration in Favor of Anarchists.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—The Amnesty Association received many petitions to-day from various parts of the west praying for a commutation of the sentence passed on the anarchists. The arrangements for carrying the petitions to Governor Oglesby at Springfield have been nearly settled, but the day has not yet been fixed. The delegation will consist of over one hundred persons, representing various trades and industrial societies, and will be headed by Chas. W. Dixon, Senator Burke and Representatives Wright and Roberbach. It has not been definitely settled as yet whether the wives and children of the condemned anarchists shall be taken to the governor. Efforts are being made by the Amnesty association to have a great mass meeting on Saturday in the interests of the condemned men, and it is understood that the police will not object to the meeting if it is conducted on a proper basis. It is stated to-night that August Spies has signed a petition to the governor, asking for a free, full and complete pardon on the ground that he had been illegally and unjustly convicted. The other anarchists, it is understood, will also sign this kind of petition. The fact that they may ask for a full pardon and that the governor may feel compelled to refuse it, leaves the way open for commuting their sentences just as accessible as if the petition were direct to the point. The mammoth petition, for a commutation of the sentence, drawn up by Mr. Salter of the Ethical society, was signed to-day by Judge Tuley, ex-Judge Henry Booth and a number of prominent persons.

The Drunken Captain.

Edgar A. Hall, brother of the second engineer of the wrecked steamer Vernon, said yesterday that the last time his brother was in Chicago he told him that Capt. Thorpe, the master of the ill-fated vessel, had the delirium tremens while on top of the pilot house. He also says that it ought to have been well known to the officers of the line that Thorpe was a hard drinker, and that he left port while drunk. Axel Stone, the sole survivor, also declares that the captain was drunk most of the time, and adds that while the vessel was coming through the straits the second mate said to the captain, "Sober up, you drunken beast, and take care of this boat and the people." The captain told the mate to go to h—l. The night the steamer was lost Stone says the captain was very drunk. Stone expresses the belief that the vessel would not have been lost if the captain was sober.

The schooner Commodore from Grand Banks reports that on October 29, latitude 43, 25, longitude 60, 10, she passed a fisherman bottom upward, but could not learn the name of the wreck, which was in the track of passing vessels.

New York Trade Review.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of the trade will forthwith show standing collections in many quarters and some failures of unpleasant significance. The prevailing feeling is that the most serious points of danger have been weathered and that the trade and industries have been warned in season to check unsafe expansion. The volume of business continues large.

The Labor Party and McGlynn.

The united labor party held the principle mass meeting of the campaign to-night at the Cooper union. There was an immense audience, comprising all ranks of society. The Rev. Dr. Kavanagh presided and spoke. Henry George, Dr. McGlynn, Louis F. Post, and others also spoke. George and McGlynn aroused great enthusiasm by their speeches. The latter caused a sensation by confirming the rumors which had been circulated for a few days past to the effect that the church was about to reconsider its action towards him. He said he felt he had being doing Christian ministration ever since he left the pulpit and he was as much a priest as ever. It was stillhis desire to minister at the holy altars of religion, and he would make no secret of the fact that steps would be taken to repair the outrage that had been committed against him. Certain officials would be called to account for the blunders they had made, and after this election there would be no circulars read from the church altars against the United Labor party. The excitement during McGlynn's speech was intense.

Violent Socialistic Speech.

At a meeting of socialists to-night S. E. Shevitch, editor of the *Leader*, made a speech in which he said: "On November eleventh the greatest crime and most atrocious murder ever perpetrated is fixed to take place in Chicago, but I tell you if this crime and base murder is committed the end will soon follow. If these heroes are hanged the days of all those concerned in the outrageous murder will be reckoned and the day will not be far off when they will have to answer for the blood they have shed by every spark of life in their worthless bodies. (Loud cheers and cries of "Kill them.") But seven men's lives will not harm our cause. Let them kill seventy thousand, and out of their graves seventy million others will arise. I tell you if these men are hanged next Friday, something thousands of times worse than our late civil war will follow. We will not see it done without acting.

Denies the Report.

Col. R. G. Ingersoll denies the report that he has been retained by the federation of trades, of this city, to go to Springfield, Ill., and plead with Governor Oglesby for olemency for the condemned anarchists.

New York Failure.

Isadore Cohnfeld, feather merchant, has made a deed of trust in benefit of his creditors. Cohnfeld is ill with mental troubles. Broadstreets reports that Cohnfeld's affair is to stand roughly as follows: Assets, $970,000; liabilities, $743,000; surplus $227,000. Cohnfeld's trade has been poor, and prices declining. He was the largest feather manufacturer in this country.

Extensive Business Failures.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., November 4.—Hess, Mayer & Co., wholesale dealers in ladies' and mens' furnishing goods, made an assignment. Hente & Wolf, wholesale dealers in hats, also assigned to Hess, Mayer & Co., with liabilities of $450,000, and the debts of Hente & Wolf will reach $100,000; the assets of either firm will not be over one-third of their liabilities. Members of these firms are related by marriage to members of the firm of Lapt, Goldsmith & Co., whiskey brokers, who failed a few weeks ago for $400,000. The firms who went under to-day were heavy indorsers for the whiskey men.

A Bomb Thrower Confesses.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 4.—Thos. Owens, a carpenter, employed at a homestead, who died a day or two ago, confessed before his death that he was a partner of Rudolph Schnaubelt, the man who it is claimed threw the bomb at the Haymarket massacre in Chicago in 1886, and that he himself was the guilty party. The fact did not come out until yesterday, when an inquest was held on the remains of Owens, who died from the effects of an accident received at the steel works. It is stated that he, under pledges of secrecy, confessed to Mullett and Piper, brother members of the Carpenters' Association, that he was an anarchist and an intimate friend of the convicted anarchists. He knew Schnaubelt's determination, and was with him on the night of the Haymarket riot. He said also that it was not Schnaubelt, but himself, who threw the bomb. In the confusion he got to his brother's home, borrowed $37, and left for a country town. Until six weeks ago he tramped. On his person were found letters from his sister advising him to keep away from the socialists, as they had already caused him so much trouble. A letter from his brother cautioned him not to write to him, for fear that his letters would betray him.

Destructive Fire.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 4.—Weakly & Warren's furniture building on College street was discovered to be on fire early this morning. The flames communicated with the adjoining buildings until an entire block was one immense sheet of flame. The fire was confined within this space by desperate work of the fire department. The walls of the building adjoining Bank alley fell during the progress of the fire, and a number of people were injured, some probably fatally. Following is a list of the wounded: The 15-year-old son of J. B. Moore will die; Wm. Stewart, Boston, fatally. A number of people and several firemen were also more or less injured. Several others are in the debris it is believed. The total loss is about $165,000; insurance, three-fourths.

Anarchists Possibly Commuted.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 4.—No petition in the due form of the law has yet been presented to the governor in the anarchist case, and will not be for a day or two. Probably a petition will be brought here by Capt. Black, and the case will be then disposed and very likely argued. The governor's mail is increasing rapidly, that of to-day being fully fifty per cent. more than other days. The burden of this increase is matter of advice *pro* and *con* to his excellency on these cases. No one here believes that any pardon will be granted or any commutation except possibly in one or two cases. The fact that the prosecuting attorneys at Chicago were informed some weeks ago that the office would not resist a proposition to commute the sentence of Fielding and of Schwabe gives impression to some that such may be the result.

Robinson's Circus Smashed.

BRAZIL, Ind., Nov. 4.—John Robinson's circus and menagerie is in hard luck. Recovering from its disaster at St. Louis yesterday its consolidated train was again wrecked eight miles east of this place. This morning four coaches left the track and piling up in confusion, the wreck caught fire and was consumed, but the rest of the coaches, including the beasts, were saved. No lives were lost though several were injured. The show was en route to Cincinnatti for winter quarters. The loss sustained by yesterday's accident and to-day's aggregate $200,000, covered by insurance.

Whalers Arrive Home.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—The whaling barks Young Phoenix and Mary and Susan, returned from the Arctic to-day. The Young Phoenix brought 600 barrels of oil and 13,000 pounds of bone, and the Mary and Susan 750 barrels of oil and 18,500 pounds of bone. The bark Ohio, No. 2, arrived in port this morning after a voyage of 33 days from Okhotak Sea. The Ohio brings 675 barrels of oil and 7,500 pounds of bone.

A Barkentine Ashore.

The barkentine Jane A. Falkenburg has gone ashore on Humboldt harbor. Tugs have gone to her assistance.

Penang, China, is small-pox stricken.

Accidentally Killed.

PORTLAND, Or., Nov. 4.—This morning an accident occurred at the railroad bridge in process of construction across the Willamette, by which John Ericson, stone mason, lost his life. The men were lowering the "gillage," upon which the pier rests, to the foundation, when the guy rope broke, and the whole thing capsized. Ericson was thrown into the water and drowned. The accident will delay the construction three weeks.

Commercial Union.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 4.—The *Argus* will to-morrow devote half a page to interviews with the leading business men of Maine on what they think of commercial union between the United States and Canada. The article shows a marked weaning toward reciprocity and commercial union.

Killed His Son-in-Law.

SAN ANDREAS, Cal., Nov. 4.—George Cox shot to death his son-in-law, Henry Cook, near a sheep ranch yesterday afternoon. Cox gave himself up to the constable. He had on a steel coat of mail. The particulars of the shooting are not yet known. Cox claims he was justified.

Confesses to a Lie.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—S. C. Hopkins, the journalist who professed to have discovered a plot to blow up Chief Justice Waite, confessed this afternoon that he concocted the whole scheme for the purpose of selling the story to newspapers.

Barrett and Booth.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4.—Lawrence Barrett said to-night that the arrangement he had made with Booth in regard to their plays was to be in force as long as they remained on the stage.

Hanged.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 4.—James R. Agee was hanged at noon to-day for the murder of his brother-in-law, Jas. Faukner, on Sept. 23d, 1886. About 75 persons were present at the execution.

Fifty Years' Penitentiary.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 5.—Tom Gormley, who was convicted for committing a brutal rape on little Maggie Sweetser was this morning sentenced to serve fifty years in the penitentiary. The judge said he regretted that the laws of the state did not allow him to sentence Gormley for life. The latter took his sentence entirely unmoved and cooly commenced smoking a cigarette.

Driven to Suicide.

Nathan Manasse, the well-known optician, committed suicide this morning by cutting his throat with a razor. He was driven to the desperate act by the pain of an incurable stomach disease.

Got Off.

GUAYMAS, MEX., Nov. 5.—Ex-Senator Richard Creighton, convicted of embracery in San Francisco, has eluded the California officers who were sent after him and escaped to Central America.

Great Anarchist Movement.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 5.—During the last few days there have been mysterious movements among the anarchists of this city. A number of men employed in large rolling mills, who are anarchists, have asked for a week's leave. It finally leaked out that the anarchists of Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and all large cities in the country have been requested to send chosen men to Chicago next Thursday. Fifty men have already left this city and were joined by a like number from Louisville. Men who know anything about it have no doubt but that an attempt will be made to prevent the hanging of the seven anarchists in Chicago next Friday.

LATE CANADIAN NEWS.

ONTARIO.

A *Globe* cable says Lord Hanley, of Preston, is spoken of as Lansdowne's successor.

Mr. Mowat in a published interview speaks in the highest terms of the abilities and other qualities of his co-delegates to the late interprovincial conference.

The New Brunswick Trading company is negotiating for the purchase of the mills, limits and concern of Grier & Co., for three quarters of a million.

In the East Northumberland election case Judges Boyd and Osler concurred in finding the general manager of the Great Northwestern Telegraph company $100 for ordering the destruction of telegrams.

The St. Catharines *News* contains a startling statement of how a law student in the office of Rykert & Ingersoll, in that city, robbed Mr. Rykert of $6,800 and then cleared for the states.

QUEBEC.

A sensation has been caused by the marriage at Montreal of Dan. Kearns, Sr., a grocer who is over 70, to a young girl of 24. A charivari was talked of.

The wardens of the Quebec English cathedral have decided to call Rev. Dr. Lobley, late principal of Bishop's college, Lennoxville, to be rector in place of the late Dr. Housman.

A mysterious robbery took place at the Bonaventure depot of the Grand Trunk, Montreal, about $1,800 being abstracted from a safe which was surrounded by watchmen. How the robbers eluded discovery is astonishing.

Raoul Charbonneau, Montreal, for whom a warrant was issued for arson in March last, was arrested at Holyoke, Mass., and brought back and committed for trial.

Sir John Macdonald, it is understood, secured $50,000 stock for the Toronto *Empire.* While in Montreal he had interviews with Premier Norquay, of Manitoba, and Premier Fielding, of Nova Scotia, at the Windsor.

The decadence of Quebec will be more marked next year by the decision of all the steamship companies to discontinue debarkation of passengers there, and all on board will be landed at Montreal. Large immigration buildings will be erected next spring to accommodate the traffic.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The quarterly meeting of the Presbytery of Ottawa was held there, when Rev. Mr. Geddes announced that there were serious charges to be brought against a missionary in the Northwest by a member of the Presbytery then present who was prepared to lay the complaint. After discussing the matter a committee was appointed to investigate the charges.

The Montreal *Herald* advocates the appointment of J. F. Bain to the vacancy in the Manitoba bench.

NEW BRUNSWICK

A man who passed through St. John, giving his name as Thomas Harnes, of Syracuse, is believed to have been Frank C. Neilly, the Seco (Maine) bank defaulter. He was very nervous and paid a large sum to be driven to Westfield, where he could get another railroad line.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Attorney General Longley, who is a well-known annexationist, declares himself father of the idea of commercial Union, an unmerciful snub for stealing his thunder.

SIR JOHN

Talks Freely to a Journalist—How Canada Has Suffered From Grit Newspapers.

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 31.—The *Star* publishes an interview with Sir John, making him state that the *Empire* will be started before Christmas, $370,000 having been subscribed; that parliament will meet the last week in January; that no cabinet changes will be decided until Sir Charles Tupper returns from Washington; that the latter will probably be head of the new department of trade and commerce; that no further change in the iron tariff is intended. The Premier, being asked if there was any chance of friendly adjustment of difficulties with Norquay's government on the disallowance question, replied: "The acts we have disallowed we cannot now sanction," and added that the Federal government had no communication with the Manitoba government on the subject of compromise. The conversation then turned upon the unpatriotic criticisms being made upon Chamberlain by the Grit papers. Sir John said: "I am sure Mr. Chamberlain will faithfully and efficiently represent the interests of the empire; but, did you ever know a Grit paper to be patriotic? They not only attack the Conservative party but run down the country. Canada has suffered more from Canadian newspapers than any other single cause."

OVERCOME BY THE SHOCK.

While Judge Cowing, in the New York court of general sessions, was giving his charge to the jury in a burglary case one of the jurymen fainted. His honor had just said, impressively:

"Gentlemen of the jury, in arriving at a verdict you must take the testimony of the witnesses for the defense into consideration and give them full weight."

At the words "must give them full weight" the juryman swooned away. He was a coal dealer.—*Texas Siftings.*

CABLE NEWS.

Extraordinary Precautions Taken for the Protection of the Chief Secretary of Ireland.

He Asserts that the Government's Irish Policy Will Still be Vigorously Carried Out.

Salisbury and the Unemployed Poor—Conference With Sir Chas. Warren—Riots Apprehended.

Lincoln Autumn Meeting.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—At the Lincoln autumn meeting to-day the Lincoln autumn handicap was won by Valentine's three-year-old bay filly St. Helena; W. Stephenson's five-year-old chestnut mare Night Cap was second. Melville's three-year-old bay colt Horton and T. Jenning's three-year-old chestnut filly Valentine ran a dead heat for third place. There were nine starters.

Protecting the Chief Secretary.

The preparations of the police to protect Balfour on his arrival at Birming