

THE HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1883.

The Kent Election.

Mr. LANDRY, the Conservative candidate, has been elected for Kent by six hundred and sixty-nine of a majority. This very large majority of Mr. Landry over Mr. McInerney is significant for many reasons. The so-called Reform journals have within the past few months taken to slandering Conservative leaders and belittling their policy all over the country with a vigor arising from despair, which sometimes, but not often, leads to victory. It has led to deep disaffection on the present occasion, and this is one of the reasons why the Kent victory is considered significant. It should be a warning to our Grit contemporaries that slander is of no avail, that it is completely played out as a means to a political end in Canada. It answered the purpose once, it never will again, or at least it will not until the present generation shall have passed away. They must try something else if they want to win, a little honesty, for instance, mixed with patriotism. The fact that the Grits did not put forward a straight candidate is also significant; it is a confession of the weakness they feel. Mr. McInerney would be a National Policy man, he would give an independent support to Sir John, he was a young man not connected with party, said the Grit organs with a leer and a wink, and he deserves a trial. This was all hypocrisy characteristic of the party, for if Mr. McInerney won the country would resound from Sarnia to Gaspe with the cry of a great Liberal reaction. As matters stand, however, Mr. Landry's majority is nearly seven hundred, which is equivalent to a declaration that the honest voters of Kent were not to be caught by Grit chaff; they wanted no uncertain sound on the National Policy, and they knew that if they scraped Mr. McInerney, he it never so lightly, they would find a tough Grit under the varnish. "Tell me your company and I'll tell you who you are," says the old proverb, and Mr. McInerney's company with which he marched through Coventry were pure, unadulterated Grits, having with them the twang of the Conventicle. It was fondly anticipated by the organs that the shrinkage of the cotton trade in Montreal and the suspension of the Exchange Bank would have their effects on the election. But they were laboring under a delusion. A Bank is liable to suspend under the regime of the best Government that ever existed in the best of times, and Governments cannot prevent cotton mills springing up and gutting the markets no more than they can prevent Bank managers lending money on bad security. It is admitted on every side that for solid property the United States was never further advanced than it is at present, and yet we hear of a National Bank failing now and then, or a firm such as that of the Shaws of Boston suspending. A Government can do much, but it cannot achieve impossibilities. Canada is prosperous to-day, much as the Grits may regret it, and the wise Government in power has been mainly instrumental in making it so. The day may come when there will be a trade depression, but that day is not yet, and as far as can be gauged it is far away in the future. The advent to power of a Grit Government would hasten it; the people know this, and hence they elect Conservatives to Parliament when and where they present themselves, sometimes instead of Grits, at other times by majorities double that given the Conservative candidate at the general election in June, 1882. Previous to that memorable day New Brunswick had but three pronounced Conservatives in the Ottawa House; to-day there are Tilley, Costigan, Landry, Foster, Wood, Moffatt, Hitchell, Burns and Wallace, men who are not only Conservatives, but Conservatives of more than ordinary ability, who do credit to their Province in the House and command the respect of the country. We shall have to wait another decade for the Liberal reaction, perhaps more, and that is another reason for the deep significance of the Kent election. It has knocked the heads of slander and reaction each against the other, and the sound emitted is hollow and lugubrious. It is received as a general truth that the gods are always willing to help those who help themselves, and as the gods have been lately helping Governor Butler of Massachusetts considerably, it may be taken for granted, though without syllogistic analysis, that the Governor's solitary eye is revolving in favor of Number One. The latest move in that direction is enough to strike terror to the hearts of his opponents. He, a Democrat, has nominated a negro to a vacant seat on the bench, which the State Council, a Republican body, must either reject or confirm. If they reject, then they array a large colored vote against the friends of the Council; while, if they confirm, they disgust the cultured class, which forms the backbone of the rotten Republican party. This unfortunate Council is therefore at liberty to choose which horn of the dilemma they prefer being impaled upon. The colored are as formidable as the polls as the cultured, and the astute Butler knows it.

The Globe and its Correspondent.

The Toronto Globe has a correspondent at Ottawa whose business it is to keep track of Ministers, to report their backslidings, if any, and if not, to invent a few for them, to distort what they say, and if they say nothing to distort all the same, and to keep an eye upon them generally. If he does not do all these things he has no business in Ottawa, and the Globe will have none of him; but to give him his due the correspondent does his duty in that line, and more. Thus the Globe correspondent in Ottawa is rather an important person, for he keeps the ball moving and furnishes scandals and slanders not only to the Globe, but to all the Grit newspapers in Canada. If the correspondent sleeps in his post, if he takes a rest, or if he does not furnish a reasonable number of scandals per month, he is touched up from headquarters. He often, for instance, receives such a communication as the following: "That was good about Sir John; but you have not given us anything of late about Costigan or Carling; you surely can say (i.e. invent) something about the Minister of Inland Revenue, or is it not probable Rowell has made a false step lately?" This is quite enough for the intelligent, for of course, Costigan has said or done something. Ministers generally do, while as for the Honorable John Carling, he is always putting his foot into it, according to the Globe. The latest corrupt act of the Minister of Inland Revenue is that he is in conjunction with one R. J. Short, who, by the way, is a strong Grit—obtained a permit to cut timber in the Lake of the Woods region, and of course, made a large profit out of it. The say there is never smoke but where there is fire, and the spark of fire which gave out the cloud of smoke with which the Grit organs seek to befog the intellect of their readers is in the fact that the Hon. Mr. Costigan, when he was a private member of Parliament, obtained permission to take out ties in the district of White Fish Bay, for which he paid the sum of \$275, and which he lost, as the unusually early winter prevented him doing the work. Thus the country is \$275 ahead in that bargain. We need hardly inform our readers that Mr. Costigan is a lumberman, and that though a man is elected to Parliament there is nothing in the Constitution to prevent him following his avocation. Members of Parliament, it is true, receive one thousand dollars for the session, but not for the year, and even Grits will allow, pure and simple of heart as they are, that the sum of one thousand dollars a year does not go a great way with a member of Parliament. If Mr. Costigan obtained such a permit which Minister it would be a different thing altogether. If he obtained, like Mr. Anglin, a printing contract, for instance, which he farmed out to practical printers, it would be very wrong, though, of course, it was quite right in Mr. Anglin as he was a reformer. Another bad man is the Hon. John Carling, Postmaster General. He is, possible, worse than Mr. Costigan; at all events he is as bad, though in a purely negative way. He takes hold of his day, he goes away from the capital—out from his Department—and leaves his deputy to run the machine. Now, none of Mackenzie's Ministers ever did that sort of thing. They were, speaking figuratively, chained to their posts, which nothing could induce them to leave, at least hardly anything, not even an election. It is indeed a fact that on a certain day, in the summer of 1877, we think, every mother's son of them was absent; but then that was because there were a few elections going on at which it was absolutely necessary they should be present. But besides taking a rest Mr. Carling, says the Globe, is incapable. He is not a man of business. (How like Grit papers are to each other, and also Grit statements.) Hon. Mr. Carling who has for years been at the head of one of the largest firms in Canada and made it successful, not a business man! We wait anxiously for the next attack, for the organ is only commencing.

Crime in the United States.

It is the general impression in Canada that there is more crime in the United States—even proportionately—than in the Dominion, and no doubt there is. Still, when we shall have a population of fifty-five millions, swelled every year by a large influx of foreigners, we may not have great reason to congratulate ourselves. Save in a few instances the causes of crime in the States can be easily traced, and in a measure accounted for. The prevailing forms have geographical limits and boundaries; each section of the States has crime almost peculiar to itself. Thus, for instance, the shooting difficulties of Kentucky, sometimes elevated into affairs of honor; there are the savage fights and murders of the cowboys in the new Mexican region; the racial or miscegenation bloodshed in the South; the train murders in the States of Missouri and Arkansas; and the usual horrors dished up to us from the Rocky Mountains and the ophepheral cities and settlements on their slopes, arising from mining disputes, gambling, and the sheer brutality of the desperado who flocks thither from Europe and the Eastern States, to escape the consequences of their crimes. Then there are the shooting on sight murders, which are not confined to any particular section, but

spring from the custom of carrying revolvers, so prevalent among young Americans, who imagine they are not complete men until they have shooting irons in their pockets. From this unhappy custom of the revolver pocket in the trousers of Young America has been evolved, and hence when enemies meet they draw a bead as naturally as Italians draw their shells, or an Irishman flourishes his shillelagh in the bad old days of old, when the British Government left them nothing else to do, and Father Matthew's statistes cannot deny that their country is notorious for crimes of violence, they take pains to show that the cause must be chiefly ascribed to the annual influx of foreigners, who are not as civilized or as well educated as the natives, who as poor besides, and therefore likely to commit crime. This is the argument of the New England States journalists especially, but it does not hold water. The descendants of the Puritans, they contend, are a religious, educated, law-abiding people, almost entirely free from crime, except that which pertains to a high state of civilization, by which we presume they mean, though they do not say it, infanticide and feticide. Now the State of Connecticut completely upsets that theory, and Connecticut is the New England State, par excellence, it is the State in which the blue laws were framed, in which poor old women were burned for witch, and in which a man could not kiss his wife or children on Sunday, lest he should break the Sabbath and incur a penalty. A number of fearful crimes has been committed in Connecticut within the past few years, which covers the Puritan State with deserved obloquy. There was the woman, sometimes called the Lucretia Borgia of Ansonia, who poisoned three husbands successively, and gloated over their tortures, and who also destroyed her children. There were the poison cases in Newark, of recent date, the murder of the old miser near Norfolk, the murder of the retired officer in Bridgeport, whose life was insured for \$200,000, the murder of Jennie Creamer, at Savin Rock, and the murder of Mary Steward, for which the Rev. Mr. Hayden was twice tried. Indeed, all the murders which are mentioned, and many others, are still shrouded in mystery; all that is very well known of them is that they are Connecticut murders, with which outsiders or foreigners could hardly have anything to do, with which on the other hand, Connecticut born men and women of good families have been connected, though, owing to the peculiarities of American juries, they have been allowed to escape without blame of the law. If we might, for classification purposes, consider Canada a State of the Union, we pride ourselves on the fact that we do not furnish our quota of crime, nor half. There is more crime in New York State in a month, than in Canada in a year, though our population are about the same. Nevertheless, let us not rejoice, our day may come.

An Eccentric Newspaper.

"You have done more to divide the party and bring it into disrepute than any other." This is a sentence taken from Mr. Chappelle's last letter to the Examiner, which, though a little vague, is painful in its truth. The Examiner has certainly done harm to the Conservative party, and is still doing it, less perhaps through downright malice, as we remarked on a former occasion, than bungling and eccentricity. There it is at present and main to make out of the municipal election a party contest, which none but a few crack-brains believe it to have been. It is more than possible that a small number of well-meaning rate-payers voted for Mr. Chappelle, because he is a Conservative, and against Mr. McRae, because he is a Grit; but we are safe in asserting that, on the whole, the election was fought on its merits as a municipal contest, though the better man of the two, as in other contests, did not win. The jumbling looseness of language which characterizes our contemporary is the best proof of our contention that it is eccentric. Where is the necessity of ascending the Alps for a comparison in order to discredit Mr. Chappelle? Why this disgusting talk about St. Bernard dogs and rat terriers, and vipers gnawing files? And how could the election of Mr. Chappelle have been a joke when he was not elected at all? It is extremely difficult to argue a case with people who throw their ideas into such confusion, but nevertheless we shall try, because we think the issue one of importance, as it relates to journalism. Now, however much our contemporaries may seek to make the public think otherwise, the Examiner committed a gross breach of journalistic etiquette in the first place, and in the second place essayed to punish Mr. Chappelle for being instrumental in placing it in so ugly a position. It is nothing at all to us that the letters were not written by Mr. Chappelle, for aught we know or care it may be the excellent man in the moon who wrote them, but the Examiner said it was Mr. Chappelle, and surrendered his name after an "undue pressure" had been placed upon it, and hence we charge the Examiner with a breach of journalistic etiquette. All the dust our contemporary is raising to cover up this simple fact will not answer any purpose. We believe Mr. Chappelle's statement

when he says he did not actually write the letters, but really wrote he did or not is a matter of very minor importance. And apropos why if the malvolent "One per Cent" were of the letters of "One per Cent" were of the malvolent nature, did the Editor give them insertion? Did Mr. Chappelle bring a revolver along with him to enforce his demand, or did he transform himself into a viper, to gnaw the editorial file, or into a rat terrier? And suppose he did, sinking names and rat terriers, what has the public to do with the little domestic affairs of our eccentric contemporary. When one of them (the letters of "One per Cent.") was published, the editor was out of town. It appears to us as if the Editor of the Examiner is very often out of town, but should the deluge come because the Editor is out of town. We sincerely hope the amiable Editor of our contemporary will live fifty years more, but if he died or if something happened which would cloud his colossal intellect for a time, what would become of the Examiner? We tremble to contemplate. The Examiner asks of the public to accept the following rignarole as good reasoning: "Every one (except the editor of the Herald, who is a stranger and has been misinformed), knows that Mr. Chappelle, while active and energetic enough in his business, is no more fit to be a representative than a rat terrier to take the place on the mountain of a dog of St. Bernard. His hasty temper and bad puns are all against his success as a legislator." What admirable logic! One need not be the Manor-love to know that Lord Palmerston had puns, good and bad, and that Pitt had a hasty temper, and yet they made good legislators. In future when the Examiner is putting a candidate for municipal honors it will be necessary to mention that he has a sweet temper and perpetrates beautiful puns. As the Examiner appeals so feelingly to the public for a verdict, we might also demand of that potent factor in our affairs to ask if we have not conclusively shown that our contemporary committed a breach of journalistic etiquette in the first instance, and in the second went out of its way to vent its spleen on the man who was the cause of it?

Editorial Notes.

If our friends the farmers had been praying for weather—as doubtless they have been—their prayers are answered, for they have had just splendid weather for their crops, and then rains enough for their cattle, though a little more of the latter would not come amiss; and they must have it. The New York Tribune has reduced its price from four to three cents, and the Times from four to two cents, and retain their respective size and amount of news. The New York Herald will soon have to come down also or suffer in circulation. The reasons given are the cheapness of paper and the increase in advertising. The Grits tried hard to make a national calamity out of the failure of the Exchange Bank of Montreal, but without success. There was another Bank hinted at as shaky, but the Bank du Peuple, the institution "which happened to be meant," comes out boldly and says it is as firm as the Rock of Cashel, or words to that effect. The London press has begun to discuss the chances of an Irish Parliament, its practice, its policy, and its future history. All agree that Parnell will be the first Minister. It will be rather strange to see the ex-Kilmannin prisoner giving away seats on the bench, and fix Crown appointments, but that is exactly what it will come to. Sir Edward Sullivan has been appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland, vice Right Hon. Mr. Law, deceased. He is the second Catholic who has enjoyed that distinction; the first was Lord O'Hagan. A Catholic cannot legally be Lord Lieut. of Ireland, but an Atheist can. The Duke of Marlborough, for instance, or Bradlaugh for that matter. Kings and Princes are multiplying to an alarming extent on the face of the earth. They were jostling one another the other day at Copenhagen, while at Berlin and at the Kaiser's camp they are thick as the leaves in Vallambrosa. It was a German who said any man under the rank of a Baron should not count; but now-a-days Barons, at least in Germany, are at a discount. Senators Bellerose and Trudel are the leaders of the new party started in Quebec called the "Castors," and although it may not be generally known, they form the whole party. Senator Trudel has a newspaper all to himself (L'Estimoteur), but poor Senator Bellerose has none. It is right and proper that those two amiable but disconcerted politicians should be styled "Castor and Pollux." The General Corbet who has been invested with the command of the French forces in Tonquin, is the grandson of an Irishman who fought in '98. General O'Malley, who succeeded the Count de Montebello in China twenty-two years ago, had also Irish blood in his veins if a big O counts for anything in ethnology. The General Lynch who commands the victorious Peruvians is also the son of an Irishman. Young Paul George, of Port Huron, Michigan, is a fine specimen of the rising

A Voyage Round the World.

The cattle disease is increasing in England. It is the Princess Bismarck who is sick this time. David Main, editor of The Saint Croix Courier is dead. Nominations for Westminster will take place on October 6th. Delmonico, the famous restaurateur of New York, has become insane. The injury to the American corn crop is not so great as was anticipated. The Catholics of Antioquia realized \$4,000 at their bazaar last week. McMahon (Parnell) will oppose Bantryne (Conservative) for Limerick. Sir Leopold McCloskey has been given the freedom of the city of Drogheda. Right Rev. F. Carberry, O. P., has been appointed Bishop of Hamilton, Ont. Sirs will shortly be taken to form a permanent sanitary corps in Toronto. Lord Canarvon and party will leave New York for England on Oct. 8, on the Baltic. Bismarck is sick once more. He is always sick when there is going to be trouble. The Australian colonies intend asking themselves in the way of annexing New Guinea. Irish tenants are presenting landlords from shooting on their grounds and seizing their guns. Lord Derby has sent a despatch to the Australian colonies deprecating annexation schemes. The British and American representatives urge China to come to an understanding with France. Parnell has paid off the mortgage on his estate, £18,000, from the proceeds of the testimonial fund. Freddy Gebhardt has turned up in Paris. It is needless to add that Mrs. Langtry is also in the gay city. Patrick O'Hara, Deputy City Clerk of Montreal has absconded. He is a defaulter to the amount of \$2,100. Kavanagh, Smith and Hanlon, the Irish inventors, refused the hospitality of Australia, have returned to Europe. Stanley, the African explorer, is preparing to reascend the Congo river. He is in good health, and hopeful of success. The total number of deaths from cholera in Egypt from its outbreak up to the 26th of August is stated to be 26,597. Jay Gould is reported to be working his railway schemes with a view to obtaining a sea board outlet for his railways. Some land in the city of London was lately sold for \$3,500,000 an acre. That is more than land in P. E. Island. The wife of Chas. Stockwell of London, Ont., has been delivered of quadruplets. All four are living and likely to live. It is stated that O'Donnell's friends will remain the services of a well-known Irish member of Parliament in his defence. The Dublin Gazette says the foot-and-mouth disease is spreading among this cattle in Ireland to an alarming extent. A battle has been fought at Ahantsee, resulting in the defeat of King Koffee with great slaughter and the flight of the King. The crops in Algiers are very good. The fall wheat is slightly touched with the rust, but the spring wheat is excellent. Several troopers were injured in the cavalry charges at the German autumn manoeuvres owing to the prevalence of a blinding dust. Canada Cotton stock fluctuating as much as 48 per cent. on the Montreal market, selling down from 64 to 61 1/2, and recovering to 67. In the Labor Congress at Birmingham a resolution calling for paid labor representation in the Imperial Parliament was adopted. Cotway has been offered the alternative by the Cape Government of surrendering to his followers within ten days, or of being arrested. Dynamites have invaded the Sultan of Turkey's palace at Constantinople, a box of that explosive being recently discovered within its precincts. The Minister of Public Works is considering a scheme for lighting the Parliamentary and Departmental buildings and grounds at Ottawa by electricity. Preparations are being extensively made at Rome for the reception of the American bishops who will take part in the forthcoming conference at the Vatican. The French have relaxed the blockade at Tonquin to the extent of allowing vessels to proceed to their destinations after being searched for contraband of war. McDermott, who has been in custody at Liverpool on some time past on suspicion of being connected with the dynamite conspirators, was discharged for lack of evidence. The question of a reduction of wages of the Lancashire cotton operatives, which is still being agitated, is being discussed in the Chamber of Commerce and Labor. The Chinese Ambassador is stated to have received an appointment as not having received any official proposal on the part of the French Government for a settlement of the difficulties at Tonquin. One of the Russian Imperial chamberlains is said to have been detected by the Czarina in the act of placing nihilistic documents in her apartments. He committed suicide to avoid the consequences. European residents at Canton still feel much anxiety, it being expected that in the event of another outbreak the Chinese troops sent for their protection would join their own countrymen against the foreigners. The Hon. Alex. Mackenzie arrived in Toronto last Wednesday on his return from his European tour. He is looking well and hearty, and has much benefited by his trip, though somewhat fatigued with his long journey by rail. There are in circulation in Boston notes of the Irish Republic, signed by John O'Hagan and B. Moran Kilgill, and redemable six months after the establishment of the Irish Republic. Several tradesmen have been taken in with them. The banquet to Earl Carnarvon in Montreal came off Thursday night, and was a brilliant success. Sir Francis Hincks presided. Sir Hector Langverin, Sir Leonard Tilley, Sir A. Galt, and many other prominent statesmen and leading citizens were present. The suspended Exchange Bank in Montreal is still redeeming its circulation with gold on presentation, but has reduced the amount payable to each person one-half. A demand has been made on the directors to have an official investigation of the bank's affairs, which it is believed will be needed to save the bank. The idea of Mr. Gladstone's visit to Copenhagen having for its object the formation of a coalition to counteract the Austro-German alliance is laughed at by the London press, who unanimously declare that if the Premier entertained such a purpose, it was simply the exercise of moral influence in favor of peace.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

New York, Sept. 24. A despatch to the London Daily News from Vienna, states that Russia is making extensive military preparations along the Austrian and German frontiers. A boiler of an engine running near a bridge which is being constructed over the Red River, exploded killing five persons and wounded five others. A case involving the right of Chinese men, claiming to be British subjects, to land in the United States, comes up to-day for final decision in the supreme Court, at San Francisco. DUBLIN, Sept. 24. Sir Edward Sullivan has taken oath of office as Lord Chancellor of Ireland. NEW YORK, Sept. 23. St. Patrick's cathedral was thronged this morning, on the occasion of the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical council of New York. Cardinal McCloskey presided. Soon after ten o'clock a procession of church dignitaries and attendants marched from the rear of the cathedral's residence to the cathedral. Among the archbishops seated in the altar rail was bishop Williams, of Boston. The services commenced with solemn pontifical high mass, followed by a reading of the Holy Ghost to invoke the spirit of wisdom on the deliberations of the council. Shortly after mass was read, Cardinal McCloskey wearing a red cope, preached in Latin, and bearing his crozier, entered the chancel and was assisted to his throne. The cardinal addressed very few words in raising his seat. During the celebration of the mass he was always assisted. A sermon was preached by Rev. Fr. McQuinn. On account of the feeble condition of health Cardinal McCloskey was assisted to his throne when he rose during its delivery. After the conclusion of the sermon the Cardinal formally opened the council. The discussions and conclusion will be strictly private and will not be made public. A report of them has been sent to Rome and approved by the Pope. NEW YORK, Sept. 24. James Maca has issued a challenge to John L. Sullivan for a fight on the 27th of three rounds, one of four rounds and one of five rounds, the events to take place in California, New York, or New Jersey. Card Maca says: "I will put up a trophy the value of \$1,000 against one of equal value as a bet that I will win two out of the three matches. I will also give a trophy valued at \$1,000 against one three times its value that I will win all three matches. The matches to take place on Sullivan's convenience after his present tour." PARIS, Sept. 21. Gen. Corbet has been appointed commander of the French forces at Tonquin. It is asserted that China has proposed to accept a French protectorate of Annam on condition that the French evacuate Tonquin. A correspondent from Haiphong says the French are in difficult relations with the troops. Many Chinese are deserting to the Black Flag. Foreigners have been fighting on the side of the Black Flag. MELBOURNE, Sept. 24. The newspaper press here generally express dissatisfaction with Lord Derby's despatch condemning the projected annexation of the Pacific Islands to Australia, and they assert that owing to this policy on the part of the Home Government, it has caused the colonies to be flooded with French troops. In the Victoria Parliament, Mr. Service declared that Lord Derby had failed to appreciate the dangers, and that the colonies would not take any measures for their prevention. A conference of representatives of the various colonies will be held at Sydney on the 27th inst. The meeting of November, at which the subject will be discussed. LONDON, Sept. 24. The Times says: O'Donnell, the avenger, is 45 years old, a tall, thin man, with a Count's Donagel, Ireland. He has been to America several times. He served in the army of the Confederation, and has kept a public-house on the Canadian border. He invested in silver mines and Fenian bands, but lost his money. He returned to Ireland in May, and presented the company of Irish Americans in London. He carried a revolver, and is considered a strong nationalist, but he is not a member of the Fenian Brotherhood. When Carey turned informer O'Donnell declared he would turn him by inches. He went to the Cape to seek work because he considered America a failed country. He never seen Carey before taking his passage, and had no idea the informer was on board. He is a native of Sydney, and Carey tried to shoot him. LONDON, Sept. 24. A Paris despatch says: It is reported that the manumission of the French press pools upon the Tonquin question, which the Marquis Vues telegraphed to Peking, have not proved acceptable to the Chinese Government. The Diplomatic Gazette's London correspondent says the Austro-German alliance is directed against Russia and France. In the event of war between Austria and Russia, Germany will remain neutral. Austria is to maintain an armed neutrality. In the event of war between Austria and Russia, Germany will remain neutral. If a third power attacks Germany, Austria, this armed neutrality will be converted into active co-operation. Efforts are being made to obtain the services of Mr. Charles Francis Adams, the defence of O'Donnell. A Central Committee is being formed to obtain funds. DUBLIN, Sept. 24. The meetings of the Irish National League permitted to be held at Boston, near Cork, and at Tallow, County Waterford, yesterday, passed off in an orderly manner. A Government reporter was present at each gathering. LONDON, Sept. 24. The explosion at Woolwich was caused by fire in the main building, which included the laboratory. The main building was destroyed within a half hour after the fire broke out. It contained an immense number of war rockets filled with destructive missiles, the latter flew in all directions many being projected to and falling upon the roofs of the houses. The explosion caused a fearful destruction of property throughout the town and in surrounding districts. The fire was extinguished as soon as the rockets ceased exploding. Old soldiers declare that the explosion of rockets during the fire was as frightful as the explosion of the main building. Several were wounded. Some of the war rockets were projected five miles. One went through the wall of the arsenal, and another struck the arsenal barracks. MARKET PRICES. CHICAGO, Sept. 24. Beef (small) @ 10 1/2. Pork (small) @ 10 1/2. Lard @ 10 1/2. Sugar @ 10 1/2. Coffee @ 10 1/2. Tea @ 10 1/2. Rice @ 10 1/2. Flour @ 10 1/2. Wheat @ 10 1/2. Corn @ 10 1/2. Cotton @ 10 1/2. Gold @ 10 1/2. Silver @ 10 1/2. Copper @ 10 1/2. Iron @ 10 1/2. Lead @ 10 1/2. Zinc @ 10 1/2. Tin @ 10 1/2. Nickel @ 10 1/2. Platinum @ 10 1/2. Palladium @ 10 1/2. Rhodium @ 10 1/2. Iridium @ 10 1/2. Osmium @ 10 1/2. Selenium @ 10 1/2. Tellurium @ 10 1/2. Bismuth @ 10 1/2. Antimony @ 10 1/2. Arsenic @ 10 1/2. Vanadium @ 10 1/2. Chromium @ 10 1/2. Manganese @ 10 1/2. Silicon @ 10 1/2. Boron @ 10 1/2. Fluorine @ 10 1/2. Chlorine @ 10 1/2. Bromine @ 10 1/2. Iodine @ 10 1/2. Phosphorus @ 10 1/2. Sulfur @ 10 1/2. Carbon @ 10 1/2. Nitrogen @ 10 1/2. Oxygen @ 10 1/2. Hydrogen @ 10 1/2. Helium @ 10 1/2. Neon @ 10 1/2. Argon @ 10 1/2. Krypton @ 10 1/2. Xenon @ 10 1/2. Radon @ 10 1/2. Actinium @ 10 1/2. Thorium @ 10 1/2. Radium @ 10 1/2. Polonium @ 10 1/2. Astatine @ 10 1/2. Tellurium @ 10 1/2. Bismuth @ 10 1/2. Antimony @ 10 1/2. Arsenic @ 10 1/2. Vanadium @ 10 1/2. Chromium @ 10 1/2. Manganese @ 10 1/2. Silicon @ 10 1/2. Boron @ 10 1/2. Fluorine @ 10 1/2. Chlorine @ 10 1/2. Bromine @ 10 1/2. Iodine @ 10 1/2. Phosphorus @ 10 1/2. Sulfur @ 10 1/2. Carbon @ 10 1/2. Nitrogen @ 10 1/2. Oxygen @ 10 1/2. Hydrogen @ 10 1/2. Helium @ 10 1/2. Neon @ 10 1/2. Argon @ 10 1/2. Krypton @ 10 1/2. Xenon @ 10 1/2. Radon @ 10 1/2. Actinium @ 10 1/2. Thorium @ 10 1/2. Radium @ 10 1/2. Polonium @ 10 1/2. 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