



ANOTHER APPEAL FOR ERIN.

Gladstone Again Speaks for the Cause of Ireland—Presented with a Mammoth Petition from Irishwomen and the Freedom of Four Irish Cities.

HAWARDEN, Oct. 4.—Mr. Gladstone and his wife to-day received Mrs. T. D. Sullivan, wife of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and the deputation of Irish ladies appointed by the women of Ireland to present to the Premier a mammoth petition in favor of Home Rule. The petition bears the signatures of half a million Irishwomen. Great crowds have flocked hither all day in view of the event. Accompanying the deputation were deputations representing the Municipal Councils of Cork, Limerick, Waterford, and Clonmel. The place was perfectly alive with visitors, who were accorded the freedom of the town during the formal ceremonies. Mr. Gladstone, Mrs. Gladstone, Herbert Gladstone, Rev. Stephen Gladstone, Miss Helen Gladstone, and Rev. Henry Drew met the deputation as they entered the grounds, and conducted them into the library. When Mr. Gladstone, with his family, emerged from the house to receive the deputation he was greeted with hearty and prolonged cheering by the multitude on the ground. Arrived in the library, Mrs. Sullivan read the address of the Irishwomen. The mayor of Cork, the mayor of Limerick, the mayor of Waterford and the mayor of Clonmel then each presented Mr. Gladstone with the freedom of their respective cities and thanked him for his chivalrous and splendid efforts to restore Ireland's parliament, expressing the hope that he would soon visit Ireland to receive from the Irish people at their homes the thanks they all feel towards him.

When Mr. Gladstone replied his voice was somewhat husky. He said he believed that the deputations and the Nationalist members of the House of Commons truly represented the Irish as a people. "At my age, however," Mr. Gladstone said, "the question of visiting Ireland is beset with uncertainties. What ever may be my condition, whether of bodily presence or absence from among them, the Irish people will always share my interest and my affection." Mr. Gladstone added that he must deny the statement that he had renounced his former attitude by supporting the proposal to restore the Irish parliament. He said also that he was thankful for the share he took in passing such Irish measures as had been made laws during his public career. He continued: "The whole character of the Irish controversy has altered. I do not now contemplate the dread of altars to our fathers faced a century ago, nor the alternative Wellington faced when he said he proposed Catholic emancipation as the alternative to civil war. It was necessary that the late Government's Irish proposals should have been put forward in accord with the desires of the Irish nation, and also to make it clear what they proposed to do within the limits of Imperial honor, safety and welfare. These aims were completely attained, and they have been sustained by the singular mildness and temperance of expression which has so far characterized the conduct of Irishmen at every stage of the agitation till now. (Cheers.) The cause represented by these honorable deputations is the cause of order, of peace, of legality. It is the hope of conducting to the settlement of this great question which has kept me in my present position in political affairs. I am quite prepared to withdraw from public life if I could believe that it were better for Ireland, but I am unable to arrive at this conclusion, and England's interest is as much involved as Ireland. On the lowest grounds of civil and military economy, it is England's interest to change in some way the present civil government in Ireland, which costs the British taxpayer yearly sixteen shillings per head of the population, while the civil government in England and Scotland costs yearly but eight shillings per head of the population. On a higher ground, England's character is concerned. There is a stain upon England in respect of her relations toward Ireland. I deny that the term separation, which our opponents unscrupulously use to describe the meaning of the late Government's proposals, is correctly applied in this case. The promoters of the bill never thought of separation. We courted a careful comparison of Grattan's Parliament with the parliament the bill proposed. The sphere within which Ireland desires free action, which is especially the sphere of local government, would have been attained under our bill better far than it was possessed under the Grattan Parliament. The present Government encourages Irish land occupiers to believe that the judicial rents will be reduced. This is embodied in the appointment of the present land commission, also in the Marquis of Salisbury's speech at the commencement of the Parliamentary session in what he said concerning judicial rents. I do not accept the legislation which he said his Government proposed for the next session. I reserve judgment also in the wonderful encyclopaedia delivered on Saturday by Lord R. Churchill, whose performances are less known than his promises. I am unable to gather of those statements a declaration of fresh concessions. I do not wish to close the possibility of a future modus vivendi, but I am unable to gather that anything remains to be done in that direction. It would still be wise to reconsider the pecuniary terms the late Government's bill proposed. Full justice to Ireland requires careful investigation of her financial history before we reach a conclusion as to what should be accorded her. I hope that Ireland's triumph will come with promptitude, with cheerfulness and with joy, and I hope there will be no intervening period of gloom.

IRISH LEGENDS.

By Justice H. McCarthy, M. P.

"A tale of the times of old." With these words Macpherson begins his famous rendering of Ossian, which served for so long to convey to English and to Continental culture its only idea of what the Gaelic literature and the old Gaelic legends meant. Macpherson was, of course, in a certain sense, an impostor. When Dr. Johnson conveyed as much, Macpherson hinted at a possible castigation of his severe critic. Dr. Johnson replied composedly that he was not to be deterred from exposing the operations of a cheat by the menaces of a ruffian, and Macpherson thought better of any attempt to substitute a physical for a literary encounter with the learned doctor. But if Macpherson's Ossian had been all that it represents itself to be, it would not deserve any prominent place in Gaelic literature. It is, it may be frankly and fully admitted, a fine piece of work enough, and it is not difficult to understand the enthusiasm which it aroused in the mind of the first Napoleon. But the Ossianic songs of the Scottish Highlands, out of which Macpherson composed his *Poetic*, are at best but the distant echoes of those earlier and loftier songs of the cycle of Ossian which had resounded long before among the fair hills of holy Ireland, and the figures of Macpherson's Ossian are but the fog distorted and grotesque shadows of the stately breed of heroes who are commemorated in the legends that the Irish language has preserved for us from the remotest antiquity.

THE AROMA OF THE PAST.

The legends of a country are certainly its loveliest inheritance. In a very great degree, they form the most fascinating portion of its history. There are many of us who, if closely questioned, would have to admit that the mythical period which precludes every nation's history has more potent charm for our imaginations than the succeeding chapters of actual history. These wonderful early stories, hatched in a purple light of romance and poetry, in which the heroes move about in an enchanted ether of their own, greater than all common men, of close and intimate kinship with gods and demigods, have a fascination beside which the attraction of the more certain, but smaller figures of veritable history, shining in a colder, greyer atmosphere, must inevitably pale. The deeds of Jason and that band of brothers who sailed from Orchomenos across so many seas to win the Golden Fleece are more attractive than that of the Spartans and Athenians who braved and wrangle in sea fight and land fight across the pages of Thucydides, Herodotus, Cicero and his two stout comrades, who "Kept the bridge In the brave days of old," have an inexplicable, priceless quality, a peculiar virtue about them which is not to be discovered in the composition of a Cicero or any Anthony. The one period is as real as man's record can make it; the other is, perhaps, little better than the fancy of a fairy tale, but the world is golden and Saturnian in the fairy tale, and the dream-kingdom is the fairer to dwell in.

There is this great charm, too, about all legendary lore, that it is so essentially peculiarly the property of the people. History is written by scholars and wise men; studious observers pen memoirs of their times, and laborious chroniclers compile and sift and readjust. But the legends are the bright and radiant of the people's own minds, they are characteristic of the soil from which they spring, of the skies that cover them, of the trees and streams and hills and plains in which those wild fancies first were cradled. The peasantry of a race hand down the tales of their ancestors from father to son for generation after generation. It is not until these tales have been told and retold, sung on the hills in summer and whispered by the fireside of the flickering light in winter for centuries, that they pique fancy of the scholar or rouse the enthusiasm of the poet, and so become transmuted, inscribed, enshrined. The legend often takes its loveliest shape after it has been metamorphosed by the mind of genius from the uncouth imaginings which delighted its simpler audiences. But it is to these simpler audiences that the very existence of the legend is due, and it is to them and to their peasant forefathers that the poet and the scholar owe their deepest gratitude for the wealth of wonderful legend with which the literatures of the world are chiefly rich.

THE WORLD OF MIGHTY LEGENDS.

Luckily for the legend-lover, the world is full of mighty legends. Let me just enumerate a few of them. There is the great Homeric cycle, with all its multiform ramifications of the ten years preceding the siege of Troy, of the ten years' siege itself, and of the later wanderings of all the chiefs, Greek and Trojan, who escaped from that immortal city. There is the fine series of legends which is associated with King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table—legends these

of an intimately Celtic nature. There is the series of legends which is devoted to the deeds of Charlemagne and his peers, Roland and Oliver, and Ogier the Dane, and Turpin the Archbishop, and the rest. There is the faithful Norse story of the Volung and Niblung, there is all the medley of semi-orientalized romance which is connected with the Cid. All these and many others are thrilling legends enough, stirring as the sound of a trumpet, full of fire and vigor and fancy and poetic beauty. They have been made the theme of study and of song; the arts have labored in their honor; they have delighted, and will continue to delight, endless generations of men.

Yet, in all the range from Greece to Spain, and from Wales to Norway, there are no lovelier legends to be found than those which are enshrined in our great Irish story books, and which are still told in many and varied forms by our old fire-side. These Irish legends have not received the attention they deserve. In Ireland itself, indeed, especially in the last years, they have received the careful investigation of scholars and awakened the inspiration of poets. The societies which labor so well to preserve the Irish language have done much, very much, to call the attention of the world to these priceless treasures of antiquity. An Irish poet, who has again and again aroused national enthusiasm by his spirited interpretation of national sentiment, the present Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, has made the fair fable of Ossian, in the land of youth, familiar as ever the original lay was in older days. But they ought to be, and they must be, better known still, not in Ireland alone, but by the world at large. German scholarship and French scholarship are awakening to a sense of their high philological importance. But it is their rare beauty, their splendid epic color and movement which, to my mind, give them their chief glory, and establish them as the peers of the most famous legends known to the world.

IN THE DIM DISTANCE.

I have said elsewhere that as we peer doubtfully into the dim past of Irish history we seem to stand like Odysseus at the yawning mouth of Hades. The thin shades troop about us, and flit hither and thither fitfully in shadowy confusion. Stately kings sweep by in their painted chariots. Yellow-haired heroes rush to battle shaking their spears and shouting their war-songs, while the thick gold torques rattle on arm and throat, and their many-colored cloaks stream on the wind. They sweep by and are lost to sight, and their places are taken by others in a shifting, splendid, confused pageant of monarchs and warriors, and beautiful women for whose love the heroes are glad to die, and the kings to peril their crowns; and among them all move the majestic, white-robed bards, striking their golden harps and telling the tales of the days of old, and handing down the names of heroes forever. What may we hope to distinguish of this wondrous world of regal figures, whirled by before our eyes on that infernal wheel which seared the eyes of Dante? The traveller in Egypt goes down into the Tombs of the Kings at ancient Thebes. By the flickering of a candle he discerns dimly on the walls about him endless processions of painted figures—the images of kings and beggars, of soldiers and slaves, of the teeming life of ages—portrayed in glowing colors all around. It is but for a moment, while his candle is but slowly burning down, that he seems to stand in the thronged centuries of Egyptian dynasties with all their named and nameless figures; and then he passes out again into the upper air and level sunlight of the Theban valley, as one who has dreamed a chaotic dream.

THE FENI.

Such seem the Celtic Irish legends, such, if I may again quote myself—and who may one quote from it one may not quote from oneself—appear the stories which have for their hero Finn, the son of Cum, the Fingal of the Scottish Ossian. Around him are his Fenian, who stand in the same relation to him that the twelve peers do to Charlemagne, or the Knights of the Round Table to Arthur. Ossian, the sweet singer; Ocar, his glorious son, the Roland of the Fenian; Dermot; Doring, the beloved of Finn, and Kyla, the leader of the Clan Roman; Conan, the comic glutton, of craven spirit and bitter tongue, a more grotesque Therites; Fergus Finneal, the warrior poet, reminding one of the Fiddler Knight in the "Nobelungen Lied"; Ligna, the swift-footed; Gaul, the leader of the Clan Morna, whose enmity to the Clan Baskin made the battle of Gwara the Bonocavals of the Fenian. These are all heroes, going through all dangers, ever ready to do and to suffer bravely, battling with all the powers of darkness, loyal to each other, tender and courteous with women, gallant and goodly with men, models of an early chivalry. They are the most delightful companions, these Fenian, even to those who know them only as strange and shadowy figures, fantastic ghosts, moving in dusky woods and along hill-sides clothed with echoing woods and sealed with the many-colored sides of roaring streams; or by the angry sea, where the screaming sea-bird wings his flight towards the dark rolling heavens, where the awful fates of other times look out from the clouds, and the dread nighties keep their cloudy halls, and the dainties fires burn.

THE BULGARIAN DILEMMA.

Austria-Hungary Will Not Permit Armed Interference in Bulgaria—An Unsettling Interview With General Kaulbars.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 30.—Prime Minister Tizza, replying to an interpellation for the Government in the Lower House of the Hungarian Parliament to-day, said that Austria-Hungary intended to prevent any single power from establishing a protectorate over Bulgaria. "We want independence among the Balkan states," he continued, "without having any covetous designs towards any of them. No community of interest exists in the Balkans. The Austro-German alliance continues, guarding mutual conditions of existence without endangering peace. Austria-Hungary will not allow any single power to make armed interference in Bulgaria." This declaration was loudly applauded. The Premier presented a lively appearance during the Prime Minister's speech. Every seat in the chamber was occupied, and the galleries were crowded. He rebuffed the assumption that Austria-Hungary had either planned, or had been aware of, or in the slightest degree had approved of the plot to depose Prince Alexander. Neither was Austria-Hungary aware, continued the Premier, that Prince Alexander, as was made evident by his telegram to the Czar, renounced his crown as having been received direct from the Czar, or that Prince Alexander made his stay in Bulgaria dependent on the Czar's consent. "No agreement whatever exists," he said, "between Austria-Hungary and Russia regarding the exertion of their respective influence either in the western or in the eastern portion of the Balkan states. Austria-Hungary firmly adheres to the Berlin treaty, which while it is upheld sufficiently corresponds with Austria-Hungary's interests. Austria-Hungary has taken no steps on behalf of the kidnapping of Prince Alexander. She has merely warned Bulgaria in her own interest against the adoption of any hasty resolution and the results that would be sure to ensue therefrom." "As regards Austria-Hungary's alliance with Germany," he continued, "we stand with Germany on the old basis. We regard the treaty of Berlin as still in force, although it has been violated in certain cases, the most serious of which occurred last year in Eastern Roumelia. Austria-Hungary adheres to her repeated declaration of opinion that, should Turkey claim the rights accorded in the Balkan peninsula, no other power would be entitled to resort to armed intervention or the establishment of a protectorate there; also that no change in the constitutional or territorial relations of the Balkan countries can be effected without the consent of the powers signatory to the treaty of Berlin." All the deputies were displeased by the Premier's statement. Deputy Horvath maintained that Hungary did not want such a peace as that which the German alliance secured. Others asserted that Russia had violated the treaty of Berlin. A proposal to reopen the discussion was rejected.

VIENNA, September 30.

Diplomats here believe that since the return of Count Kalnoky, Austrian minister for foreign affairs, from Pesth, Austria's attitude against Russia's occupation of Bulgaria is more pronounced. This is partly accounted for by the belief that Austria fears that if Bulgaria is occupied by Russia, King Milan will be deposed in Serbia, and Serbia and Bulgaria will be both Russianized. This, it is argued, would cause disorder in Bosnia and probably a conflict with Montenegro.

SOFIA, September 30.

The Bulgarian ministry have decided to postpone their reply to Russia's note. The ministers are not willing to flatly refuse Russia's demands, and have resolved to dispute and insist some one to enter into negotiations with Gen. Kaulbars with a view to finding some other method of settlement. Gen. Kaulbars to-day received a letter from prominent Bulgarians, who called upon him to endeavor to induce him to withdraw or modify his circular. The deputation was composed of one hundred and fourteen of the most respected citizens of the principality, and was headed by Dr. Voulcheff, who acted as spokesman. He stated to Gen. Kaulbars that the circular had surprised the Bulgarian people and asked him to reconsider some of the Russian demands, particularly that for a postponement of the elections for two months. The nation was anxious, Dr. Voulcheff continued, to speedily settle the choice of a prince to occupy the Bulgarian throne. In addition to that modification, the doctor said the people desired Russia to withdraw her demand for the immediate raising of the state of siege and also the demand for the instant release of the prisoners in custody for complicity in the coup d'etat. The continuance of the state of siege was the only guarantee the Government had for the preservation of peace, which the rest of Europe desired as well as Bulgaria. The Bulgarians, believing that the Czar had no desire to prolong the crisis, begged General Kaulbars to telegraph to him to hasten the choice of a prince. The constitution stipulated that the Grand Sobranje elected to select a ruler should meet within a month after the election. In regard to the liberation of political prisoners Dr. Voulcheff said it would be a dangerous precedent to establish to liberate without trial or punishment those responsible for such a momentous act as the deposition

and kidnapping of Prince Alexander, besides being contrary to the laws which were the safeguards of the country. Besides, if the prisoners were released, as demanded, the probabilities were that the people would kill them in the streets, such was the popular indignation against the implicated men. The Government thought the imprisoned officers should be tried first and subsequently offered clemency. In conclusion the deputation assured Gen. Kaulbars that Bulgaria was thankful to the Czar for his past protection, but maintained that the laws of the country must be respected. No other ministry than that at present in power could extricate the country from its crisis. Gen. Kaulbars, in reply, said the Bulgarians knew very well that the Czar had their prosperity at heart, but they must confide in the Czar and carry out his wishes. Dr. Voulcheff interrupted Gen. Kaulbars at this point and said: "If that is all you have to say we will retire." The deputation then withdrew.

THE BULGARIAN DILEMMA.

Austria-Hungary Will Not Permit Armed Interference in Bulgaria—An Unsettling Interview With General Kaulbars.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 3. The Russian newspapers generally express themselves as satisfied with the action of Gen. Kaulbars in Bulgaria. The *Nova Vremya* says: "Nothing remains for the Bulgarian regents but to bow to Russia's will, unless it be to force Russia to adopt measures to render it materially impossible for the regents to prevent Russia's wishes to be realized. The election of a new prince in Bulgaria will be impossible until the proper relations which should exist between Gen. Kaulbars and the Bulgarian government be restored."

THE REGENTS MUST BOW.

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VIENNA, October 2.

The *Morning Post* (semi-official) says: "Great danger to European tranquility is threatened by the strain now put upon the alliance of the Empires. The immediate future of Europe is dependent on Berlin. In London we can only consider what steps we can husband in anticipation of one of the great struggles of the age. The Germans ought certainly to keep watch by Lud if we do the police of the sea. Bismarck will not do justice to his Emperor if he does not secure the close of his reign with a unified Europe. This can only be accomplished by forbidding war which otherwise is inevitable. The Austrian Empire, if left to itself, must struggle and fight for existence against its great Slav neighbor. If Bismarck elects to support Austria he may be certain of our firm adhesion and loyal co-operation. This is in keeping with the speech of Lord Randolph Churchill at Uxbridge, who said that with regard to affairs in Bulgaria, it was impossible to foreshadow the outcome: England ought to support Austria under difficulty."

SOFIA, Oct. 2.

The reply of Bulgaria to Russia's demands has been delivered. Bulgaria accepts the Czar's terms, provided the independence of Bulgaria is finally guaranteed. This has not pleased Gen. Kaulbars, who has demanded that the Bulgarian government give an explicit reply to Russia within twenty-four hours.

SOFIA, Oct. 3.

Gen. Kaulbars, having again asked for a reply to Russia's ultimatum, the Ministry to-day (Sunday), after a long discussion, drafted a reply to the effect that the Bulgarian Government would comply with the demands of Russia to the extent that the constitution and the laws would permit. It is expected that when this reply is delivered to-morrow Gen. Kaulbars will demand a more precise answer.

A newspaper, the *Impresso* at Bulgaria, the first number of which has just appeared, makes a violent attack on Russia and Gen. Kaulbars and opposes the liberation of the imprisoned conspirators, saying the people would do us them to death if liberated. In conclusion the paper threatens the Government with violence if it submits to the Russian demands. A large meeting in support of the Government was held to-day.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 2.

The speech made by Prime Minister Tizza in the Hungarian parliament, especially those portions relating to the independence of the Balkan states and Austria's determination to prevent the establishment of a protectorate over Bulgaria by any single foreign power, has called for many expressions of disapproval from the Russian press. The *Nova Vremya* accuses Tizza of wishing to captivate the sympathies of the rulers of the Balkan states so as to use them as a cover to wage war against the just and moderate demands of Russia. The *German St. Petersburg Gazette* says it is unable to see that the services rendered by Russia in securing Bulgarian independence entitle her to *de jure* and *de facto* special position with regard to Bulgaria. The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says the Hungarian Diet was wise in following the example of the British and German Parliaments in refusing to debate the Bulgarian question, which has been violent, unaimed and unprofitable.

SOFIA, Oct. 4.

All but seven of the officers who were under arrest for complicity in the deposition of Prince Alexander have been released.

SOFIA, Oct. 4.

Five thousand persons attended the meeting held yesterday to hear from Dr. Voulcheff his report of the conference last Thursday between Gen. Kaulbars and 114 Bulgarian notables, headed by the doctor, who called upon the Russian agent to request a modification in Russia's demands. The audience cheered Doctor Voulcheff during his narrative and uttered groans for Russia. Doctor Voulcheff proposed, and the meeting adopted, a resolution declaring confidence in the government, and an assurance to it of moral and national support, so long as it continued to maintain the independence of Bulgaria and the constitution and laws of the country. During the proceedings a Russian arose and shouted "Long live the Czar" and "Down with the Government." He was once set upon by the audience and roughly handled, and would probably have been killed if the police had not rescued him and conducted him to a place of safety. While the proceedings were in progress General Kaulbars suddenly and unexpectedly appeared and mounted the tribune. His appearance made a sensation. The audience became quiet and respectful. He addressed them and said he was there to express the Czar's desire. He was at once interrupted by shouts of "We want no desire. We will listen to advice if it is good." Gen. Kaulbars, when order had been restored, continued, saying, "I have heard that a Russian had been beaten here because he cheered for the Czar." Here there were fresh interruptions and shouts of "He

was not beaten for cheering for the Czar, but for crying 'Down with Bulgaria.' The same fate will befall all saying the same thing." Gen. Kaulbars then attempted to explain the three points in the Russian demands. The crowd cried out that they would receive no orders. Among the shouts were: "A state of siege has already been raised." "Political prisoners will not be released." "The people will vote that they are free." "The elections will not be adjourned." "The law must be respected, otherwise progress is impossible." When the crowd had ceased shouting, Gen. Kaulbars declared that the Czar would refuse, unless the elections were postponed, to recognize the Grand Sobranje elected to choose a successor to Prince Alexander. The audience again became tumultuous. They shouted at Gen. Kaulbars, "We don't care; we will stone whoever violates our constitution."

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.

The *Herald's* Constantinople despatch says: "The proposed Franco-Russian alliance at the court of the Sultan for the dissolution of England has been checked seriously by the recent plain spoken language of the British cabinet. The Porte within the last few days has shown a more friendly disposition toward England, and if the latter only used some golden arguments to allay Turkish irritation with respect to Egypt as that which Russia does for the purpose of creating irritation, a good understanding of two days ago. Orders have been issued for the creation of a large body of Kurdish cavalry to be properly trained as regular troops. Very gloomy views are taken here in respect of the general situation. Gen. Sir John Simon, Governor of Malta, is here on a visit. He considers it impossible for the present crisis to pass away without war. He is an old Ottoman warrior, and commanded as a Turkish Pasha a brigade of Turks, and has had great experience in Asia Minor affairs, and according to his opinion a Russian advance through Anatolia could only be prevented by the presence of a foreign army post-on the Taurus ready to strike on the Russian flank. The Sultan is paying marked attention to Gen. Simon's views. Gen. Sir John Simon, the British commissioner in Bulgaria, considers that the Sobranje will reject Prince Alexander."

THE BELFAST RIOTS COMMISSION OPENS IN DISORDER.

BELFAST, Oct. 4.—The commission appointed to investigate the recent riots met to-day. All the barristers present except two insisted on an adjournment for a few minutes to decide on what line of action to adopt. Justice Day refused to adjourn, saying it would be more waste of time. He then, despite the protests of the barristers, proceeded to examine a witness, whereupon the barristers rose and left the court, taking their bags and books. Several solicitors and others interested in the investigation followed the barristers. The only witness examined was Inspector Carr. Those acquainted with the true state of affairs are of opinion that the whole thing will end in a farce. It is thought constables will be the only witnesses.

SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

BELLEVILLE, Oct. 4.—The authorities are redoubling their efforts for the repression of Socialism, and are taking special steps to prevent the spread of Socialistic doctrines in the army. Orders have been issued that workmen employed at barracks must be furnished with a permit indicating the particular door by which they are to enter and leave, and in all cases they will be watched by a squad of soldiers to prevent holding communication with the army. The Socialists have made a great strike at Chemnitz, where they have obtained the election of three members of their party to the Chamber of Commerce. This is the first time the Socialists have elected any of their number to a chamber of commerce.

CARDINAL JACOBI'S HEALTH.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—A despatch from Rome says:—In spite of strong efforts to conceal the true gravity of the illness of Cardinal Jacobi, Papal secretary of state, and notwithstanding a slight improvement to-day, it is greatly feared that any one of the almost daily acute attacks of gout from which he suffers may at any moment prove fatal. He is very feeble, and his nerves are excruciatingly agony. Cardinal Jacobi and Mgr. Vannucchi, his successor as among his most likely successors, but the latter is using strenuous influence to be named Papal nuncio at Paris.

GEN. VILLACAMPA'S CASE.

MADRID, Oct. 4.—Gen. Villacampa has denied the charge that he instigated the recent mutiny. He took command of the mutineers, he says, and endeavored to dissuade them from a useless struggle. The Pope has consented to intercede for Gen. Villacampa. The Pope, through the Papal nuncio at Madrid, has asked the Queen of Spain to pardon Gen. Villacampa, who led the recent revolt, and the other officers who were associated with him in the uprising from the sentence of death which has been passed upon all of them.

CHAMBERLAIN AND PARNELL'S BILL.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—In a letter Mr. Chamberlain denounces the Parnell bill as a "dishonest piece of party tactics intended to divide the Liberal Unionists and to provoke agitation in Ireland. It is probable," he says, "that the influence of these well-paid patriots will collapse in face of the determination of the people of Great Britain not to yield another inch to the vile conspiracy supported by outrage and assassination."

TO LECTURE ON THE CROFTERS.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Angus Sutherland, member of Parliament for Southampton, will soon start for the United States and Canada, where he will lecture on the Crofters and form a Highland League. Sutherland is the son of a Crofter.

RUSSIAN PLOT.

It is rumored a plot to blow up the train on which the Czar was travelling has been discovered at St. Petersburg.