IRELAND'S UNHAPPY LOT.

It has transpired that Mr. Gladstone, in his speech at the dinner given by the Labor members of Parliament last night, declared his entire disbelief in the accusations made against the Irish leaders. Mr. Gladstone said in May, 1882, immediately after the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke in Phœnix Park, Mr. Parnell wrote him a letter with reference to that crime. The contents of the letter, which had obviously been written under great mental distress, threw considerable light upon the topic of the present hour, and was strong evidence in favor of the contention that the *Times* letter was a base and malicious forgery. Mr. Parnell, apparently foreseeing that in the public mind he would be associated with the crime, offered to place himself without reserve in Mr. Gladstone's hands. He wrote that he regarded the murders with the utmost abhorrence, and he offered to resign the leadership of the Irish party and retire altogether from political life if Mr. Gladstone considered such a step advisable in the interests of Ireland. Mr. Gladstone said he would refrain from saying what reply he made, adding that it was only a short time since he obtained Mr. Parnell's assent to his mentioning the matter.

Alluding to the advice tendered Mr. Parnell from certain quarters that he should bring an action against the *Times*, Mr. Gladstone said that many years ago, when he was Commissioner to the Ionian Islands, the *Times* bitterly attacked him, accusing him of treason. On returning to England he consulted a famous lawyer, with a view of bringing an action, but was dissuaded from taking legal steps, the lawyer expressing the conviction that, even if Mr. Gladstone proved his case, no jury in the then state of public mind would be likely to convict the *Times*. Mr. Gladstone's statement has caused an absorbing sensation in the clubs, but has not yet appeared in the press. The Conservatives talk of challenging the production of the letters.

The debate in the House of Commons to-night on the Coercion Bill was featureless. Mr. Gladstone will not speak on the motion to go into committee on the Bill. Mr. Parnell and Mr. Healy, the latter for the first time since his suspension, will appear in the House to-morrow.

Lord Rosebery, in a speech at Glasgow to-night, said he had an almost unlimited belief in Mr. Gladstone. The Government, he said, by pressing on the Coercion Bill were raising an agitation that would certainly lead to a general election. With regard to the assertion that if Home Rule were granted to Ireland that country would fall under the control of the American Irish, he said that it was his belief that if Mr. Gladstone's Bill had been passed the Irish would now resent interference from New York as much as they had resented interference from England.

Sir George Trevelyan writes: "The passage of the Crimes Bill as it stands would lay Ireland bound hand and foot at the mercy of the party in the ascendancy in Ireland, which has never governed justly and never will, besides postponing quite indefinitely the conciliation and settlement of Ireland. The doctrine that the Bill must be supported in order to keep the present Government in power is the most unsound and dangerous one ever openly broached since I have been in public life."

The Marquis of Lansdowne has declined to accept the provisional arrangement made last week by the mediators engaged in the task of adjusting the dispute between him and the dissatisfied tenants on his Luggacurran estates. Lord Lansdowne's agent refuses to agree to any of the proposed abatements of rent. He suggests no terms, and much bitterness is provoked by the suspicion that he has been using the negotiations merely to find out what was the utmost the tenants would volunteer in order to place his demands a few points beyond and still within the limits of probable acceptance. Mr. William O'Brien, whose proposed tour to Canada to stump the country against the Marquis of Lansdowne was postponed on receipt of the intelligence that the Luggacurran difficulty was about to be settled by the above mentioned mediation, stigmatizes the agent's present offer as a flagrant repudiation of every term of the agreement which the public was led to believe had been accepted. Mr. O'Brien announces that he will no longer delay proceeding to Canada to expose Lord Lansdowne's conduct towards his Irish tenantry.

A last (Thursday) night's London despatch says: The resolutions of the Dominion Parliament with reference to the Irish Crimes Bill were unnoticed by the London morning papers, but are subjected to criticism in the evening journals.

The *St. James' Gazette* (Tory) wonders what the Canadians would say if the Imperial House of Commons passed a resolution in favor of releasing Nova Scotia from the union. Our colonial cousins, says the *Gazette*, would not like it, and England would hear plain words indeed, yet the Imperial Parliament has a perfect technical right to interfere in Canadian matters, while the Dominion has none whatever to interfere in British politics. Continuing, the *Gazette* says: "While we are not inclined to take the resolutions too seriously, it would have shown better taste and statesmanship to have let the matter alone."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* (Liberal) approves of the resolutions and speaks of the significance of the division, which may be attributed to the Irish vote, which shows its power in passing so important a resolution. Parliamentary majorities may wax and wane, but the Irish vote is a permanent factor in colonial politics.

The *Evening News* (Ind.) says it is very kind of Canadian Liberals and the Irish element to teach us what we ought to do. It pities the Canadian Parliament that it has nothing better to do than pass aimless resolutions of the school debating society order.

The *Globe* (Tory) regrets that Mr. Blake lent himself to a movement with which Canada has nothing to do. Canadian Liberals have gravely discredited themselves as a party, while the supporters of the Government, by voting in opposition, show a want of patriotism or wisdom which ought to tell against them in the eyes of their constituents.

Mr. Bright has written a letter in which he says: "No Government, Liberal or Conservative, is likely to promote a measure like that before Parliament except under a strong sense of necessity. Such measures bring the Government much difficulty, rendering it unpopular and interfering with other measures with which the Ministers are anxious to proceed. In 1881-82 I consented to measures of repression for the sake of law and order. I was then a member of the Government. What I thought needful then I think needful now, and I will not condemn the present Bill because it is introduced by Conservatives."

In the House of Commons to-night the motion offered on the 26th inst. by Mr. Robert T. Reid, Liberal, that the House decline to proceed with any measure directed against tenants combining for relief until a full measure for their relief from excessive rents was presented in Parliament, was rejected by a vote of 341 to 240. A motion that the House go into committee on the Crimes Bill was then adopted.

In the debate before the vote on Mr. Reid's motion, Mr. Thomas Power O'Connor said it was the duty of the Parnellites to delay the Crimes Bill as a hostage for a satisfactory remedial measure. He accused Mr. Balfour, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, of gross ignorance respecting the state of that country, and contended that if he himself dealt with crime in England on the same basis on which the Ministers favoring coercion dealt with crime in Ireland, he could show a state of things that was truly appalling.

Mr. Morley said the effect of the Bill would be, not to prevent the withdrawal of capital from Ireland, but to drive out the labor that supported capital. The Government had its own weak case to thank for the prolonging of the discussion, the Opposition being compelled to extract information piece-meal. First the Government had said the Bill was directed to suppress crimes, then that it was directed against combinations. Now the Government said the measure was not aimed at combinations.

Mr. Parnell, who was expected to return to London to-day, is suffering from a cold, and is confined to his house at Avondale, Ireland.

The *Freeman's Journal* stated that the Government recently applied for a list of educated candidates to fill vacancies in the ranks of the Irish Constabulary caused by resignations, and that the refusals to join the service were so numerous that the Government was compelled to resort to an inferior list. Many even of the latter refused to take the places offered them.

A last (Friday) night's London cable says: The Marquis of Hartington will preside over a meeting of Liberal-Unionists called to assemble here to-morrow to consider certain proposed amendments to the Irish Crimes Act Amendment Bill, principal among which is one doing away with or greatly modifying the clause permitting the Crown to change the venue to England in a certain class of Irish cases.

The House of Commons this afternoon went into committee on the Irish Crimes Act Amendment Bill. T. M. Healy proposed that the word "offence" in the Act should be changed to the word "crime." Mr. Dillon and Mr. Bradlaugh supported the proposal. Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, declined on behalf of the Government to accept the change. Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt said it was evident that the Bill was not intended to punish crime in Ireland, but designed for applying penalties by the resident magistrates to new offences created by the Bill. Mr. Gladstone advised the Government to concede Mr. Healy's amendment. The word "offence" could not be held to be strictly synonymous with the word "crime" in the Bill. If the Government desired a strictly legal use of the measure they would accept accurate definitions. A division was taken and the amendment defeated by a vote of 157 to 120.

The Dominion and Nova Scotian resolutions in condemnation of the Irish Crimes Bill are still but little noticed here. Mr. John Morley last night referred to them in support of his opposition to the Bill.

The *St. James' Gazette* says these votes only become mischievous when used as arguments in the House of Commons. When an English party politician tells us he has got the Canadians on his side, it is difficult to avoid reminding the colonists that they have nothing to do with domestic politics, and that their interference is very much out of place. The *Gazette* objects to this rather foolish piece of Canadian officiousness as a sort of threat to the Imperial Parliament.

The *Daily Chronicle* regards the resolutions as simply impertinent. It says if the Imperial House of Commons were to pass a resolution affirming the right of the French half-breeds in Canada to cut the throats of Canadians who are loyal to the Dominion, we do not say the Canadians would ignore it, because we fear they would retort with a considerable degree of asperity. When American or Canadian legislatures pass resolutions of this sort they simply demonstrate their unfitness for the exercise of legislative functions.

The Canadian Mail Route.

A London cable says: In the House of Lords last night the Earl of Harrowby asked for information respecting the decision of the Government on the proposal of the Canadian Government to establish a line of mail steamers between Vancouver and China. The Earl of Onslaw, Parliamentary Secretary of the Colonial Office, replied that the committee to which the matter was referred had declined to recommend a subsidy of $300,000 for the proposed service of a steamer every three weeks, but was considering the advisability of granting a subsidy of $300,000 for a monthly service, Canada to contribute also. Lord Carnarvon urged that a subsidy be granted. He said that if England did not assist the enterprise the advantages of the route would pass into the hands of another power.

A loafer insults a septuagenarian who is still rather solid. "Now," said he, "I am too old a man to be thus insulted; but," added he as he made the loafer bite the dust, "I am still too young to stand it." *Paris Figaro.*

The Duke of Portland's residence at Robertland, his seat in Ayrshire, has been burned.

The prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia among English cattle will probably engage the attention of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, with a view to taking steps to prevent contagion in this country from imported animals.

THE SCHNAEBELE'S SCARE.

Supposed Satisfactory Settlement of the Case—The Strained Relations.

A Paris cable says: The Paris newspapers appear to be nearly all well pleased by the manner in which the Schnaebele affair has been settled and pronounce it an honorable settlement. They praise the prudence and fairness displayed by M. Flourens, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in his conduct of France's side of the case. A majority of the papers draw from the incident the lesson that in the future France must redouble her vigilance in order to avoid surprises of the kind caused by the arrest of Schnaebele. According to the *Republique Francaise*, all the French prefects have been instructed to prevent the people in their respective districts from using the occasion of Schnaebele's liberation for making anti-German demonstrations.

Schnaebele reached Paris on Saturday afternoon. He at once called on Premier Goblet and had an interview with him, in which he re-affirmed the story of his arrest as originally told. It is again asserted that Schnaebele will be relieved of his post of commissary at Pagny-sur-Moselle, and be retired on a pension.

La France is soliciting donations of 1 franc each toward the purchase of a diamond cross for M. Schnaebele. Eleven members of the Gautsch family head the subscription list.

A Berlin cable says: Official circles consider that Germany has a good claim to demand that France shall cease from official intriguing in the German Provinces. It is believed Prince Bismarck is about to make urgent representations that, having proved good will in the Schnaebele case, France must now stop offences against international law by ordering her officials to refrain from fomenting treason in Alsace-Lorraine. If the response of the French Government is not satisfactory, the Schnaebele incident, it is thought, will become the starting point of the greatest events of the century.

The Cologne *Gazette* publishes a list of French agents who have been arrested and convicted in Germany, and defies the French Government to adduce a single case where a German Government agent has been convicted of espionage in France. Hitherto, the paper adds, the French Government agents who were arrested have been liberated after a short detention. The cases of the Danish captain, Sarauw, the poet Krazewski and the Belgian Jansen do not apply to the French. A recent instance of the leniency of the German Government is the case of Lieut. Letellier, who was caught at Carlsruhe, having in his possession plans of the fortress and sketches, and who was liberated after his guilt had been fully established. This course on the part of the Government has been the rule toward other Frenchmen, but a further observance of the rule, the *Gazette* declares, is impossible.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* represents that the increased irritation among all classes in Germany must impel the Government to ask France to offer trustworthy guarantees that Germany shall in future be protected against officially-permitted espionage. The regret of the war party is that if Bismarck means to raise the final question now, the delaying of the conflict has enabled the French War Department, during the past four months, to reform and immensely strengthen the line of defences of the frontier. On the other hand, four months ago popular feeling was against war, while now the balance of opinion throughout Germany will be with Bismarck if war is declared necessary. Gen. Waldersee, with his staff, inspected during the week the frontier line northward from Metz. There has been a continual movement of troops in the frontier Provinces.

MINIATURE REBELLION.

The People of Paulding, Ohio, in Arms—Troops Called Out—The First Victim.

A Defiance, O., despatch says: Fred. Reeves, one of the militiamen from Toledo, who went to guard the reservoir and State property in Paulding county, accidentally shot and killed himself while on guard duty about midnight.

News from the disturbances at Paulding reservoir yesterday indicate no material change in the situation. At last accounts there had been no conflict between the troops and the men engaged in destroying public works.

THE CAUSE.

Trouble has been brewing for some time in the vicinity of Antwerp, Paulding County. There is situated near there a reservoir which feeds the Miami & Erie Canal, and a portion of the Wabash Canal. Some Paulding County people want the reservoir and Wabash Canal abandoned, claiming it to be a detriment to their land and practically valueless. Since the Bill to abandon them was defeated in the Legislature last winter several attempts have been made to blow up the aqueduct. The last attempt, which resulted in much damage, occurred about one month ago. The breakage was, however, repaired, and guards were stationed to watch the lawless dynamiters. The latter declared a 30 days' armistice, and notified lumbermen to remove their logs from the Wabash Canal, as it certainly would be destroyed. Little attention was paid to these threats, but early Tuesday morning, about 200 men, armed with picks, shovels and explosives, made a raid on the canal. They easily overpowered the four guards on duty and leveled the canal banks for a distance of 100 feet. They blew up two locks and burned another, also burning the lock tender's house.

Mrs. Kate Fuller, of Jackson, Mich., sued George Blesenger for damages for walking over her clean floor with muddy boots, and the jury gave her a verdict of 25 cents. Who will say that woman is not getting her rights?

Capt. Roberts and three of the crew of the British ship City of Ottawa, which arrived at Newcastle yesterday from Mobile died from fever during the voyage.

A pretty dress recently worn at an artist's studio tea was in two shades of silver-gray. The bodice, train and draperies were of cloud-gray velvet. The front was a softly arranged mass of silver-gray crepe de chine embroidered with silk of the same hade.

So far this season a total of 4,368 immigrants have arrived in Winnipeg.

TRAIN ROBBING EXTRAORDINARY

A Band of Thieves Stop a Train, Blow Up a Safe and Steal $5,000.

A last (Thursday) night's Tucson (Arizona) despatch says: One of the most audacious, desperate and successful train robberies ever recorded occurred yesterday on the west-bound overland train on the Southern Pacific Railroad near here. The western bound express, due here at 10.30 last evening, was stopped and robbed at Papago station, eighteen miles east of here, about 9.30. The number of men engaged in the robbery is variously estimated from five to eight. Col. Harper, the engineer, when approaching Papago was signalled by a red lantern to stop. He slowed down, and as he neared the light he noticed obstructions on the track so placed that, in case he failed to stop, the engine would spread the track and derail itself. Immediately on stopping a dozen or more shots were fired into the express car, and a man with a pistol in each hand boarded the locomotive and commaded Harper not to get down. The other robbers had in the meantime been prying open the express car, and, failing to get it open, they placed a stick of giant powder under it, and compelled Harper to light the fuse attached. This he was obliged to do, but to avoid being blown up the messenger opened the car and the robbers took possession. After extinguishing the fuse they then took charge of the car, uncoupled the engine, baggage and express car from the remainder of the train, and made Harper get on the engine and pull ahead two lengths. This being done, Harper was again put off and the robbers took charge of the engine and pulled six miles toward Tucson. Here they killed the engine and left it. During the run the robbers went through the mail and express cars, but did not get more than $5,000. Nothing was known here of the affair until past midnight, when a telegram was received from Pantano, a brakeman having walked back eight miles to that place. None of the passengers were molested.

THE AMERICAN DILEMMA.

The Alaskan and Canadian Fisheries Must be Settled on Similar Principles.

A Washington cable says: The Department of State is carefully considering the question of the jurisdiction of the United States over the Alaskan fur seal fisheries. The statement made in the Canadian Parliament yesterday, to the effect that communications on the subject had been sent by that Government to Secretary Bayard, is denied at the State Department, and it is said that all of the correspondence touching the fisheries has been carried on directly with the Government of Great Britain. This fact, it is believed, will explain the delay in hearing from the State Department, of which complaint has been made at Ottawa. The United States laws, under which certain British Columbian vessels were seized by the revenue cutter Corwen last season, are more than twenty years old, and the question of a conflict between them and the law of nations is one especially knotty and difficult of settlement. The fact that this question has been raised strengthens the Department of State in its determination to continue to pursue the temperate course it has so far followed in the negotiations with Great Britain concerning the Canadian fisheries. The vast Alaskan fisheries are thought to be quite as important to this country as are the Nova Scotian inshore fisheries, and the State Department is necessarily obliged to so shape its construction of the laws and treaties as to preserve the right of the United States to the exclusive enjoyment of the Alaskan fisheries while maintaining the treaty rights of our fishermen in North American waters. It is held that there cannot be two constructions of the laws, and any position assumed by the Department must apply equally to Atlantic and Pacific waters.

Alexander Mitchell's Will.

A Milwaukee despatch says: The will of Alexander Mitchell was made public on Saturday. No approximation of the value of the estate is made and the terms of the will avoid the filing of an inventory, so that the exact wealth left by Mr. Mitchell will never be known. It is believed to be from fifteen to twenty-five millions. The entire property, real and personal, is left to his only son, John L. Mitchell, after deducting the following legacies: Mrs. Martha Mitchell, widow, $200,000, the homestead valued at half a million dollars, and $50,000 annually; David Mitchell, grandson, $100,000; Mrs. Isabella Mackie, of Milwaukee, niece, $25,000; seven bequests to public charities aggregating $50,000; Jessie Mitchell of Aberdeen, Scotland, his sister, $500 a year. The property known as the Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Company's bank is divided equally between John L. Mitchell, John Johnston, his nephew, and David Ferguson, his most intimate friend.

Northwestern Ontario's Climate.

A special correspondent of the Glasgow *Herald* describes the Lake of the Woods as a pretty bit of scenery, and adds: "Some dyspeptic has been proposing to make it the site of a sanatarium, but surely Canada has not come to that. My experience, and I am not ostrich-stomached, is that the whole country is a sanatarium. Its clear, bracing autumn air is worth all the tonics and liver pills ever concocted by mortal quack."

A resident of Birtle, Manitoba, claims to have trapped 105 foxes and wolves last year.

The whole of the $10,000 of stock required for the new show grounds at Kingston has been subscribed. Only $800 were taken by farmers of the county.

The newest champion to demand recognition as such is Michael Yerger, of Montgomery county, Pa., who glories in having inserted rings in the noses of over 13,000 pigs during two years, being far ahead of any other man in the profession, as far as heard from.

To remove paint and putty from window-glass put sufficient saleratus into hot water to make a strong solution, and with this saturate the paint or putty which adheres to the glass. Let it remain until nearly dry, then rub off with a woolen cloth.

Maggie Liston, the Kingston little girl who was badly burned while lighting a fire with coal oil, died on Saturday.

BUFFALO BILL'S SHOW.

The Grand Old Man Visits the American Exhibition, is Entertained at Lunch and Makes a Speech.

A last (Thursday) night's London cable says: Mr. Gladstone and his wife to-day paid a visit to the grounds of the American Exhibition and the camp of the Wild West Show. A special performance was given for their entertainment. Mr. Gladstone sat and looked on with all the evidence of childlike delight. After the performance was over he was introduced to Red Shirt, one of the Indians. Mr. Gladstone spoke to him at length, and asked him whether he noticed any difference between the English and Americans, or if he regarded them as brothers. Red Shirt replied that he "didn't notice much about the brotherhood." The fifteen hundred workmen employed at the Exhibition grounds cheered for Gladstone and Home Rule. Mr. Gladstone and his wife bowed repeatedly in answer to the salutations. Mr. Gladstone was entertained at lunch by the managers of the Exhibition. Col. Russell, of Boston, presided. Mr. Gladstone, replying to a toast to his health, said, among other things: "The institutions and progress of the United States have always been subjects of great interest to me ever since, very many years ago, I studied the life of Washington. I became then aware, first, of the magnitude of the destiny reserved for Americans, and second of the fact that the period of the birth of the American State was of more interest than any other it was possible to study. Whenever a youth desirous of studying political life consults me respecting a course of study in the field of history, I always refer him to the early history of America. God Almighty made Englishmen and Americans kinsmen, and they ought to have affection for one another. If they had not, humanity would cry shame upon them. I rejoice that the clouds which once obscured our mutual vision have almost vanished from our political sky, and that the future is as bright and promising as the warmest-hearted among us could desire."

HEAD CUT OFF.

An Englishman Decapitated by the Cars at Niagara.

A last (Thursday) night's Niagara Falls (Ont.) despatch says: About half-past 1 o'clock this afternoon Conductor Ganter, on a special freight, arrived at the West End G. T. R. yard, near Clifton Junction. On looking out of the van window he noticed a man walking down the C. S. R. transfer track lazily. The manner in which he was walking during the drizzling rain attracted his attention. It was about fifteen minutes before the train could be taken into the yard, and it consisted of about sixty empty coal cars. Upon the train starting he noticed the third car from the van rise on one side as well as the fore truck of the next car. Upon looking out of the van at the rear to see what caused it a most horrid spectacle presented itself to him in the shape of the body of a man between the rails and the head outside of the rail, it being cut off as if done by a knife. He immediately alighted from the van and flagged the express train west, and with the assistance of one of his brakemen had the body removed from the track. It was taken to the depot, and up to a late hour no one had recognized him. There was nothing on his person that he could be identified by. He is about 5 feet 7 inches high, apparently middle-aged, weighs about 145 pounds, has short-clipped full whiskers, and is attired in working clothes. He is supposed to have been the man whom the conductor noticed. It has been reported that the man was recognized by some quarrymen from Queenstown quarries as being a stonecutter named Carruthers, lately out from England. He had been in town with some of his associates during the morning and had partaken freely of liquor, and had been left by them in town.

THE ROYAL JUBILEE.

Particulars of the August Ceremonial—The Women's Gift—The Barnardo Homes.

A London cable says: The Queen is to sit in the Coronation Chair at the Jubilee service in Westminster Abbey. It will be placed just under the lantern where the lectern usually stands. The choir will be occupied by the royalties and the personages who form part of the procession. The House of Lords will be seated in one transept and the House of Commons in the other, so that the Queen will have the High Court of Parliament on both sides of her. Tiers of seats are to be erected in the transepts and in the nave. There are to be galleries above the aisles on each side of the choir and nave, just as at the coronation. The composition of the representative congregation is giving infinite trouble to the Lord Chamberlain and his myrmidons.

The trustees of the Barnardo homes have decided to celebrate the Jubilee year by establishing a home for the street children of London and developing land in Manitoba and the erection of an industrial farm for the employment of older lads rescued from the great towns. These and other projects are contemplated at a cost of £50,000.

The women's Jubilee gift to the Queen promises to be a great success financially. One distinguished lady, to whom the origin of this project is due, has collected and paid in $12,000. Money is now coming in at the rate of $5,000 a day, and the managers are sanguine that the total will exceed $250,000.

Oil portraits of all the members of Crown Prince Frederick William's family are being painted. The pictures are intended for a present to the Queen from the German residents of London on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee.

The family of Perry Richardson, in Fountain County, Ind., has been poisoned. The wife and one boy are dead and two other children are lying at the point of death. Reports are conflicting as to the author of the poisoning. Some accuse the husband, and others think Mrs. Richardson did it herself.

Patti's recent season in New York city was a great financial success. The monetary results are as follows: "Traviata," $10,950; "Semiramide," $11,200; "Faust," $10,600; "Carmen," $19,150; "Lucia," $12,100, and "Martha," $15,000, making a total of nearly $80,000.

Emperor William has signed the release of Schnaebele.