REPUBLIC TAKES MONARCHY'S PLACE

Portuguese Revolutionary Ministers Assume Office and Matters Are Quiet.

How the Royal Family Escaped--Portuguese Ambassador Talks.

Lisbon cable: The Capital, a Republican newspaper, gives the following description of the flight of the Royal family:

"Between five and eight o'clock Wednesday morning the Duke of Oporto embarked upon the yacht Amelia and sailed for Ericeira (a fishing town on the Atlantis coast 22 miles northwest of Lisbon.)

At the same time the Queen Mother Amelia left Cintra by automobile for Mafra. She was followed an hour later by Dowager Queen Maria Pia.

King Manuel, after escaping by a rear door of the palace during the bombardment, went to Cintra and thence to Mafra. At 10 o'clock the Royal yacht arrived at Ericeira. In the meantime the Royal family had completed the preparations for flight, and escorted by twenty horsemen from the Mafra cavalry school, proceeded to Ericeira. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon they embarked upon fishing boats, accompanied by two attendants, and two ladies of their court, and carrying their personal baggage.

The fishing boats put out to sea, and at some distance from the harbor transferred their royal passengers to the yacht Amelia.

AT GIBRALTAR.

Gibraltar cable: The Royal family remained to-day upon the imperial yacht Amelia, from the mainmast of which flies a white burgee, with a green cross. Last night's report that King Manuel and the Queen Mother came ashore and were driven to the summer residence of the governor, is incorrect.

The Amelia, with the King, the Queen Mother, the Dowager Queen Maria Pia, and Prince Alfonso the Duke of Oporto, on board, dropped anchor in the harbor at 11 o'clock last night.

Gibraltar, Oct. 7.—The American cruiser Des Moines and the fleet with ships dressed and flying the Portuguese flag at the mainmast, fired a royal salute at 8 o'clock this morning in honor of the members of the Portuguese Royal family, who have found refuge here. A royal salute was also fired by the rock battery.

MINISTERS A TWORK.

Lisbon cable: The ne ministers in the provisional Republican Government took effective possession of their ministries at 5 o'clock last night. All the under officials have returned to their normal duties, and a semblance of order is being rapidly restored to the official routine. Nearly all the banks and commercial offices, together with the customs houses, have reopened in response to a request by the military governor.

The government force of volunteer soldiery, which was recruited at the beginning of the uprising and was furnished with arms from the government's reserve supply, is being disbanded. The volunteers are returning the weapons which were served out to them. It is reported that Admiral Candido Reis, one of the leaders of the revolution, has committed suicide, but no details of his rumored death are available.

AMBASSADOR TALKS.

Paris cable: The course of affairs in Portugal is destined to have a most important and far-reaching effect upon all Europe in the opinion of Count re Sousa-Rossa, the Portuguese Minister to France. He takes a pessimisitic view of the revolutionary movement, and declares that he no longer considers himself the Minister of Portugal, regarding the proclamation of a republic as a formal severance of his obligations.

"I will not serve this republican Government," he says. "Not because my opinions are retrograde, but because I do not believe that Portugal is ripe for the application of such liberal ideas. The population is ignorant and exposed to all kinds of political temptations.

"A republican Government in Portugal would be composed of men of unsettled views, unprepared for the power entrusted to them, divided over questions of doctrine as well as by personal rivalries and ambitions.

"Frankly, I consider the revolution a great misfortune. The establishment of a republic will give birth to the gravest problems, chiefly because of the juxtaposition of monarchical Spain.

"The result must be either that Spain will become a republic too or that she will be forced in self-protection to intervene.

"The triumph of republican ideas would probably result in the establishment of an Iberian republic, which would introduce a new and grave factor in the European concert question."

STORY OF REVOLT.

News From Correspondent Who Escaped on British Steamer.

London cable. The Lisbon correspondent of the Chronicle sends by way of Vigo, Spain, the first detailed story of the revolution. He escaped from Lisbon on Oct. 5, on board a British steamer, with a band of fugitives. He landed at Vigo on Thursday, where he filed his despatch. He says:

"The spark that ignited the magazine was the murder of Prof. Bombarda. The assassin was a lieutenant of the general staff named Santos, who is an ardent Royalist. He had been an inmate of an asylum, from which he was discharged recently contrary to the advice and wishes of Prof. Bombarda. Santos left Lisbon when he was released and went to Paris. He returned on Monday and immediately sought Prof. Bombarda at the asylum. A heated altercation between the two men culminated in Santos drawing a revolver and fatally wounding Bombarda. By people of cool intellect and calm judgment the murder has been regarded as the act of a demented man, but to the Extreme Revolutionists it seemed a political crime. They used it to incite the people of Lisbon against the monarchy. The Republican newspaper Seculo on Monday evening issued an inflammatory placard, which was widely circulated, stigmatizing the murder as a political assassination, and calling on the people to rise and put an end to the monarchical regime which permitted such foul deeds.

"Groups of excited workmen gathered around the placards and began to shout: 'Down with the Monarchy!' The cry was rapidly taken up and repeated. Two priests, who read the placard, expressed views uncomplimentary to the Republicans and Prof. Bombarda. This aroused the anger of the crowd. The priests were hustled and when they fled were stoned. They were pursued by the mob to the office of another newspaper, where they took refuge. This was the beginning of the riot. When the police tried to restore order they were attacked by the Republicans, who were armed with revolvers. Many shots were fired and some of the police were wounded. The rioters were eventually dispersed in this part of the city, but afterwards they went in a body to the barracks in Rua Castelho. Here was quartered the First Battery of Artillery. They were known to be ardent partisans of the Republican party. In response to the clamorous demands of the populace the disaffected artillerymen mutinied. They made the only two officers who were in the barracks prisoners, and signalized their act of rebellion by trampling on the Royalist flag, which was afterwards torn to pieces by the mob.

"They marched out of the barracks, carrying as their standard a Republican flag and taking with them four field guns, which belonged to the battery. Before leaving their quarters the mutineers broke into the armory and took all the rifles and ammunition there. These were distributed among the civilian sympathizers, some of whom were then placed as a guard over the barracks. The rebel artillery took a commanding position on the heights of the Park Praca Marques Pombal, and proceeded to entrench themselves. They were supported by a considerable number of revolutionists, who by this time had gathered in the Avenida da Liberdada, where a fair was in full swing. The avenue was lined with showmen's booths and refreshment stalls. The revolted soldiers took possession of these and converted them into barricades. The showmen assisted them. Word of the rising was quickly communicated by telegraph and telephone to other disaffected centres of the city, and immediately afterwards in accordance with a pre-arranged plan telegraphic and railway communication between the capital and the outer world was cut. The British cable was cut where it comes ashore at Cascades. The Sixteenth Infantry Regiment, in barracks in the north-eastern part of the city, hearing of the revolt of the artillery, immediately followed its example. The colonel and two other officers, who sought to rally the men to their allegiance, were shot down. Led by the sergeants, the troops poured into the streets, where they joined a number of civilian sympathizers.

FINALLY REALIZED IMPORTANCE OF RISING.

"Meanwhile the Government was recovering somewhat from the stupefaction which the rising caused and sought to take measures to suppress the revolt. The city was placed under martial law. The Municipal Guards and the Fifth Regiment of Cassadores and an infantry brigade, which had proved their loyalty, were called out. They took a position on the terraced slopes overlooking the avenue where the insurgents had established themselves. Before this could be accomplished, however, the Sixteenth Regiment had made a junction with the artillerymen. The police were called out, but lacked a directing head, for immediately the Chief of Police heard to what proportions the rising had grown, he telegraphed to the Minister of War that he was suffering from a sudden attack of fever and was compelled to remain in bed.

"As showing how unprepared the authorities were for the outbreak, it may be mentioned that several members of the Government were attending dinner parties in distant parts of the city, while the military commander of Lisbon and many officers of the garrison were at Cascaes, a fashionable seaside resort about forty minutes by rail from the capital.

"King Manuel himself was entertaining President-elect Fonseca, of Brazil. The young King and his entourage were utterly ignorant of the storm that was about to break. Premature as the rising was, once the die was cast, the Republican plans revealed a creditable amount of organization. In the Royalist ranks all was chaos. There was no head, no responsible chief. Nobody seemed capable or willing to assume command. It was not until 6 o'clock Tuesday morning that the Colonel-General of Staff arrived in Lisbon to take charge of the operations against the insurgents.

"He made the journey to the city in an automobile. Meanwhile, events had been developing rapidly in thec apital. Among the insurgent soldiers were naval officers in uniform, who at the first sign of revolution had abandoned the quarterdeck for the Republican camp. As they came ashore from the warships in the harbor, eager to take part in the fight, they commandeered cab horses in the streets. Some sympathizers supplied them with saddles, and, mounting these extraordinary chargers, they broke through the encircling Royalist lines and joined the rebels. They superseded the sergeants who had hitherto been commanding the Republican troops.

was required. During his apprenticeship as a mechanical engineer he attended night school three or four times a week. His company, he said, did everything possible to encourage the men to take up the technical end of the business.

"A considerable amount of desultory firing occurred during the night. There seemed to be an absence of any plan or vigorous offensive on the part of the Monarchists, who relied on the fidelity of the troops. The colonel commanding the Royalist army contented himself with holding the revolutionists, believing that when daylight came they could easily be cowed into submission.

"From the earliest moment measures were taken to ensure the safety of the King. An infantry brigade, with machine and field guns, held the precipitous streets bordering the Necessidades Palace.

"At 3 o'clock Tuesday morning a body of rebel troops, flushed with their initial success, worked their way down the Calcada das Necessidades, the thoroughfare to the palace. They were accompanied by a mob of armed civilians. Their purpose was doubtless to attack the palace. The infantry opened with machine guns upon the revolutionists and a terrible number were mowed down. The remainder broke and fled in disorder. Many of the mutineers were captured here.

NEW SOURCE OF UNEASINESS.

"At sunrise came a new source of uneasiness to the Monarchists. The sailors in the marine barracks at Alcantara, on the bank of the river, hoisted the Republican flag and sent out detachments to snipe the troops who were guarding the approaches to the palace. The surrounding country is hilly and afforded excellent cover for riflemen. Consequently, there were a considerable number of casualties in the Royalist ranks.

"Simultaneously with the revolt at the marine barracks, three warships off the arsenal hoisted the Republican flag. The crews manned the sides and cheered, while guns were fired in salute. People ashore flocked to the waterside and waved revolutionary flags and returned the cheers of the insurgent sailors. The ships which threw in their lot with the Republic were the San Raphael, Adamachar and Dom Fernando.

A desperate struggle took place on the Dom Fernando between the Royalists and Republicans. The former temporarily triumphed and after a hand-to-hand fight for more than an hour the rebel ensign was hauled down. The flagship Dom Pedro and the gunboat Pedro Alenquer continued to fly the Royal Standard. The remainder of the fleet consisted of wooden training ships and dilapidated gunboats which also flew the King's flag.

"The streets were deserted in Lisbon save for the rival armed camps; it was a city of the dead. I walked to the river front. The two Republican cruisers which had been moored 300 yards from the shore had weighed their anchors, and were steaming across the bay. There was a great deal of foreign shipping in the harbor. Lying near the Dom Pedro was the battleship Sao Paulo. Her green and gold Brazilian flag shone brightly in the morning sun. Her crew lined the deck, eager spectators of the stirring events going on.

"As the two rebel cruisers drew clear of the encumbering shipping and presented their hulls to the broadside of the Dom Pedro, there was intense excitement. Would the Royalist ship fire on the rebels? The Republican cruisers passed the flagship under easy steam at a range of about 800 yards. They made an admirable target, but the guns of the Dom Pedro were silent. This mark of silent sympathy was not lost on the crews of the rebel vessels, who lined the sides and cheered their comrades vociferously. Then the rebel ships flying the Republican flag ofre and aft, passed down the bay to begin their work of destruction. Bringing up off the Alcantara barracks, they opened fire on the palace at a range of about 1,000 yards. The military surrounding the palace could not, or would not, bring their guns to bear in order to bombard the warships. The second shot from the ships carried away the flagstaff on the palace with the Royal ensign. The incident was greeted with immense creering from the cruisers.

"Other shots struck the upper wing of the tower, but a number went wide, hitting houses on both sides of the palace, bringing them tumbling to the ground. Fortunately, this move of the Republican ships had been foreseen, and the residents of the fashionable quarter west of the palace had time to flee. Otherwise the loss of life would have been considerable. The Republican gunnery was not characterized by great accuracy. A number of shells fell into the Park of the Necessidades, setting fire to some trees.

"The King, who was surrounded by his advisers, numerous and undecided, and if report speaks truly, in a state bordering on panic, had remained in the palace until the beginning of the bombardment. Then many of his craven entourage fled, but a loyal and staunch few remained at the side of the young monarch. Throughout the crisis Manuel bore himself with bravery that showed he was absolutely fearless. He was for remaining in the palace at all costs. He strongly objected to leaving, even when shells began to burst on the tower, arguing that flight would receive the worst possible interpretation. Ultimately he yielded to the imperative pleading and urgent counsel of his friends."

RAINBOW IN CHILE.

Ottawa, Oct. 10.—The Canadian cruiser Rainbow has safely turned the corner of South America, and is now in the Pacific on the way north to Esquimalt. The cruiser, having passed Cape Horn, has reported from Coquimbo, Chile, which port was made on October 4, a day ahead of scheduled time. Coal was taken on there, and the cruiser headed for British Columbia.

A girl shouldn't kick when a fellow lays his heart at her feet.

NEWS OF THE DAY IN BRIEF

Toronto Labor Official Charged With Theft.

Calgary Will Expend $500,000 on New Schools.

Saskatoon Man Found Not Guilty of Wife Murder.

Capt. Kendall, of the Montrose, has been paid the reward for the arrest of Dr. Crippen.

Prison terms as well as fines will be imposed on persons caught smuggling goods into the United States.

The First Ward, Toronto, Conservatives have voted in favor of the introduction of politics in municipal affairs.

The Calgary School Board has voted to expend $500,000 on three new schools, an addition to the High school, and three sites for new schools.

The Toronto City Council sent back to the Board of Control the recommendation for the appointment of Dr Charles J. Hastings as Medical Health Officer.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Mr. R. B. Angus and Mr. C. R. Hosmer left Montreal for the west on the President's annual inspection of the C. P. R. system.

The Manitoba Government announces that it has purchased 600 acres at St. Vital, six miles south of the city, and will remove the Agricultural Colleges there.

The diphtheria cases, which were reported alarming at Port Elgin, are now practically confined to one family, that of John Vogt, which has suffered the loss of one child.

Hurled into a vat of lime by the snapping of a chain attached to a cable at the Graham Nail Works, Toronto, Christo Toff, a Macedonian, sustained injuries of a serious nature.

Four days after he returned to the home of his parents, 413 Manning avenue, Toronto, W. J. Little, lately a resident of Denver, Col., died. In his early days he was a druggist in Parkdale.

The members of the Knox College Gospel team, who have been conducting missions in Ontario towns since May 1, have returned to their studies at Knox College and the University.

The resignation of Charles Unwin, City Surveyor, was received yesterday by the Toronto Board of Control and sent on to the Counevil. He has been in the city's service for about thirty years.

There is a movement under way on the part of a number of summer residents of the Rainy Lake neighborhood to induce the Ontario Government to stock the lake with several varieties of game fish.

Engineer Commander P. C. W. Howe, of the Royal Navy, who has been appointed consulting engineer on the Canadian naval headquarters staff, arrived in Ottawa on Thursday to assume his duties.

There is talk among the members of the County Council to do away with Wellington county jail at Guelph, and make arrangements with the Ontario Government to accommodate prisoners at the new Provincial Reformatory.

Enoch Patchett, who was knocked off his bicycle and injured by a coal wagon on Queen street, Toronto on February 21 last, was successful in the Jury Assize in securing a verdict for $2,466 damages against the Elias Rogers Coal Co.

An increase of 3,239 pupils is shown by the comparative figures for the attendance at Toronto's Public schools during the months of September, 1909 and 1910. The 1909 registration was 39,441, and last month's was 39,671.

The Sandwich Town Council has passed a strong resolution protesting to the Provincial Government against the suspension of Provincial Detectives Charles Mahoney and A. F. Campeau, and urging the immediate reinstatement of the men.

Thomas Higman, formerly Secretary-Treasurer of the Toronto Plasterers' Laborers' Union, was arrested on Thursday on a charge of stealing $13 from the funds of the union. Arthur Halliwell, 63 Ward street, an official of the union, is the complainant.

Burglars secured over twenty bottles of liquor and a thousand cigars by breaking a window in B. H. Cole's liquor store at Niagara Falls. They did not enter the building, but the window opened directly on to the shelves upon which the good were stored.

Fred Henry, aged 25, of Gailsboro', was shot in the hunting field near Brandon, when a gun in the hands of a companion was accidentally discharged. The charge went right through his leg just below the knee. He will lose the limb, but is expected to live.

The last smallpox patient was to be dismissed from the Toronto Isolation Hospital yesterday. The hospital has been open since April 15, during which period thirty-nine cases have been treated coming from the city, and three or four from outside the city.

Charles Davis, colored, charged with murder in connection with the shooting of his wife on the night of June 24, was acquitted at the Assize Court at Saskatoon yesterday, the evidence showing that he had mistaken his wife for a burglar and shot her dead.

A cae of infantile paralysis has occurred at Oshawa, resulting in death after only 24 hours' illness. The victim is Fred Gibson, 21 years old, for two years night operator for the Grand Trunk Railway and recently a hsipping clerk at the Oshawa Steel & Gas Fittings Company.

Dr. S. W. Dyde, professor of mental philosophy at Queen's University, has been offered the principalship of the Presbyterian Theological College recently built at Strathcona, Alberta, in connection with the new Alberta University. He will accept. He has been with Queen's for 20 years.

After thirty-five years' service in the 10th Royal Grenadiers, Toronto, Sergt.-Major Johnson and Quartermaster-Sergt. W. J. Bewley, have at their own request been placed on the supernumerary list of non-commissioned officers.

While on his way to Belwood Fair John Snow, a farmer of West Garafraxa, met with a serious accident. He was accompanied by his son, who was driving, while he led a colt. The latter became uncontrollable and pulled Mr. Snow out of the conveyance. He fell to the ground upon his head.

MISLEADING CLUES

Developments in Goderich Murder Case of No Account So Far.

Young Man Arrested at Stratford Has Been Set at Liberty.

Goderich despatch says: The investigation into the Lizzie Anderson murder mystery is apparently at a standstill, and the sensational developments promised by those in charge of the case for Jlast night's sitting are still to come. A remark dropped by a Goderich laborer sent Inspector Greer and his aides hot-foot on a new scent, but the newspaper men were assured by the inspector tonight that the new clue had petered out like several others. The inspector was informed that a young man had returned to his home at 5 a. m. the day following the murder, and that he had paid two children fifteen cents each to wash stains from his clothing. On the strength of this report the inspector had the hearing adjourned to permit an investigation. This morning he looked up the young felolw and found the story a false one. The fact that the authorities are still chasing chance clues is regarded locally as indicating that they are not entirely satisfied that suspicion has been directed in the proper quarter. Edward Jardine, it has been shown, was seen with the murdered girl at the Fair Grounds after 9.30 o'clock on the night of her disappearance, and that in the face of his sworn statement that he left the grounds at 7.45. An official connected with the case said to-night: "In any case no arrest will oe made until the verdict of the jury has been announced." Inspector Greer stated to-night that the Coroner's jury would, in all probability, conclude its labors to-morrow night.

Steve Horten, the young man who was arrested at Stratford on the advice of Inspector Greer and returned to Goderich and held on a charge of larceny, appeared before the Magistrate to-night, and on promising to make restitution was allowed to go. He had merely skipped out without paying his board bill, but a remark dropped by him recently that the police were after him and that he proposed to flee drew on him the attention of Inspector Greer. He was thoroughly examined and found to know nothing of the murder mystery.

G. H. MUNROE

Accused at New York of Using Mails to Defraud the Public.

New York, Oct. 10.—Geo. H. Munroe, the young Canadian whose meteoric career in Wall street received a check in the fall of 1904 in the collapse of the Montreal and Boston copper stock bubble and the failure of the firm of Munroe & Munroe, which he had formed with his brother, surrendered himself in the Federal building to-day after learning that a warrant had been issued for his arrest charging him with the use of the mails in a scheme to defraud. Arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields, Munroe gave $2,000 bail for further examination.

Warrants were issued for the arrest of both George Munroe and Alexander Munroe, his brother, who is expected also to come in and surrender. The deals which have given rise to the present case were in Marconi wireless stock, which the Munroes undertook to boom even before their Montreal and Boston copper episode, and continued to handle in a less extensive way down as late as 1907.

BIBLE CLASS.

Two-Day Convention Decided Upon at Annual Meeting in Toronto.

Toronto despatch: A two-day convention, Provincial in character, will be held by the adult Bible class federation of Toronto, in conjunction with the Ontario Sunday School Association, on November 29 and 30. This was decided upon last night at the annual meeting of the federation, held in Bloor Street Baptist Church. The convention is the first item upon a programme of progressive action covering the whole year.

The annual address of Mr. W. S. Kirkland, the retiring chairman, reviewed the work of the past year. Mr. Kirkland told of the example the federation had been to Bible class workers in other centres, and stated that Guelph, Hamilton and Vancouver had during the year organized on the lines of the Toronto federation. He also laid stress upon the value of the Bible class conferences, four of which were held during the year in different churches.

The federation now consists of 160 Bible classes of the various Protestant denominations, 70 being men's classes, 56 for women, while 34 are mixed classes. The Methodists make the best showing, having 85 classes in 38 churches, with none in six churches. The Presbyterians have 34 classes in 22 churches, with 15 churches without an adult Bible class. Sixteen Baptist churches have no adult Bible classes, 7 churches having 18 among them. The Anglicans have 10 classes in 7 churches, with 33 churches having none. Four of the Congregational churches have adult Bible classes, while 5 have none.

J. S. Robertson was elected chairman.

ANCIENT EGGS

Minister of Justice Asked to Prohibit Their Sale.

Petition Sent to Ottawa by the Wholesale Dealers.

Toronto despatch: "We, the undersigned of the produce section of the Toronto Board of Trade, respectfully ask your assistance in procuring the necessary legislation to have the sale of rotten or decayed eggs prohibited. We would be pleased to have an opportunity to meet you in conjunction with the members of the Montreal Board of Trade and explain our views on this question."

The foregoing petition to the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, was forwarded to him at Ottawa last night. It is signed by the following: The McLean Produce Co.; Willard & Co., Limited; J. J. Fee; Gunns, Limited; Wm. Ryan & Co.; Fisher Produce Co.; Morley & Ewing; W. T. McDonald & Co.; White & Co.; Park-Blackwell Co.; Wm. Davies Co.

The petition is an interesting outcome of an evil which has been undermining the wholesale trade in eggs for a number of years. After weeks of investigation, Mr. Wm. Madden, Secretary of the produce section of the local Board of Trade, has secured evidence from many parts of Ontario to support the representation of grievances which has been sent to the Minister of Agriculture.

Besides the name of the Toronto firms attached to the petition, expressions of sympathy with the movement, accompanied by statements of actual losses, have been received from outside dealers who have suffered from the very large proportion of rotten eggs in the deliveries from the farmer and country merchant.

In the presentation of their case to Hon. Sydney Fisher the Toronto wholesale men will also be supported by the Montreal Board of Trade, with which Mr. Madden has been co-operating, and by Professor Elford, of Macdonald College, Guelph, and by Professor Graham, of Guelph, both of whom have been active in promoting the cause of purer food production on the farms of this Province.

Wholesale merchants say they lose 25 per cent. of their consignments by stale eggs.

THEY WON'T HANG

Mary Dolan and Thomas McNulty to Escape the Gallows.

Blackstock Thinks Crown Will Not Press for Capital Punishment.

Toronto, Oct. 7.—It is understood that it is not the intention of the Crown to press for the carrying out of the death penalty in the cases of Mary Dolan and Thomas McNulty, sentenced at Barrie to be hanged on December 14 for the murder of their illegitimate child.

Mr. George Tate Blackstock, K. C., Crown counsel at the trial, was at the Parliament buildings yesterday afternoon in conference with Sir James Whitney and Hon. J. J. Foy, the Attorney-General. While Mr. Blackstock, when interviewed, declined to discuss the character or object of his mission, he intmated, in response to a query, that the death penalty on the two prisoners would porbably be commuted.

"The matter," said he, "is now solely in the hands of the Minister of Justice, who recommends executive clemency or otherwise. The unfortunate pair have been convicted following fair trial.

"It is not likely, however, that the Crown will urge the carrying out of the death penalty in either case. In that of the unfortunate girl his Lordship, in passing sentence, expressed his intention of joining in the jury's recommendation to mercy. In the case of the man, while conviction was to be desired in the interests of justice, and however much we may believe the evidence which convicted, it is, perhaps, a dangerous precedent to impose capital punishment in a case where conviction was obtained on the unsupported evidence of an accomplice. The man was convicted on the girl's absolute statement that he had written her a letter, unfortunately destroyed, urging her to do the murder.

"While the Crown concurs in the finding of the jury that the letter was written and received, it would be without precedent to impose the death penalty on the unsupported evidence of an accomplice."

Mr. Blackstock declined to make any statement as to whether the Attorney-General or Minister of Justice was taking action in the matter.

McNulty's case is unique in many respects. In it, for the first time on record, a father of an illegitimate child was convicted of counselling the death of his offspring. Moreover, it is peculiar that McNulty never saw the infant he is convicted of murdering.

ROUGH VOYAGE.

The Royal Edward Runs Irto Huge Seas—Persons Injured.

Quebec despatch: The steamer Royal Edward, carrying 107 first, 313 second and 444 third-class passengers, had a very rough passage, the worst in the history of the ship. The equinoctial gales blew for five days steady and the seas were from fifty to sixty feet high. The boat behaved well and the officers were pleased with the manner it took the waves. The average speed was 17½ knots. W. J. Reddick, stoker, had his right leg broken, and two others were injured. There were minor casualties among the passengers. Dr. G. R. Parkin, H. Sheard and Dr. G. H. Locke were prominent Toronto passengers.