THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1885.

The Patriot as a Story Teller, &c.

We do not charge the *Patriot* with wilful lying, but we have seldom known it miss a chance of repeating a falsehood if it thought anything could be gained by it. When the *Patriot* of Saturday last stated that "Sir John Macdonald declined to receive a deputation of the unemployed workingmen of Montreal, who were appointed to wait upon him," it was perfectly aware that it was circulating a falsehood which the Toronto *Globe* had coined; but so long as it was calculated to injure Sir John before the country, the *Patriot* was content to publish the lying report. We say the *Patriot* knew that the statement was false, for the facts of the case were published in the Montreal papers, and our contemporary was therefore in possession of the contradiction which had been promptly given the falsehood. Sir John arrived in Montreal on Monday night—all day Tuesday he was at the disposal of the public, and received deputations from various parts of the country. It was not until at the Banquet given in his honor on Tuesday night, and while he was on his feet responding to the toast of his health, that the workingmen's deputation arrived to see him. Of course they got no interview—their presence was not even announced to him—they never expected to see him, and their visit was timed for the particular hour when they knew he could not meet them without violating every rule of hospitality and good breeding. They went away, and next morning, instead of again calling upon Sir John, who was to be disengaged during the whole day, they contented themselves with sending him the resolutions in an envelope.

That this "unemployed workingmen's meeting" was got up wholly for effect, and so that capital might be made out of it by the Opposition, is plainly evident from their actions. Who was the chief instigator and engineered its proceedings but a Mr. Turton, the Montreal correspondent of the Toronto *Globe*? He and a few others advertised a meeting to be held on the very night of the Banquet, to Sir John, and invited the representatives of Montreal in the Commons, as well as other prominent Conservatives, to attend, knowing full well that they would all be present at the Banquet. The meeting was held, resolutions passed censuring their representatives for their absence, and others adopted which were carried to Sir John by the deputation. The question naturally arises—if these unemployed workingmen were so anxious to interview Sir John, why did they not arrange to see him on Tuesday, and, failing that, why did they not return on Wednesday? The whole affair is exceedingly laminous, and entirely too gauzy for this time of year.

Enthusiastic as Mr. Turton is, we doubt if his Grit employers will be able to extract much sympathy or comfort from the meetings which he has engineered. Another workingmen's meeting was held in Montreal a week subsequent to the one already referred to, at which not only Mr. Turton was present, but Mr. James Stewart of the *Times*; Ald. McShane, M. P. P.; Mr. L. O. David, Mr. N. W. Trenholme, and other leading Grit lights. In the course of his speech Mr. David announced himself a protectionist, and that he would rather see a Conservative party in power with protection than the Grit party with free trade. Mr. Keys, the Secretary of the Knights of Labor, addressed the workingmen, after Ald. McShane had made a violent speech, saying not to mind what the speakers had told them, for they (the speakers) had come to the meeting not to tell how to better the laborers, but to stuff the ears of their audience so as to get their votes. Mr. J. J. Curran, one of the Conservative representatives of Montreal, spoke also and pointed out, as a hopeful sign of the times, that the Rolling Mills, across the street from where they were meeting, had resumed operations, working with a full staff day and night, and that the sewing machine works had also reopened on the previous morning. But perhaps the most instructive part of Mr. Curran's speech was that wherein he exposed the parties who were at the bottom of these indignation meetings, and who were endeavoring to excite discontent among the workingmen. Turning to the secretary of the meeting, who had made some insolent remarks, he asked who he was that dared set himself up as the champion of the workingmen, but a fellow who had been convicted of robbing his employer, and had served a term of imprisonment therefor, and who only two months ago had gone before the Superior Court and sworn that he had hired himself out as a personator in elections at two dollars a vote! This, our readers will observe, was the character of the man who was calling himself a workingman and endeavoring to raise a feeling against the Government. Is it any wonder that, after Mr. Curran's exposure the majority of the audience, which at no time numbered more than two hundred and fifty persons, left the hall. But the individual who had received so unmerciful a castigation was not suppressed—he had the audacity to propose a resolution to the effect that Sir John Macdonald had treated the previous deputation and their resolutions with discourtesy, and that he had failed in his duties to the people.

We are surprised that the *Patriot* has not made any allusion to this resolution which, we are told, was carried amid loud cries of dissent, but it is very possible that when the *Globe's* account of the meeting comes to hand, our contemporary will reproduce some lying and distorted version of the affair. In that case our readers will know how much importance to attach to it, and to the proceedings of any similar gatherings convoked by the instrumentality of the *Globe* correspondent and his gaol-bird friends.

The Examiner's Insult to the Irish.

Last Thursday the *Examiner* contained a special announcement that, in the morrow's issue, it would have a "last word" with the Herald upon its insult to the Irish. The "last word" duly appeared on Friday, and we still survive. That our readers may see the "last word" which our contemporary has had to say in justification or extenuation of its wilful insult to the Irish people we republish it in full.

"No doubt the *Herald* counted on the illness and disability of the editor of the Examiner when, to bolster up a charge for which there is no foundation, it wrested from their contexts some remarks of 'An Observer,' and attributed them to the Examiner. Altogether the *Herald's* conduct with respect to this matter is in the spirit of the true dynamiter, and just what might be expected from those who feel themselves insulted when the horrid work of the Irish dynamite faction is sharply criticised. It is, of course, quite evident that it is no more insulting to the Irish people to speak of the Irish dynamite faction than it would be to the people of Charlottetown to speak of a Charlottetown gang of roughs and corner loafers. But on the other hand it is equally evident that it is in the highest degree insulting to the Irish people to imply, as the *Herald* has done, that they are one with the Irish dynamite faction. The great bard of Avon has said, 'He who steals my purse steals trash, but he who filches from me my good name takes that which enriches him not, and makes me poor indeed.' This is the kind of wrong the *Herald* has done to the Irish people.—a wrong ten times more grievous than the oppressive rents they are compelled to pay, or the terrible cruelties perpetrated in the name of justice by the detested agents of absentee landlords. But the *Herald* has not uttered a word of explanation or apology, and really seems to think it has done the Irish people a service. In this also it displays the characteristics of the dynamiters, who are blind to the enormity of their acts, and believe, no doubt, that they do all for the good of Ireland. There is, however, this difference between the two: the acts of the dynamiters are not, as a rule, prompted by selfishness, while the *Herald's* offence is undoubtedly the outcome of a dastardly attempt to win subscribers for itself by injuring the Examiner."

It will be observed how our contemporary hedges upon the question "It is, however, quite evident," says the *Examiner*, "that it is no more insulting to the Irish people to speak of the Irish dynamite faction than it would be to the people of Charlottetown to speak of a Charlottetown gang of roughs and corner loafers." We acknowledge that there are worthless characters in this city, but are there none elsewhere? Suppose the Montreal papers had charged the attack upon the Salvation Army in that city to the Charlottetown roughs, or the Quebec press had attributed the blowing up of their Parliament buildings last autumn to the Charlottetown corner loafers, how ridiculous such charges would seem. Yet the *Examiner* would have us believe that the dynamiters, who carry on their devilish work in England, in Germany, in Russia, are all Irish! But, since the *Examiner* has explained, in its own way, its reference to the "Irish dynamite faction," will it also kindly inform us what was its meaning when, on December 31st, 1884, it declared that cattle maiming and cold-blooded murdering of helpless families are thought legitimate modes of agitation by the Irish country.

While we sincerely regret the serious accident which befel the editor of the *Examiner*, we did not regard it as an opportunity for taking an unfair advantage of our contemporary. The *Examiner* contained not the slightest reference to the illness and disability of its editor, but carried on the controversy with as quite as briskly as if he were seated in the editorial chair. We were aware that Mr. Cotton was confined to his house, but we knew that the *Examiner* was not dependent upon him alone for its editorial matter—it has quite a staff of contributors, and we could not tell but it was "Observer" himself who had come to the defence of his former opinions. However that may be, it certainly shews a great weakness upon the part of the writer, at this late stage of the affray, to cry out that the editor is ill—it looks very much as if he were getting worsted. Neither have we "wrested from their contexts" any remarks of "An Observer," and attributed them to the *Examiner*. We stated plainly that several of the quotations which we adduced to shew the *Examiner's* animus towards the Irish, were taken from Observer's Notes of the Month, and we said that we held the *Examiner*, which published them without one word of disavowal, responsible for them. "Wrested from their contexts" indeed! Let the *Examiner* re-publish "Observer's Notes" IF IT DARE, and the public can judge whether we have quoted them fairly. But the *Examiner* dares not.

It is ludicrous to see the *Examiner* turning around and accusing us of insulting the Irish, and of filching from them their good name,—it reminds us of the old dodge of the pick-pocket who, when pursued, joins lustily in the cry of "Stop Thief." That our course has been prompted by selfishness, or by a desire to injure our contemporary and win subscribers for ourselves, is false; we would be unfaithful to our duty as a journalist—we would be disloyal to the land of our forefathers—we would be ungenerous to our Irish brethren, if we did not repel with indignation, the vile, cowardly, and malignant insult which the *Examiner* has so unjustifiably heaped upon the Irish race.

Subscribers would confer a great favor if, when corresponding with this office, they would always quote their post office address. It gives endless trouble to search through our books for a name of which we have perhaps a dozen or twenty similar ones already. A subscriber wrote us from Glengarry last week, but we have no such post office on our books, neither can we find it in the Post Office guide. Another subscriber, Alexander McDonald, wrote us also but gave no address, and the postmark on the envelope gave a Lot but no number. As we have something less than five hundred "Alexander McDonalds" on our books, we are considerably puzzled as to which one wrote to us.

Some of our citizens are forgetting to shovel the snow from their sidewalks. Will the policemen kindly poke them up.

A False Impression Corrected.

When, two or three weeks ago, the alleged violation by Postal officials of a letter from Sir Richard Cartwright to Mr. L. H. Davies, formed the subject of a wrangle between the *Examiner* and the *Patriot*, we took no notice of the affair. We were not in possession of the facts, and we wished neither to prejudge the guilt of the Post Office clerks, as did the *Patriot*, nor to treat the matter as a huge joke, as did the *Examiner*. While the incident has almost dropped out of sight here, the most extraordinary ideas appear to have been formed by some of the press in the United States and the other provinces. Some of them do not hesitate to charge the Postmaster here with being a spy of the Government to intercept correspondence between members of the Opposition. From the Boston *Republic* of 17th inst. we quote the following:—

"Guileless American newspapers seem to be greatly surprised at the intelligence that the Postmaster at Charlottetown, P. E. I., acts as a Government spy, and opens letters of the opposition leaders which pass through his office, a case of the sort having recently come to light, showing that a letter, written by Sir Richard Cartwright, ex-minister of Finance, to another opposition chief, the ex-premier of Prince Edward Island, was opened by that faithful official, and its contents made known to the Government."

Now, we beg to inform the Boston *Republic* and other guileless American newspapers, that no case of the sort such as the *Republic* relates, has come to light. That such a letter arrived addressed to Mr. Davies, and that the envelope was broken across at the distance of about an inch from the end is perfectly true, but that there is the slightest proof—nay, we may add, the slightest suspicion that such letter was opened, and its contents violated by the Charlottetown Postmaster or by any of the Post Office clerks, is untrue. We are surprised at the *Republic* making such a ridiculous charge against a gentleman holding the highly responsible position of Postmaster in the capital of a Province, and we trust that its sense of honesty and fair play will impel it to give the denial of its utterances which we here make, as prominent a place in its columns as had the accusation. At the examination which was held before the Postmaster and in presence of Mr. Davies, there was not the faintest evidence that the letter in question had been tampered with, and it is the belief of persons well qualified to judge, that the breaking of the envelope was entirely an accident caused in the tying of the bundle of letters.

The Dynamite Explosions.

Our news columns to-day contain a full account of the dastardly outrages perpetrated in London last Saturday, by the devilish workers in dynamite. What their intentions were is too plainly evident. The destruction of valuable national property was not their only aim, for they chose a day and an hour when the Tower was crowded with visitors, and it was only through a merciful interposition of Almighty God that hundreds of innocent men, women and children were not killed. So far we have learned of no fatality, and indeed, the damage, if there is no mistake in the telegrams, is comparatively trifling. We sincerely trust that the perpetrators of these cowardly and wicked deeds may be brought to justice—no punishment can be too severe for such wretches; hanging is too good for them. An example must be made that will strike terror into evil-doers.

As to who these fiends are, it is impossible to say. In many quarters, without a moment's reflection, Irishmen will be immediately put down as the guilty parties. It is hard to believe that any one, with a spark of love for Ireland in his heart, could so debase his manhood as to share in such crimes. No—we do not believe it; no friend of Ireland is connected with them, for upon that unfortunate country the effect of all these outrages rebounds, and that justice which, ere long we believe, would be her's, is further delayed. As for O'Donovan Rossa, we cannot believe that there is anything more terrible than sound in his crazy bombast—but if his removal from this terrestrial sphere would put a stop to these devilish operations, a very small piece of dynamite would effect so desirable an end.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Parliament meets to morrow, but the work of the Session will not commence until next week. It is not expected that the Session will be a long one, or that its business will be of commanding importance; but, such as it is, we shall keep our readers well posted upon it.

We are glad to see that the *Recorder* comes out squarely against the adoption of the Scott Act in Halifax. It would be a dire misfortune for that city did that measure become law, and we sincerely trust that the citizens of Halifax will take warning by the terrible fate of Charlottetown under its malign sway.

The *Patriot* declared the other day that it was the liquor interest in Napanee which gave the Conservative candidate his majority. If the liquor interest is so strong in that town as to elect a member of Parliament, will the *Patriot* kindly explain how it was that Napanee last week cast a majority of votes in favor of the Scott Act.

For a long while the *Agent's Herald*, published by L. Lum Smith at Philadelphia has been a welcome exchange. It is devoted to the exposure and denunciation of "Business Frauds," and "Pernicious Literature," and the terse and vigorous Saxon which it uses is truly refreshing. It has been of the utmost advantage to us, as but for the information contained in its columns, and which we have always found thoroughly reliable, we would have been often imposed on by patent medicine and other frauds so anxious to advertise themselves. The other day we received from the same publisher the *Public Herald*, devoted to the same interests, and we trust that it will be a regular visitor.

Around the World.

Parliament opens to-morrow.

The Emperor William is better.

Cattle are freezing to death in Texas.

More earthquakes in Spain last week.

Mr. Valin, M. P., for Montmorency, is reported dying.

Morgan O'Connell, second son of the great Irish agitator, is dead.

China has taken steps to prevent Russian aggression on her frontiers.

The Peruvian Government has determined to adopt a protective tariff.

Italy's expedition to the Red Sea is undertaken with consent of England.

Evarts has been nominated by the republicans of New York for senator.

Bishop Temple (Anglican) of Exeter has been appointed to the vacant see of London.

The Scott Act was adopted last week in the city of Guelph, Ont., by a majority of 169.

The Governor General and Sir John Macdonald visited the Montreal Carnival yesterday.

The Moncton Agricultural Implement manufacturing Co., has been placed in liquidation.

The report of the New Glasgow, N. S., glass works for the past year showed a profit of 17 per cent.

The Lord Lieutenant has forbidden the circulation of the *United Irishman*, O'Donovan Rossa's paper, in Ireland.

The Canada Pacific Railway have completed in Montreal what is said to be the finest stock yards on the continent.

Application will be made to parliament for a charter to build a line of railway from Perth Centre to Plaster Rock, New Brunswick.

The Montreal Winter Carnival opened on Monday. The city is crowded with strangers. The weather is fine, and everything promises success.

The soot swept from the chimneys in London is said to be not less 50,000 tons annually, and brings over £40,000 ($200,000) for fertilizing purposes.

The monopoly on Bell telephones in Canada has been destroyed, and in future there will be free trade in these instruments. Rates will be decreased 50 to 75 per cent. in consequence.

The aggregate yields of the corn, wheat, and oat crops of the United States for the last year are the largest ever recorded, being respectively, 1,795,000,000, 513,000,000, and 583,000,000 bushels.

The net earnings of the Canada Pacific Railway for September, October and November, 1884, foot up $805 651. And yet the croakers say that the company will not operate the road when it is finished.

Pictou is a healthy place to live in, if we may judge from one old Highlander who has been a resident 53 years. He is now over 80 years old and has never missed a meal or lost a night's sleep from sickness.

Advices from Melbourne state that the commander of the Australian squadron had hoisted the British flag over Louisiades, Woodlark, Huon and Entrecasles islands, lying off the Eastern point of New Guinea.

Capt. Bedford Pim states that less than three miles of the Panama canal have been opened, at a cost of sixty-six million dollars, and that six thousand laborers could not complete the excavation in less than fifteen years.

Vail, the cattle king of Nevada, began business 20 years ago with a capital of $500. He paid the five hundred for a Durham cow and from that cow he has sold $40,000 dollars worth of high-bred calves. Here's an example for faint-hearted stock raisers.

Negotiations between Sir Charles Warren, commander of the Bechuana expedition, and President Kuger, of the Transvaal republic, have failed. The British troops accordingly started from Cape Colony for Bechuana to drive out the alleged Boer filibusters.

Elections for Senators were held throughout France on Sunday. Forty-eight Republicans and twenty-one Conservatives were elected. In eighteen senatorial districts no choice was made, and second ballots must be taken. The Republicans have gained twelve seats so far.

It is rumored in Rome that Italy is prepared to act in concert with England in establishing an Anglo-Italian military occupation of Egypt. It is stated that 20,000 Italian troops are in readiness to embark for Egypt—as Italy's contingent for the garrisoning of that country.

A despatch from Paris says an avalanche occurred at Metvalles, in the department of Hautes Alps, last week, and crushed a church in which a number of persons were worshipping. All were buried under the snow as were also twenty men who were working in a marble quarry near by.

Villages in highlands of Piedmont and Savoy have been devastated by avalanches. Three villages in Piedmont have been buried under avalanches from Piedmontese mountains. Many people were killed. Another fatal avalanche occurred at Sparone, on the Dora Boltea river.

The Northern Pacific as a winter railroad does not appear to be all that the fancy of its projectors painted. One train has been buried in the snow since Dec. 16, and $5,000 a day have been expended in futile endeavors to dig it out. The prospect of latest advices was that it might thaw out in the spring.

The conversion is announced of Sir Philip Rose with his family of six. Father Sebastian Bowden, who received him, said, "this is a great episode in the drama of England's conversion." Sir Philip married the daughter of a Protestant vicar and was one of the Tichborne family solicitors. The event is widely discussed.

At the close of the approaching session of the Dominion commons, the Canadian Pacific railway company will invite the members of parliament to take a trip over the line. The track will then be completed around the north shore of Lake Superior, and it is the intention to run the excursion train clear through to the Columbia river.

The jury last week brought in a verdict of not guilty in favor of Richard Harper, Michael Coady and 17 other Riverhead and Harbor Grace Roman Catholics, charged by the crown with the murder of Orangeman William French near the Pipetrack road on St. Stephen's Day, 1883. Immediately after rendering the verdict, the prisoners were re-committed for murder at same time and place, of Bray, Nicholas and Callahan.

As the Toronto Canadian Pacific Express Train was running by Smith Falls Junction on Saturday evening, an axle of the engine broke, throwing the engine from the track, striking a large water tank which was soon in flames. The fire spread to the express and baggage cars which were soon consumed with their contents. One first-class car, one second-class car and a sleeper were burned. A shanty man who was being brought home from the lumber woods with a broken leg on a stretcher in the baggage car was burned to death; also a baggage man whose name could not be learned. The mails were lost.

News from Egypt.

News was received last Wednesday of heavy fighting in the Soudan. The battle occurred near Metemneh. An army of 10,000 rebels attacked the square in which the British forces were, advancing several times, but compelled eventually to retire. The rebels lost 800 killed and 800 wounded. The English lost 65. Col. Burnaby, who made the famous "Ride to Khiva," was among the killed. Besides Col. Burnaby the following were killed: Major Carmichael, 5th Lancers; Major Atherton, 5th Dragoons; Major Gough, Royal Dragoons; Capt. Darley, 4th Dragoons; Lieut. Law, 4th Dragoons; Lieut. Wolfe, Scot's Greys; Lieut. Pigott, Naval Brigade; Lieut. DeLisle, Naval Brigade. Lord St. Vincent and Lord Airlie were wounded. A despatch was received at the war office from Gen. Wolseley, dated "Korti, Jan. 21, 3 o'clock p. m.," which read substantially as follows: "Gen. Stewart has had a heavy engagement with a portion of the Mahdi's forces, near Abu Klea wells, about 23 miles this side of Metemneh. The rebels had collected from Berber, Metemneh and Omdurraman. This last place, prisoners report, was recently captured by the Mahdi, and t us the men were released from there to fight Gen. Stewart. On the afternoon of Jan. 16, Stewart's cavalry reported that the enemy were in position a few miles this side of the wells. Being too late in the day for an advance and successful encounter, Stewart bivouacked where he was for the night. The enemy kept up a harmless fire all night, and erected works on Stewart's right flank. Saturday General Stewart endeavored to draw the enemy on to make an attack, but the rebels hesitated. In consequence Stewart left all his impediments and camels under guard of the Sussex regiment and some mounted infantry, and moved forward, keeping his forces in the form of a square. All the men were on foot. The British army passed around the enemy's left flank, forcing them to make an attack or be subject to enfilade fire. The enemy wheeled to the left and delivered a well organized charge under a withering fire from our men. The British square was unfortunately penetrated about its left rear, where a heavy cavalry and camel regiment were in position, by sheer weight of numbers. The admirable steadiness of our men enabled them to maintain a hand to hand fight with the opposite force, while severe punishment was being inflicted upon the enemy by all other parts of the square. The enemy was finally driven back under heavy fire from all sides. The 10th Hussars then pushed forward to the wells, which were in our possession by five in the evening. The enemy left not less than 800 slain around the square. Prisoners taken while the enemy were retiring report the number of the enemy wounded was quite exceptional. One immediate effect of the battle is that many of the rebels are submitting. It was necessary for the army to remain at the wells some hours to obtain water. Soon as practicable the intention was to push on with all expedition to Metemneh. The English wounded are doing well." The report concludes as follows: "It has been my duty to command a force from which exceptional work, exceptional hardship and exceptional fighting have been called for. It would be impossible to adequately describe the admirable support given by every officer and man of the force. I regret to say that our loss was severe, but our success has been so complete that it may dishearten the enemy to such an extent that all their future fighting may be of a less obstinate nature." Lord Wolseley says: "Stewart's operations have been most creditable to him as a commander, and the nation has every reason to be proud of the gallantry and splendid spirit of Her Majesty's soldiers on this occasion. Our losses were 9 commissioned officers killed and 9 wounded; 65 non-commissioned officers and men killed and 85 wounded. Gen. Stewart's force consists of about 1,500 men all told. Another account places the number of Arabs at 8,000 to 10,000. The space in front of the British right flank was a veritable slaughter pen and when the Arabs were finally repulsed they left 800 dead on the field, while the wounded are estimated at 2,000. A report is current that General Stewart has occupied Metemneh. Although it lacks official confirmation, yet it is generally believed, as Stewart pushed forward with the greater part of his forces immediately after the victory. It is highly probable also that all the rebels who had been stationed at Metemneh left that point to take part in the Saturday engagement, and it is thought unlikely that they should have rallied and made a stand at Metemneh as soon after their decisive defeat. The government has telegraphed public congratulations to Wolseley and Stewart. The morning papers, while praising the gallantry of the English forces, consider that Gen. Stewart's hurried advance to Metemneh is an indication that further heavy fighting awaits the army, and fear also that the loss of Omduraman will enable the Mahdi to prevent the passage of Gordon's steamers, but they believe that the bravery displayed by the English augurs well for the ultimate success of the expedition. The sheik of the Kabbabish tribe came to Korti on Thursday. He had never heard of the British victory; had never seen the Nile until he arrived at Debbeh. He promised Wolseley to provide him with plenty of camels.

A special despatch giving additional particulars of the battle near Abu Klea Wells says the battle was a fearful hand to hand fight. Most of the Arabs were armed with spears and protected by spiked shields of ox hide. They rushed to close quarters and swarmed over the bodies of their dead and wounded comrades. The English troops after the first few rounds had been fired, fought with shortened sabres, and with sword bayonets, wielded at half arm length. Colonel Burnaby was killed by a thrust of an Arab's spear, which entered his neck and severed the jugular vein. News of the battle in Egypt surprised the Government, as severe fighting was not expected. Serious doubts are expressed as to whether General Wolseley's force is sufficiently strong to reach Khartoum. Colonel Burnaby's death is greatly deplored in London. He was a favorite in all the clubs, and in political and military circles, where the news has been the great topic of conversation. His death has been more talked about than the battle itself. Great excitement prevailed. The Black Watch regiment has arrived at Merawi, and an advance is daily expected. Private advices received from Korti assert that the rebels have surrounded General Stewart in the desert, where he has taken up an entrenched position to await reinforcements from Wolseley. Deserters from rebel lines state that the Mahdi's officers consider the affair at Abu Klea wells a drawn battle. The Arabs were neither routed nor pursued, and fell back in an orderly manner, and not the least demoralized by the outcome of the engagement. They recovered themselves so quickly and effectively that General Stewart dared not move, and was compelled to entrench himself on the scene of conflict. Government officials discredit information conveyed in the above private despatches. Officials at the war office believe Wolseley may find it imperatively necessary to reinforce the troops now operating against the Mahdi in the Soudan by drafts of men from the British army of occupation in Lower Egypt. At the same time they are afraid to allow the army of occupation to be seriously weakened. They are accordingly preparing for the transportation of troops from Malta, Gibraltar and the home depots to Alexandria to take the place of those who may be sent to the Soudan. A special from Cairo says a report was circulated that Stewart's troops had been defeated and routed by the Mahdi's forces. The report was very generally believed by the natives, who assumed such a threatening attitude that ball cartridges were served out to the British soldiers of the garrison.

The latest Arab papers state that El Mahdi is short of provisions and has been forced to send a portion of his army back to Kordofan. They report that he has 12,000 troops at Omduraman. The War Office has made public a despatch from Gen. Wolseley at Korti, who says he has heard nothing further from Gen. Stewart. Great anxiety in regard to the safety of Gen. Stewart and his army is felt, no news having been received of him since the 17th inst. Rumors are in circulation that Stewart's entire force has been killed. The War Office, however, discredits the rumors in the absence of any reports.

Monday's despatches say that intense anxiety is felt for the fate of General Stewart. The War Office had received no further tidings from him up to noon of Monday. Despatches are expected every hour, and the officials make no effort to conceal their deepening disappointment as they still fail to convey. Wolseley has sent reinforcements from Korti to Gen. Stewart, and he himself is about to press forward.

Dynamite in London.

Three alarming explosions of dynamite occurred in London on Saturday afternoon—one at the Tower of London, and two at the Parliament Buildings. The explosion at London Tower was the most successful which has yet been made. The famous old building was crowded with visitors at the time of the explosion. The attack was made on that portion of the building known as the White Tower. It was fairly filled with visitors at the time, and most if not all of those who are known to have been hurt were moving about in the Tower at the time of the explosion. The White Tower was almost completely wrecked by the force of the explosion, and the roof was blown clear off the structure. The police, the moment they realized the nature of the explosion, effectually barred all egress from the Tower and grounds, subjecting every person whom they succeeded in detaining to a rigid search, upon the theory that the attack was perpetrated by some person or persons inside the premises.

The House of Parliament and the Government Offices were severely shaken, and great damage done. The first explosion in the crypt of Westminster Hall was immediately followed by that at the House of Commons.

Immediately before the first explosion a lady visitor, who was alone, and was about to enter the building, beckoned to a policeman, and when he went to her she called his attention to a package lying upon the steps outside the crypt. The policeman picked up the package carelessly, not suspecting anything, and went without to Westminster Hall. He had no sooner reached the Hall than the package exploded. The explosion knocked the policeman down, and injured him very seriously. The force also knocked down two other persons. The rear window over the entrance to Westminster Hall was smashed to atoms, and all the side windows were blown out. In the interior of the House of Commons and upon the floor the only seat damaged by the explosion was that which Mr. Gladstone occupies. A piece was also torn off the top of the Speaker's chair. The explosion caused quite a panic among visitors who were in the building at the time, and many were badly injured in the rush out. The second explosion in the Parliament Buildings occurred three minutes later than the first, and was more destructive. The dynamite which caused the second explosion must have been placed under the Peers gallery on the left side. The force of the explosion was so great that persons 300 yards from the scene were thrown down. The lobby of the House of Commons was completely demolished. A clue has been discovered. Just before the explosions occurred a man and woman, the latter carrying a hand bag, engaged a cab outside of Parliament Yard, and drove rapidly away. They had not gone far when the explosion happened, the cab man having then stopped. The man and woman leaped out and hastened away. The cab man went in pursuit and the runaways were overtaken and arrested. The belief prevails that the destructive agent was conveyed into the House of Commons by some visitors. Full investigation shows the extent of the damage is greater than at first supposed. The western extremity of the House is a total wreck. Every pane of glass in the House was smashed to atoms. Four persons are probably fatally injured. Two of them are policemen. A great number of men women and children were badly cut and bruised by the flying splinters, etc. The West end of Westminster Hall is full of wreckage caused by yesterday's explosion. The bases of the statues of William IV. and George IV. are much shattered. The elaborately carved oaken sconce behind the seat beneath the gallery was completely thrown down. The flooring of the strangers, and speaker's galleries is so torn up that it is unsafe to venture across. The Peers' Gallery suffered the most damage. One man, a Canadian, is under arrest. An Irishman, described by the police as Cunningham, alias Dalton, alias Gilbert, and who was near the scene of the explosion, has been arrested. All steamers arriving are subject to a search for dynamite. Several more arrests are expected to be made immediately. The greatest excitement prevails.

Later despatches are to the effect that the excitement and anger enkindled by the explosion still continue. The feeling against Cunningham is very bitter, and if the crowd once got their hands on him there is no doubt he would be lynched. Shortly after noon on Monday it was learned that the detectives had arrested another man connected with the explosions. The letter received by the police officials on Sunday, is believed to be a very important document. In addition to other information it states that St. Paul's Cathedral and the office of the *Daily Telegraph* are among the buildings which the dynamiters threaten to blow up. Westminster Hall and the Tower are closed to everyone except Government officials engaged in inspecting the structure. Many persons carrying parcels in the streets have been stopped by the police and the parcels examined before they are permitted to pass on. The approaches to all public buildings are being rigidly guarded. Nobody is allowed to enter without submitting to the closest scrutiny. The Tower and Parliament houses are surrounded with sentinels and extra policemen. Col. Majendie, chief of government department of explosives, is minutely examining the scenes of the explosions. Immense crowds of people continue to be attracted to the vicinity of the Tower and Westminster Hall. At a meeting in Dublin Councilman Paelan spoke in justification of the outrages, but was promptly rebuked by a priest present who denounced the dynamite work as "outrages against Ireland and against God." It is estimated that the damage to property by the explosion exceeds $70,000.

Philoderma is a bland and soothing liquid, nicely perfumed, and when applied to the hands and face produces a delicious sense of coolness and comfort, exercising a direct curative action. Similar preparations irritate the skin. Philoderma is soothing.

School Examination.

The half-yearly examination of the Mont Allegan Road School took place on Tuesday, the 23rd ult. The trustees and ratepayers attended, and they were highly satisfied with the result. The subjects on which the children were examined were as follows: Reading, Arithmetic and English, and they proved to have an excellent knowledge of these branches. The meritorious pupils in Seventh, Sixth and Fifth Grades were Francis Treanor, Lucy Coady, and Patrick Dennis. The thanks of the ratepayers of the district are due to the Hon. Donald Ferguson for the prizes presented by him. There is also great merit due to our worthy teacher, Mr. Peter O'Reilly, who has proved himself a person well fitted to fulfil the onerous duties of a teacher. The school has improved much under his charge during the last two years and a half, and several of his pupils have been successful in obtaining admittance to the College as candidates for teachers' license. Com.

Among the passengers by the *Northern Light*, which arrived yesterday, was Mr. Frederick Morrow, of Souris. Our reporter found him at the Rankin House this morning, deep in the mysteries of veal cutlets and bacon, and knowing that he had been on a visit to Uncle Sam's domain, enquired after the course of events there. Mr. M. replied that his business in the States was mainly of a private nature, but that he had taken a run up to Albany to interview President Cleveland, and ascertain, if possible, his feelings upon the renewal of the Fishery Treaty. Mr. Cleveland received him very kindly, and expressed a great interest in the Island, of whose beauties and attractions he had often heard. He said that he had long intended to visit the Island, and that if he had been defeated in the Presidential Election he had fully determined to come and spend next summer. Mr. Morrow assured the President that he would be heartily welcomed should he ever come among us, and thereupon recommended Souris as, without doubt, the best watering place which the President could visit. There were many attractions, not the least of which being that, if the President was fond of a game of *draw*, he could easily be accommodated on the spot. To a question by our reporter what were the prospects on the reciprocity question, Mr. M. replied that he found it very hard to draw the President out upon the subject, inasmuch as he had not yet selected his Cabinet, but before the interview closed the President winked and whispered to him that, although it might not be possible to include Canada, or even the whole Island, yet that special provision would be made for Souris and the North Side. At this juncture the Rankin House bell rang for prayers, and Mr. M. hurried away to attend.

BIRTHS.

At Charlottetown, on the 23rd inst., the wife of Mr. R. T. Weeks, of a daughter.

At Falconwood, Jan. 26, the wife of Dr. E. S. Blanchard, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At the Catholic Church, Montague Bridge, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., by the Rev. William Phelan, P. P., Mr Philip Jamieson, of Surgeon, to Miss Bridget Croneen, of same place.

On the 19th inst., by the Rev. John MacLeod, Strathalbyn, Mr. Angus Ross to Miss Annie Craswell, both of Bradalbane.

On the 14th inst., at Kensington, by the Rev. T. B. Reagh, Mr. Alfred W. Delaney, of Irish Town, to Miss Annie McDonald of Kensington.

At Upper Freetown, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. W. A. Mason, B. A., Mr. James Mayne, of Summerside, to Miss Margaret Jane Campbell, of Upper Freetown.

At Malpeque, on the 8th inst., by Rev. George McMillan, Mr. William J. Ronalds, to Miss Annabella Abbott.

On the 7th inst., by Rev. A. H. Lavers, John A. Warren North River, to Sarah Carter, of Charlottetown.

At North River, on the 7th inst., by Rev. A. H. Lavers, Wm. Holmes, of Wiltshire, and Catherine Jane Stevenson, of Fredericton.

At Cavendish, on the 27th ult., by Rev. W. P. Archibald, Levi Laird, of Rustico, to Sarah Woolner.

On the 21st inst., by the Rev. Edward Whitman, Mr. Elmer Elsworth Shaw, to Bessie Mand, eldest daughter of Frederick W. Hughes, Esq.

At Holy Trinity Church, Maitland, Hants, N. S., on the 22nd inst., by Rev. Partridge, of St. George's, Halifax, assisted by Rev. G. R. Martell, Rev. W. Wilson, of St. George's, and St. Matthias, Halifax, formerly Master of St. Peter's school, Charlottetown, to Susan C., fourth daughter of the late Hon. A. McNutt Cochran.

At the Manse, on the 26th inst., by the Rev. J. M. McLeod, Mr. Roderick McLean, of Orwell, to Miss Annie E. McLeod, of Dundas.

On the 21st inst., by the Rev. J. S. Phinney, George Auld, to Charlotte Hughes, fifth daughter of Benjamin Hughes, both of Covehead, Lot 34.

DIED.

At Mount Stewart, on the 10th inst., Daniel, infant child of Daniel and Mary McWilliams, aged 11 months and 12 days.

At Newton, Lot 54, on Dec. 29, 1884, Peter Campbell, in the 73rd year of his age, leaving a wife, two sons and one daughter, to mourn their irreparable loss.

At Springfield, Lot 59, on the 5th Dec. 1884, Archibald McLeod, in the 32nd year of his age, leaving a family of five sons and two daughters to mourn their loss.

At Vernon River, Dec. 16, 1884, Alexander McDonald, aged 95 years.

On the 11th ult., of congestion of the brain, in the 10th year of his age, John Hudson, only son of Henry and Emily Keiffe, of Rollo Bay.

Suddenly at Brae, Lot 9, on December 26, of inflammation, Charles, eldest son of Sarah and James McKay, in the 17th year of his age.

At Carlton, Lot 6, on the 22nd of August, 1884, at her father's residence, of Consumption, Margaret Ann, wife of Mr. Dougald McFadyen in the 22nd year of her age, leaving a husband and three children to mourn their loss.

At Brookfield, on the 12th inst., William Darke in the 63rd year of his age. Mr. Darke may be called one of the pioneers of this locality, having emigrated to this Island with his father from Devonshire, England, in the year 1832. He leaves a wife and eight children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and affectionate parent, and the community at large an honest man and obliging neighbor.

At Brookfield, on Dec. 2nd, Roderick Gillis, Elder, in the 80th year of his age.

At Charlottetown, on the 23rd inst., of effusion of the brain, Caroline Margarette Finlay, youngest daughter of Henry C. Poole, aged 3 years and 10 months.

At Halifax, Jan. 21st, Thomas Garnet, blacksmith, aged 60, a native of Yorkshire, England.

In this city, on the 24th inst, Charles, infant son of James M. and Addie S. Auld, aged nineteen days.

On the 23rd inst., after a lingering illness, Mrs. Oswald Horsnby, aged 58 years, leaving a husband and seven children to mourn their loss.

At Scotch Settlement, Parish of Moncton, Dec. 28th, Janet, aged 63, wife of John McKinnon, of Georgetown, P. E. I., and daughter of the late Alexander Duff, of Scotch settlement, Parish of Moncton.

At the Dominion House, on the 25th inst., of Consumption, George Fairclough, in the 43rd year of his age. May his soul rest in peace.

At West River, on the 20th inst., after a short illness, Jane McLeod, aged 71 years, leaving a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn their loss.

At North River, January 18th, of heart disease, Priscilla Ann, second daughter of Mary and Laughlin McLean, aged 39 years and one month.

In Charlottetown, on Jan. 27, of spinal meningitis, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Jas. Saunders, of Windsor Road, in the 16th year of her age.

At Hope River, on the 16th November, Mary Watters, relict of the late Thomas Murphy, formerly of Covehead. May she r