VOL. XXXV.—NO. 36.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1885.

PRICE - - - FIVE CENTS.

THE FIRST BATTLE.

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The Russians Attack the Afrhans and Drive them from the Field with Heavy Losses.

THE ENTIRE AFGHAN CAMP IN MUSCOVITE.

London, April 9, 10 a.m.-Russian securitics have declined 3 per cent. The report of the lattle between the Russians and Afghans is confirmed.

St. Petersbung, April 9 .- An official messenger publishes the following:-Gen. Komoroff reports that in consequence of hestile manifestations by the Afghans, he was compelled to attack them on 30th March. The Afghans were posted upon both banks of the river Kush, in fortified positions. The Afghan force consisted of 4,000 men with 8 guns. The Afghans were passes. defeated with a loss of 500. All the artillery, two standards, the entire camp outfit, and all the provisions, were captured. The Russiaus to leave port until further orders. The

securities are falling rapidly. A despatch from Gulran dated April 3, states that the Russians while making a pretext of changing the position of their outposts on the Afghan frontier attacked Pennijdeh March 30 and drove the Afghans out of their position. The Afghans stubbornly resisted. The weather was wet and rendered the muzzle loading guns of the Afghans useless.

SARABES REMAIN NEUTRAL.

Two companies held one position against the Russians until its defenders were killed. The Afghans retreated to Marauchan in perfeet order. The Russians made no pursuit. The Sarakha remain neutral, but plusdered the Afghans' camp. The Russian losses are said to be great. The British officers remained until the Afghans effected a retreat, when they joined Sir Peter Lumsden's camp. BRITISH OFFICERS TAKEN BY THE AFGHANS. St. Petersburg, April 9.-When the fighting ended Gen. Komoroff returned across the river to the positions he had formerly occupied. Gen. Kamoroff reports

that some British officers who had been eyewitnesses, but not participants, in the engagement, appealed to the Russians for protection when they saw the Afghans were beaten. Unfortunately a convoy which he eavalry, who carried the British away with them.

AFGHAN AND RUSSIAN FORCES.

VIENNA, April 5 .- The troops of the Ameer of Atghanistan are divided in four come d'armée, one of which remains at Cabul. while three have taken up positions against the Russians. The three corps embrace 27,800 infantry, 8,800 eavalry and 116 guns. Altogether the Angeer has 67 000 men. Russia has mobilized two divisions, which have been sent to the Trans-Caspian.

THE FEELING IN LONDON.

LONDON, April 9.—Destael, the Russian ambassador, believes the fighting was more serious than the desputches indicate. Lessur. the Russian commissioner, thinks the battle was brought about by the Afghans attacking the Russian pickets. He still hopes that the boundary question may find a pacific settlement. The whole stock list sympathizes with the decline of consols, and Russian Egyptians have fallen 4 points. The gravity of the news from the Afghan lorder has not been diminished by the advices received by the government. The wire to Mehed has been cut for some days. An Ababad despatch states that tien. Komaroff after his victory occupied Penjdeh, which has long been held by the Alghan garrison. It is feared a Bitish officer fell in the rout at Penjdeh. The cabinet council is now sitting and the result is awaited with great anxiety. LONDON, April 9 .- 3.30 p m .- Consols are quoted at 94%. This is the lowest point

reached for years. GLADSTONE'S STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE.

In the House of Commons this afternoon ladstone confirmed the intelligence of the attles betweenlikussians and A'ghans, and said from information which the government have received, Russians have apparently been guilty of an unjustifiable attack on the England has demanded from Russis full explanations in regard to the allair. The Government received no information corroborative of the report that the Russians

had occupied Perdideh.

THE DETAILS OF THE FIGHT. LONDON, April 9 - The latest despatches from the Afghan frontier state that the fight twice attempted to forcibly pass through the at Murghaub was a most stubborn one. The battle was format in a driving rainstorm, which rendered many of the muzzle loading arms carried by both forces ideflective. The staff that the conduct of the Russian soldiers Aighans fought with great desperation, and bravely opposed, att, by step, the advance of the Russians. Two companies of Afghans defended one position until they were completely annihilated by a deadly artillery fire opened on them by the Russians. The Afghans retreated in perfect order, after inflicting some severe lusses. The Russians to March 30th the Afghans made no forward were evidently surprised by the subborn op-Position, and did not follow up their advantage, being evi lently content with the capture of the camp. The British officers who were Present during the fight are loud in their Praises of the valor displayed by the Afghans. After the battle, these officers, at once proceeded to the headquarters of Single etc.

for a dash at Herat before the British are well on the way to Candahar, but they will find more reasonable to believe that after driving every practicable pass between them and the Afghans out of Pendjeh, the Russians form an alliance with Russia.

Herat strongly held by the forces of the occupied it. Mr. Gladstone said: "Of course, Ameer, whose object will be to hold them the natural inference would be that the Russians form an alliance with Russia.

John Lumsden has land and India are pressed forward more

SIR PETER LUMSDEN'S INSTRUCTIONS. Instructions have been telegraphed to Sir Pass, the approaches to which have already been fortified by the Afghans under the direction of the British Royal Engineers. Herat, through it is the only practicable road for a large military the Russians might not have occuforce to Herat. Sir Peter has with him pied Penijeh without having occupied about 1,200 British and natives, and the Amcer's forces capable of concentration at this point number between 10,000 and 12,000 as idle, and to others said the government had men. The pass is 900 feet high and the no reason to believe any aggressive act had mountains are impracticable for even a small force. The country east of Robat Pass and south of Pendjeh, lying between Herat and Pendjeh, is held by the Afghans in considerable force : and is so difficult as to be inaccessible by any force not holding the fords and

CONCENTRATING TROOPS. Orders are being telegraphed to all ships of the cruising squadron within reach not lost one officer, three subalterns, and 10 soldier killed, 29 wounded.

London, April 9, 12 30 p.m.—Russian Russian waters. It is stated at the War Office that the Indian government has reported taking the initiative by ordering the formation of a flying column for immediate service, the troops selected for which will parade for marching orders at daylight. These troops will be followed by another division within a few hours. The concentration of troops on the l'endjeh and in the Quetta district has been accelerated. Orders have been wired to Gibraltar, Malta and all points in India stopping the relief and

changes of troops homeward bound. IN THE CABINET. London, April 9.—The cabinet to day was in session two hours and discussed telegrams received from Sir Peter Lumsden. The first despatch was received yesterday, and alfull text. This telegram read: "Large force of Russians from Pul I Khisti made a severe attack on Afguan outposts at Pencigovernment, while believing the Afghan defeat at Pendjeh less disastrous than re- the Russian forces to the north of Sarakhs. ported, considers the incident, unless satisfactorily explained, a casus belli. The cabinet to day discussed the question of at evening in all the government departments. It is stated that 12,000 reinforcements will he immediately sent to India and the first army reserve will probably he called out at once. Lord Dutlerin at Rawul Pinde was informed to-day of what had occurred at Pendsh. The native Indian chiefs in attendance at the councils unanimously recommended the immediate throwing of troops into Afghanistan. Later in the day a telegram was received from Sir Peter Lumsden at Gulran, dated April 1st, which completed the broken despatch. It states that the Russians attacked the Afghans entrenched in their position at Pendjeh and slaughtered 200 of he garrison. Seventy thousand British and Indians troops now stationed near the northern Indian frontier may, it is thought, reach Herat in time to prevent its capture by the Russians. After the Cabinet adjourned to-

day Lord Granville had an interview with the

Turkish ambassador and Baron de Staal.

EXPLANATIONS IN THE COMMONS. Mr. Gladstone in the Commons this evening said the calknet on Saturday considered Russia's reply to England's proposal to limit the zone of survey to debatable points. The government considered Eussia's reply did not advance the question towards a conclusion and was dissatisfied with it. Within the past twenty four hours, however, a mibsequent communication has been received from Russia, and this appeared, in the opinion of the govemment, to place the matter in a more hopeful position. Being asked what the nature of this subsequent communication was. Mr. Gladatone said it would be impossible at present to make any further statement conceruing pending negotiations in view of the grave.occurrences just reported. Continuing, Mr. Gladstone said, it was evident the Russians had attacked the Afghans and that the Afghans had been defeated after a gallant resistance. It was apparent also that the Russians after the fight had returned to the left ank of the Kushk river, which might be equivalent to a retirement of their former positions. The govern ment has been informed that the Russians made every endeavor to induce the Afghans to begin the fighting. Russian troops had Afghan picket lines. After one of these attempts had failed to provoke an Afghau at tack, Capt. Yates told the Russian chief of was an evident violation of the Russian agreement not to advance pending the outcome of negotiations. The Russian officer stated that he had no knowledge that any arrangement existed against a Russian advance, The Gladstone, commenting on this, said England had kept her part of this agreement. Up movement of any kind. So far as information possessed by the ministers went the government must regard the attack by the Russians upon Pendjeh as unprovoked. The government had asked for an explanatibu from Russia, but sufficient time had not Let elapsed for the receipt of an answer. Sir St. Petersburg state that Russia considers De Edward Thorrton had, however, last night Giers excuse for the attack upon the Afghans

until a flying column of British troops can sians now occupy Pendjeh. "Concerning make their way to the front. this statement, however," the premier added, "some confusion exists, because the statement that the Russians occupy Peudjeh Peter Lunsden to proceed instantly with all emanates from a British officer who left the the forces at his command to occupy Robat spot at the time of the fight. De Giers stated to Sir Edward Thornton that the Russians. after attacking the Afghans, did not occupy Pendjah." Many questions were asked Mr. Robat Pass is 45 miles north of Gladstone about the ambiguity of the eximmediately after the battle. Gudstone evaded these questions no reason to believe any aggressive act had been done by the Afghans to provoke an attack. This declaration caused a sensation and the house resounded withcries of "Hear." Mr. Gladstone appeared suxious and careworn. Lord Randolph Churchill, on cutering the house, was warmly greeted by the con-

servatives and liberals. Later in the evening Mr. Gladstone said the governmen- had received another telegram from Ser Peter Lumsten, stating that when the Russians threatened to attack the Afghan position by advancing in force on Ak-Tope, the Afghans threw out videtteannd extended their pickets to Pul-I-Kisti on the left bank of the Kushk river and gradually strengthened the position, until, on March 30th, the balk of their force had been transferred across the river. Lumsden considers this movement did not constitute an actual advauce on the part of the Afghans, but was merely the occupation of a more advantageous

military position. Mr. Unilders has postponed for a week the presentation of the budget in the House of Commons. The postponement is presumably due to the anticipation of a vote on the question of the war with Russia.

THE DEFENCE OF BERAT.

The government believes Sir Peter Lumsden is at Herat, which he will fortify and hold if necessary against a Russian advance. The ordinary defences of Herat are reported though it was of an alarming nature action | in good condition. It is stated that promised was postponed upon it in order to get the orders to have the Russian advance stopped, which DeGiers gave assurance he would send, were so in inaged that they did not reach the headquarters of Gen. Komaroff until after the ch." At this point the despatch was attack upon the Afghans. England's demand broken off, evidently through the cutting of for an explanation of Russia's conduct in the wires No doubt is entertained that the government, while believing the Afghan decoupled with a demand for the withdrawal of

ANOTHER REPORTED FIGHT.

A letter from Meshed, daved 7th March, immediately dispatched to the relief of these once sending six iron clads now at Malta to that it was then rumored that the concess a mable to overtake the Afghan the Dardanelles. There is great agitation this linear relief by the Dardanelles of the Dardanelles. There is great agitation this linear relief by the Dardanelles of the Dar Herar which had attacked the Russian troops in the Zullikar Pass and compelled them to retreat. The letter said the rout of the Russians on this occasion was complete. Lessar, the Russian commissioner, in an interview this evening concerning these statements stated this Meshed letter, if reliable. afforded a complete explanation of Gen. Komaroff's attack upon l'endjele.

THE AMERICA PROMISE. BOMBAY, April 9. - Rewal Pinde despatches say the conference between Lord Dufferin and the Ameer has resulted in the Ameer strongly favoring an alliance with the British, the latter to supply Afghanistan with arms and ammunition and to increase the annual subsidy. These conditions have been accepted by Lord Dufferin. The Ameer expressed fears that the entry of the British troops into Afghan territory would revive the animosity caused by former wars. Lord Dafferin replied that the government had no intention of sending troops across the Afghan frontier unless the Afghans so desired, and in such case England would fulfil her pledges to maintain the integrity of the Ameer's

THE RUSSIANS' DUPLICITY.

Letters from St. Petersburg, mailed at Ber lin in order to escupe the Russian censorship, charge the Russian minister of war with hav ing sent orders to Gen. Komaroff about the end of February to being on a conflict with the Afginus. The letters state that Kommoli started from Mery with reinforcements for Pul I Khisti and took advantage of a favorable opportunity to make an attack suon after his arrival.

LOUD DUFFERIN'S VIEWS.

London, April 10 .- Lord Dutferin, after consultation with the Ameer, urges the government to order an immediate advance into Afghanistan. The Ameer has sent out couriers with orders to the Afghan chiefs to meet him at Cabul for the purpose of holding war durbar.

PREPARATIONS IN INDIA.

RAWEL PINDE, April 10.-News of the battle between the Russians and Afghans was received by the Amery quietly. . He has long been convinced that Russia means to advance to Heret. A hundred tons of supplies have Leen going through the Bolan Pass daily. Orders have been given to increase the supplies to 300 tons dairy. The Ninth Lancors have been ordered to go to Quatta next week. WAR FEELING IN ST. PETERSBURG.

A St. Petersburg despatch says decorations

and rewards have already been conferred by tolegraph on the Russian officers and soldiers who have taken part in the battle with the Af hims. Traders here complain that the present state of uncertainty is worse than war. Commercial circles believe war is inwar communicat arcies believe war is in-evitable, and that it is better it should come now. The Novoe Vremya accuses Lord Duf-form of trying to provoke war. Viewa, April 10.—Reliable advices from

Vent an early conclusion of peace negotia. (This remark was greeted with shouts of do long in order to bring up sufficent troops risive laughter.) Sir Stafford Northcote sar.

castically asked Mr. Gladetone if it was not | tributed proclamations through the frontier | tries hard to behave in peace, but the press

LONGON, April 10.—Sir Peter Lumsden has begun a march from Gulran to the Robat Pass, which commands the approaches to Herat from the north. His troops have encountered fearful sufferings from cold. Many have perished in snowstorms on the mountains.

LONDON, April 10 .- The report is confirmed that the British government has invited Italy to occupy Cairo and the Soulau.

STOCKHOLM, April 10 -Russia is ordering gunboats from Swedish builders. Finland has agreed to equip ten torpedo hoats in addition to seventy Russia already has in the Bultic.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 10.—The harbor is being fortified with torpedors and other preparations are being made in anticipation of war with Russia. Two British warships are on the way here from the Chinese squadron.

S'X IRON CRUISERS ORDERED. Philadelpela, April 11—An order forsix fast iron cruisers of the Esmeralda-Chiljan pattern have been received here. The vessels are nominally ordered by private gentlemen, but well probable be seld to Russia when completed. Wharton Barker, the Russian financial agent, wharton Tarrer, the Russian Imanetal agent, says Russia has nearly completed ten first class war ships at Nikolaieff, and has a hundred ter-pedo hoats in the Black Sea. Ho regards war as inevitable, and believes an alliance exists between Russia and Turkey.

THE EX-AMEER IN TROUBLE.

TEHERAN, April 11. - Ayoub Khan, ex-Ameer of Alghanistan, who has been residing here or Alghanistan, who has been resoning here some time on a pension from the British government, has again tried to leave Pers a for Afghanist in. The British Minister has kept a close watch on Ayoub since the R. sso-Afgh in difficulty began. Learning from letters which fell into his hands that the ex-Ameer was again planning to escape the British Minister com-piained to the Shah; the latter arrested Ayonb and has confined hun in the Citadel. Persian officials have taken possession of Ayoub's house.

LONDON, April 12 .- General Komaroff's at-

tack on the A'gloins is regarded in Europe as an act of war. In no well informed quarters

here or abroad is there any but the faintest

hope of peace. The English request for an explanation embedded no terms, but the English opinion is nearly unanumous that a formal disavowal of General Komaroff's act, a formal expression of regret, and a conplete ev cuation of the previous military positions held by Russia will constitute the minimum of the apology. The dishonest victory of a few days since on the Kushk secures for Russia a most important position in the debated territory. Ru-sia to-day is master of the entire country between Murghaba and the Heri Rod. Sir Peter Lumsden has been forced to retire from Gulran, where he commanded Robat Pass to Kusan, leaving the road to Herat open. The and will be used as a troop ship. Bussian forces south of Mery are enormously greater than was suspected. It is evident that masses of troops have been hurried forwarddur ing the whole period which Russia was pretend-ing to "diplomatize." The dilatory game is still to be played under a pretext of asking explanations from Gen. Komaroff. His dispatch announcing the battle is known to have been received at St. Petersburg on Tuesday last, and probably much earlier. It was not published till Thursday, nine days after the event, though the telegraphs extends to Merv, 120 miles from Pendjeh. To be slupped violently in the face and then be compelled to wait seventeen days in order to learn whether the assailant really meant it would severely try the most angelic of dispositions To the British people, who never were specially rich in the traits of secaphim, the enforced suspense is literally intolerable. The leaders make a mistake in supposing that it lies with St. Petersburg to decide upon war or peace, or even that it lies with the English Ministers. The English people have something to say, and before this tremendous pressure of great wrath even a weaker Government than Mr Gladstone's would be forced to hold itself erect. Continental diplomats have failed to realize that in England, in great crisis, the popular intensity of feeling is like a temnest which breaks what it cannot bend, England will have either an abject apology and the swift withdrawal of the Russiens from the neighborhood of Pendjeh to Strakhs. or blood. What specially engages the public temper is the universal conviction that England is playing a hopelessly unequal game so long as the sword is undrawn Russian diplomacy is checking British action with palaver, while Russian military forces, entirely regardless of what this diplomany pledges, utilizes the time thus gained to seize as many points in the impending war game as they can. From St. Petersburg and Vienna we get all sorts of sinister rumors of Afchan rising against the British, of Sir Peter Lumsden and party being killed by the Ameer's disgusted troops, of Herat being in revolt. All these are certainly guess work, but they illustrate what British imagination pictures as easily happening while the authorities are waiting to have St. Petersburg find out why Gen. Komaroff did not regard certain instructions which never were sent him, but national love of doing things in an orderly way is satisfied with understanding that it is the proper thing thus to wait. But the national heart meanwhile grows itself in impatience. The Ministry is doing all it can to hurrying forward munitions of war and naval preparations, and we are likely to hear Monday that not only have full reserves of 60,000 been called out but that orders have been given to Dufferin to immediately send an army toward Candahar. The Russian press under stringent censorship exuits over the victory and teems with insults and defiance to England. The English press like the English public has lost neither head nor temper. While mostly re-garding war as certain, it abstains from provocation, contents itself with firmly insisting

war brings ruin. War preparations in England and India are pressed forward more vigorously than ever. The Ministry declines to continue the boundary discussion, pending explanations. The Ameer's language is regarded by those who know Asia as a docisive proof of his complete accord with England, which remains undisturbed by the Afghan disorder on the Kushk. At the India Office it is freely admitted to political friends, and statements are reported at Liberal clubs frequenced by government officials that cessation of peace negotiations may take place at any moment, although the atrictest orders have been transmitted from headquarters to prohibit any further movement of troops beyond the strategic position already

assigned under any circumstances short of a

fresh Russian attack.

ST PETERSBURG, April 12. - The Official Messenger publishes the following telegram trom Gen Komaroff, dated April 1st. On the 25th March our detachment approached Dashkeprio. When near the bridge we saw as entrenchment occupied by Afghans. In order to avoid a conflict I stationed my troops three miles from the Afghan positions. Negotiations with Captain Yate (a member of Sir Peter Lumsden's force) commenced on the twenty sixth. When the Afghans became convinced we had no intention of attacking them, they daily drow nearer to our camp. On the twenty-seventh they despetched three companies with a gun against the company covering our reconnoitering party. On next day their sudaci y and arrogance increased, they ocleft flank of our camp and made intrenchmen's, and placed a cavalry post in the rear of our line and a picket within gunshot of our fort. On the 29th I sent the Afghan commander an energetic summons to evacuate the left bank of Kushk and the of the Kashk. He replied that, acting on the advice of the English, he would not retire trouble the railway officials, with the aid of beyond Kusch. I then sent him a private the constabulary, ejected the nationalists letter coached in amicable terms. On the Afghan position, still expecting a pacific issue, but hire from the Afghan artillery and

necept a combat. London, April 12.—The Minister of War has sent a congratulatory message to General Komaroff and directed him to thank the troops, in the name of the Czur, and inform them that all who took part in the recent battle would be rewarded.

NEW YORK, April 13 .- The British government has prechased the steamer America for £250,000. The Alaska has been chartered

THE PRINCE AND THE PEOPLE.

TURNING THE TABLES.

THE PREPARATIONS IN DUBLIN DE-NOUNCED BY NATIONALISTS.

The Lord Mayor's Protest in the Dublin Council Touthe Occasion of the Beparture of the Prince and Princess-Bayonets used on a surging crowd with terrible

effect -The Nationalists aroused. LONDON, April 7 -- The Prince of Wales left this evening for Ireland. At a meeting of the National League at Dublin to-day Messrs. Healy and O'Brien, members of parliament, and other prominent nationalists lenounced the loyalist flunkey ism shown by the extensive preparations in that and other cities and towns in Ireland to welcome the Prince and Princess of Wales. Speaking of the profuse decorations which adorn the principal streets of Dublin, they suggested that the Dublin corporation should close the roads along the proposed royal route. Mr Healy, in his address, said the Prince of Wales was coming ostensibly to see the country. It would be better if he visited the buts of the evicted families whom the league was supporting instead of picknicking at the landlords' houses. He regrett d that the gentleman who was destined to be king of Ireland (great uproar and shouts of ." Never") should be so ignorant of public feeling in Ireland as to visit Dublin Castle and cause Irishmen to attribute to him a desire to prop up Earl Spencer's filthy sceptre and whitewash Dublin Castle and to connect him with the mur-der of Joyce and Haynes. Healy concluded by assuring the Prince that while wishing him a pleasant voyage and plenty of amusement, his visit would leave no political effects whatever. CORK, April 12 -At a mass meeting to day

a resolution was adopted declaring that the addresses to the Prince and Princess of Wales do not express the feelings of the people. Very little enthusiasm was manifested, Mallow, County Cork, April 12 -Mr.

O'Brien, M.P., addressing a meeting of Nationalists to day, expressed his intention of organizing a movement for the purpose of showing that the people disagreed with the way the English newspapers construed the effect of the Prince of Wales' visit. The meeting groaned at the mention of Earl Spencer's name and sang "God Save Ireland." THE LORD MAYOR INSULTED.

Dublin, April 13. -A scene of great excitement attended the departure of the Prince of Wales to day for the south of Ire and. On the route to Kingsbridge station the prince and princess passed the city hall, where an immense crowd had assembled. Lord Mayor O'Connor draye past the hall, a few minutes before the royal carriage appeared, and the crowd hissed him sayingely. O'Connor flew upon ample reparation for the outrage on the crowd hissed him sayyegily. O'Connor flew English allies, and for the gross breach of into a violent passion, but his display of ire Lumsden, the Logistic Commissioner, and the Czar an earnest hope that the continents of the displaced did that the continents of the displaced did that the continents of the displaced to present the continents of the displaced to present the continents of the continuation of

thizers in the assemblage. He then addressed the gathering and told them they would be sorry for hissing him. He said he would telegraph Parnell at Cork and Mallow an account of what had occurred and they would see what the result would be. When the prince and princess were driven pust the hall they were greeted with tumultuous and prolonged cheering.

A GOOD REASON FOR REMAINING AWAY. At a meeting of the Dublin municipal council to day, Lord Mayor O'Connor, explaining his refusal to attend the reception on Saturday to the Prince of Wales at the Artaine industrial school, admitted that he had not been invited. The statement aroused much indignation among the nationalists in the council. Notice was at once given by the nationalists of a motion to withhold the municipal grant to the achool, because of this gratuitous insult to the Lord Mayor Notice was also given that a motion be made to purchase two green flags to replace the civic flag stolen from the Mansion House.

THE GOVERNMENT MONOPOLIZE THE WIRES. LONDON, April 13 -- Tuere was a terrible row at Mallow Junction, County Cork, this afternoon, on the arrival of the Prince and Princess of Wales from Dublin, on their way to visit the Earl of Listowell at Cavanmore. A large crowd broke through the police lines and were driven back at the point of the bayonet. Messrs. O'Brien, Redulond and Harrington, Irish members of parliament, were in the crowd and were badly manled. Ever since the riot the Government has monopolized the telegraph wires, and no further details are obtainable. News of the disturb ance caused intense excitement in the House of Commons.

BATONS USED FREELY ON THE CROWD. LONDON, April 14. - The following despatch from Mallow is another account of the aff ir at that place : - A large concourse of nationalists, headed by Messrs. O'Brien, Harrington and Deasy, members of parliament, gathight bank of Murghab, as far as the mouth | ered at the railwayst ition to await the arrival of the Prince and Princess of Wales. Fearing the constabulary, ejected the nationalists from the station. The latter complain that 30th, in order to support my demand, I undue force was used by the ejectors. Upon marched with a detuchment against the the arrival of the Prince and Princess they were warmly cheered and addresses of welcome were presented to them. An attempt of the nationalists to raise a counter-demonan attack of their cavalry compelled me to stration resulted in a fizzle. When the nationalists returned to Cock, where many of them live, a riot occurred and houses displaying bunting were stoned. When Police Inspector Carr ordered the station to be cleared, the police used their batons on the crowd freely, driving them over the walls to the waste ground beyond. Mr. O'Brien appealed to the director of the railway. Mr. Cooke, stating that he had a return ticket to Cork, but Cooke refused to allow him to remain in the station. In Dublin, the magistrate, refused to accede to Inspector Carr's request to arrest the ringleaders of the party. The police commenced a fresh assault, and, aided by the armed military, drove the nationalists some distance off and held them at bay until the royal visitors arrived and departed for Lord Listowell's residence. Many people were injured. It is reported that the police roughly handled the members of parliament

> Another account of the meeting at Cork says: Mr. O'Connor in a speech said: "Men of rebel Cork, we are now in open rebellion. The first shot was fired to-day. It is reported that a suburban police station at Blackpool was wrecked. John O'Connor. M.P., made an inflammatory speech to night at the meeting of the Irish National League here. He urged the men of Cork to rebel against the English government. rethren in Mallow have already done [so." e said, "and the first shot was fired to day. I have just returned from Mallow, where I have just returned from with blood from bayonet wounds. O'Brien fell from bayonet wounds. O'Brien fell first." The result of this oration was a repetition at Cork of the riot at Mallow. Windows and doors of houses which had been decorated in honor of the Prince of Wales.

present, but Mr. O'Brien denies this.

THE LORD MAYOR'S SPEECH AT CORK.

were smashed and crowds of men reamed through the streets all night cheering for O'Connor and O'Brien, and singing "God Save Ireland. " O'Copnor's description of the riot at Mallow was greatly exaggerated. Prior to the arrival of the Prince of Wales, the crowd kicked and punched a lot of cocked hats which they used to symbolize revalty. When the rush was mede toward the Prince it was led by William O'Brien, M.P. for Mallow. Some of the rabble were severely injured by the police while repelling this rush. Mr. Redmond was not present as first reported. The only members of parliament were O'Brien, O'Connor and Timothy The only members of parlia-Harring or.

MALLOW, April 13 .- The principal organizer of the demonstration against the Prince of Wales, which occurred here this afternoon, was Mr. O'Brien, M P., editor of United Ireland. In an interview this evening O'Brien said: "My object is accom-pushed. I have shown the special reporters who accompany the Prince of Wales the true Irish view of his visit and I have vindicated Ireland's name."

AN ATTACK ON A PRINCE.

BRUSSELS, April 9. - Excitement was caused this morning by a report that an attempt had been made to assassinate Prince Rudolph, Grown Prince of Austria. The Prince and the Count and Counters of Finnders were on their way in a carriage to the cathedral to attend a Te Deum which was celebrated there in commemoration of the 55th appiversary of the birthday of King Leopold. A man who was in a state of great excitement when he saw the carriage approaching rushed wildly at it, and with naked; fiste smached in the windows! The incident produced much excitement on the street and at the cathedral. he man was unarmed and is believed to bas ludatio. He is in jail awaiting examinations to all hands of the second

There are ten Irishmen on the Pacific slope who own between them \$418,000,000,