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OUR IRISH LETTER.

The Effect of Churchill's Action—The Crisis—The Union of Whigs and Tories and so-called Radicals has received its death-blow and the days of the Salisbury Government are numbered. It would be quite impossible to describe the sensation which this event has caused in political circles here and in England. It was utterly unexpected. Even the most sanguine Gladstonian was looking forward to some years of Tory rule. The Union of the Unionist party seemed free from any immediate danger. Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain were apparently prepared to support any Government so long as Mr. Gladstone was excluded from power, and in the ranks of the Tories the dangers of discussion were most remote. "The stupid party" were, to all appearances, quite resigned to be led by the nose by the daring young Tory Democrat, who was fast reviving the traditions of the young Disraeli, when suddenly without the slightest warning everything has been turned into chaos by the withdrawal of the one man by whom the Government may be said to live, move, and have its being. The situation now is completely changed. The very stars in their courses seem to be fighting for Ireland. We are now once more within measurable distance of Home Rule. It is difficult to say how the present crisis will end. Lord Hartington may possibly join the Government, in which case Lord Salisbury may perhaps keep his Cabinet together for a few months. Such a result would be a most useful one for Ireland. Lord Hartington stands high in the estimation of the Liberal party. He is regarded as a sound though not a very progressive Liberal, and an honest and consistent man. Once he joins a Tory Cabinet with the avowed object of preventing the return of Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party to power, good-bye to his influence. Once on the Tory side of the House, he would remain there, and his power of mischief in dividing the Liberal party would be at an end. It seems likely that Lord Hartington will not fall into this trap. Should he refuse to join the Cabinet, Lord Salisbury will be forced to fill the vacancy by one or other of the dead-wood heads who sit at present on the Treasury benches in the House of Commons. Mr. W. H. Smith, a worthy retired tradesman of unimpeachable respectability and unsurpassed dulness, being perhaps the best amongst them. Lord Randolph used his brief spell of power not only to advance himself, but to remove all dangerous rivals from his path. Sir M. H. Beach is safe in the Irish office and cannot find time to lead the House of Commons. Sir Stafford Northcote was judiciously kicked up-stairs to the House of Lords, and the only remaining men of ability on the Government bench are friends of Lord Randolph, and will probably support him in the efforts he is sure to make to overthrow the ministry. The best informed politicians say that the Government will last until about White Sunday, when a dissolution will take place. I am informed that Mr. Gladstone regards the situation as most hopeful, and is sanguine of success if another appeal be made to the electors. "None of the reasons publicly assigned for the abrupt resignation of Lord Randolph are correct. It was not the English Local Government Bill, nor the Closure, nor the increased Army and Navy Estimates—it was Ireland, Lord Randolph does not believe in coercion, and he clearly saw that the present Irish policy of the Government led directly and inevitably to the immediate introduction of a Coercion Bill. He disappeared of almost every step recently taken by Dublin Castle. Its proclamations, its petty larcenies, its assaults on members of parliament, its senseless revival of the old statute of Edward III, its prosecutions for conspiracy and all the rest of it, he clearly saw, tended to bring discredit and ridicule upon the administration of justice, and were quite ineffective to suppress the National movement. If coercion was right then it should be "thorough." The Irish members of Parliament, all personal liberty in Ireland should be suspended, the press should be silenced, public meetings stopped, the priests, and even some of the bishops imprisoned and martial law proclaimed. Anything less than this would be simply child's play; but for this he was not prepared, and so—he scuttled the ship. The Government proclaimed the "Plan of Campaign" and the "Plan of Campaign" has smashed the Government. Parliament which was to have met on January 13th will not now assemble until January 27th. All possibility of passing a coercion bill is at an end. With Churchill in opposition such a bill would wreck the Ministry in a week. The first business of the session will probably be the proposed new gagging rules, and upon them the Government will probably be defeated. At the first defeat they will dissolve, and once more the decision of the issue will rest with the masses of the English people. These repeated changes of Government, these ministerial crises every six months, these dissolutions of Parliament with each monotonous for Englishmen; and the question at issue always is the same, Ireland, Ireland, Ireland. I think the worthy Britishers have got quite enough of it, and that the verdict at the polls the next time will be "in God's name let the people go." It is more than likely that the prosecution of Mr. Dillon and the others will be allowed to fall through. It is nothing better than a farce to proceed with them, when, before the cases come for trial, the Government itself may have ceased to exist. This has been a Christmas full of high omen for Ireland, and the New Year finds our people united and enthusiastic as our enemies are confounded and divided. J. E. REDMOND, M. P.

THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

THE POSITION AS VIEWED BY A MILITARY AUTHORITY. NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The New York Herald contains a long and interesting cablegram giving a conversation between its correspondent at Berlin and an officer of high distinction, supposed to be Count Von Moltke himself. The interview was as follows:—"Do you think that war is imminent?" I asked. "If so, will it be a Franco-German war?" "The situation changes so often," was the reply: "we live in such a galloping age, that it is dangerous to prophesy about such matters. I can hardly believe it possible that the spring will pass without war, but I do not think there will be a Franco-German war this year. Sooner or later such a war must come." "The whole matter hinges on the Eastern question—in other words, on Bulgaria. I have never known a time, except, perhaps, last spring and last autumn, when we seemed nearer war or when the excitement and tension in the military circles of Europe were so great. My impression is that we are threatened with a Russo-German struggle, in which England, Italy and the Balkan States may join. Germany may also be dragged in, for she cannot afford to see Austria even seriously weakened, far less crushed. And if Germany intervenes France would be on her back in an instant." "What chance do you think Austria would have single handed against Russia?" I continued. "Standing single handed I think she would be beaten." "Has the Russian army improved so much then?" "The discipline in the Russian army is admirable. The soldiers are blindly obedient. The Russian artillery is numerically strong, if the Russian gunners are inferior to the German. The Russian cavalry is numerous and easily mobilized. For all that it is not so formidable as people make out." "Could Germany, in your opinion, sustain war alone with France and Russia?" "The German army is in magnificent condition and ready to cope successfully with any other Power. To expect it to hold its own single handed against its two most powerful neighbors is unfair, and if Europe—I mean Austria, England and Italy—ever allowed Germany to be crushed they would simply deserve to be crushed in turn, as assuredly they would be. Germany's strength is a necessity for peace-loving Europe." "Is it true that the German garrisons on the Polish frontiers are being strengthened?" "If they are not strengthened already they will certainly be when the Army bill passes. There is some apprehension here lest the Russian cavalry should invade Silesia and the adjoining provinces. They would, however, soon have their roads blocked by the German infantry, against which they would be powerless." "What of the French reports that the Germans are massing enormous forces in Alsace-Lorraine?" "They are exaggerated. The only forces on the French frontier available for immediate service are the Fifteenth army corps, which is on a peace footing, and about thirty thousand strong, and the Fourteenth Baden army corps, which numbers about twenty-four thousand." "Is not the French artillery superior to that of Germany?" "Yes, both in numbers and calibre. The Germans are quite alive to the fact and appreciate its seriousness. In the next war artillery will no doubt be a most important factor. On a peace footing the French have six batteries to Germany's four—a great advantage. It's all a question of money. Germany can't afford more, and I hear from German officers that even if the Army bill passes they will not increase the strength or number of their batteries. As a set off I think the German gunners are better trained, better marked and better disciplined. Discipline is the great strength of Germany; want of discipline the great weakness of the French. So long as their enemies lack discipline the Germans will not fear them." "But have not the French another advantage in this wonderful explosive they have discovered—melinite?" "Certainly, the Germans are quite alive to that; but, *entre nous*, it would not surprise me if they had discovered something very similar themselves." "Do you think Russia would venture a movement in Central Asia this spring?" "No; she will have her hands full with Bulgaria. There may be one hundred thousand Russian troops in Central Asia, but hardly fifty thousand would reach India when they had done with Afghanistan." "What do you suppose the 'Grand Turk' would do in the event of war?" "Oh, temporize as usual and go in when impelled to with any Power that slipped the proper amount of money into his hand." "If I am not mistaken," I said, "the feeling toward France here is less bitter than toward Russia." The Germans seem willing to let France alone if she does not worry them, but would be rather glad of a pretext for going for Russia?" "Yes, I think that is so." "And when do you suppose war would break out if it does break out?" "About May. The Russians could hardly move earlier."

LIBERAL-RADICAL HISSES

PREVENT THE PLAYING OF THE NATIONAL ANTHEM. LONDON, Jan. 11.—The inaugural meeting of the London Liberal-Radical Union was held at St. James Hall this evening. The hall was crowded. The organist attempted to play "God Save the Queen," when a storm of hissing and hooting arose completely drowning the cheering. There were on the platform a number of members of Parliament and other Liberals, all of whom, with the exception of Mr. Bradlaugh, rose and joined in the cheering. Bradlaugh's action was endorsed with terrific applause by the majority of the audience. Mr. Morley made a vigorous speech, in the course of which he praised Lord Hartington for having refused to assist Lord Salisbury in having the political infiquities of the Carlton Club. The defection of Mr. Goschen, he said, had not caused any great refrigeration of the Liberal atmosphere, while the mutiny of its clearest young member and its most respected old member would scarcely strengthen the Government. During the meeting every mention of Mr. Gladstone's name was the signal for enthusiastic cheering. A letter from Mr. Gladstone was read expressing hearty sympathy with the movement, and hoped it would aid in placing London in the foremost position as a Liberal stronghold. HEARTRENDING SCENES. DUBLIN, Jan. 14.—The eviction of tenants on the Winn estates at Glenburgh, county Kerry, continued to-day. In some cases the bailiffs were stoutly resisted. The occupants of one house barricaded the doors and windows and refused to allow the officers to enter. The bailiffs made several attempts to force their way into the dwelling, but its defenders received them with boiling water and showers of stones and forced them to retreat, a number of them with severe wounds. This siege lasted some hours. Finally the police loaded their weapons and threatened to fire if an immediate surrender was not made. At this the defenders yielded and submitted to arrest. They were twenty-five in number, and all were taken into custody. The wife of the tenant was carried out of the house by the officers in a fainting condition. She was afterwards left dying in the yard. The people are maddened at the brutality of the officers. Mr. Harrington, member of Parliament, exhorted them to avoid violence, and with difficulty prevented bloodshed. AID FOR EVICTED TENANTS. THE MONTREAL BRANCH OF THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE START AN ANTI-EVICTION FUND. The Montreal Branch of the Irish National League held a special meeting, Sunday afternoon, the President, Mr. H. J. Cloran, in the chair. The attendance was unusually large. The object of the meeting was to consider the following cablegram sent from the Executive of the League concerning the eviction crusade now carried on in Ireland. DUBLIN, Jan. 13.—Cruel eviction crusade now in progress in Kerry for several days past. Agents and bailiffs using paraffine oil and setting fire to houses as each family is evicted. Scores of families homeless. HARRINGTON, M. P., Sec. Irish National League. Mr. H. J. Cloran said that it was the duty of the League to take immediate action in the matter by censuring this inhuman policy, and by starting an anti-eviction fund in aid of the victims of landlordism. It was thereupon moved by Mr. Burns and seconded by Mr. O'Leary that the League enter a protest against the heartless cruelty practiced by the landlords against tenants, and encouraged by the agents of Lord Salisbury's Government. It was also resolved to start an anti-eviction fund to aid the tenants in battling for their lives against the barbarity of the landlords. The motion was backed up by several members in terms of strong condemnation. The Anti-Eviction fund was then opened and the following subscriptions to start with were handed in to the treasurer, Mr. B. Connaughton: James Sullivan, \$5; H. J. Cloran, \$5; Wm. Scullion, \$5; B. Connaughton, \$5; Luke Murphy, \$1.25; L. Noonan, \$1; A. Sympathizer, \$2; Thomas Clune, \$3; A. Friend, \$1; John Collins, \$1; M. Kelly, \$2; Martin Hart, \$2. It was resolved to request the Irish national societies to co-operate. It was also decided to have subscription lists printed and left at the following places for the convenience of subscribers. Messrs. B. Connaughton, 84 Grand Trunk street; P. Wright, Notre Dame street east; James McEran, No. 2,090 Notre Dame street; Messrs. Fogarty Brothers, corner of St. Lawrence and St. Catherine roads; James Mullaly, (Papineau road); Timothy Murphy, corner of Craig and Shaw streets; John Sullivan, corner of St. James and Mountain streets; Williamson, corner of Selgneur and St. James streets; Loughman & O'Flaherty, Wellington street; Wm. Rafferty, corner Ottawa and Murray streets, and Mr. John Lynch, No. 170 Richardson street, St. Gabriel village. THE NEW CHURCH. The new Catholic church at Longueuil is now completed, and the erection of the pews has taken place, over \$4,000 being so far realized, half of which is payable in advance. The church is one of the finest in the Province. A PARISH PRIEST FOR ST. CANUTE. The Rev. Father Vital Dupuis has been appointed permanent pastor of St. Canute, where Mass is now regularly celebrated by a

COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

FATHER NOLIN'S REPORT FOR 1886—HIS APPOINTMENT TO PARISH OF COLONIZATION IN THE OTTAWA ARCHDIOCESE ALSO. Rev. Father John B. Nolin, S.J., gave last Monday his yearly report of the Society's operations in presence of His Lordship the Archbishop of Montreal and the Board of Directors. Since February last Father Nolin has established the Colonization Society in 50 parishes and 150 houses of education of the Archdiocese of Montreal—that is, in about one third of the whole Archdiocese. He has found everywhere, among the English speaking as well as the French speaking people, a most kind welcome and an admirable zeal in behalf of the important work entrusted to him, as the favorable results obtained amply prove it. For, apart from the wholesome effects produced in the minds of the people, by drawing their attention to the great advantages of colonization in reference to the welfare of their country and the placing of their own families, and from the good effected in the hearts of the school pupils by inspiring them with zeal for good works and actually employing them in such useful pursuits; good money receipts have been secured, which will enable the directors of our colonization scheme to push on vigorously the opening of new townships in behalf of so many people who desire to settle there. Those 50 parishes have brought 71,455 new members into the society; each of those members having paid their yearly fee of ten cents \$7,145.50 have thus been handed to the society's treasurer, Father Nolin has then, at least, 7,145 enrolling officers, each of them having to enroll ten members into the society; 3,004 of those officers are adults, and 4,051 pupils of colleges, convents and academies. The average number of members in those 50 parishes is 1,429, and the average yearly subscription \$142.90 per parish. Out of this amount an average of \$35 per educational house was reached. A detailed account of the work done by each local branch will be published in May for the Feast of St. Isidore, patron of the work of colonization. Father Nolin is now having pretty colonization memorials prepared in Paris for every one of the school pupils who will have been successful in enrolling ten members from March, 1886, till February 15th, 1887. He will begin to distribute those rewards in March. Father Nolin's field of operations will be considerably enlarged this year; for, His Grace Archbishop Dubauzel has kindly appointed him diocesan preacher of colonization for the Ottawa diocese, in behalf of the Ottawa Colonization Society. His Reverence will begin to preach to-morrow in the Ottawa Archdiocese, at Papineauville, then in some other parishes during the months of January and February. During the month of May he will organize the society in the city of Ottawa and its suburbs. One may, therefore, expect that not only will the yearly receipts in behalf of colonization increase considerably by the opening of so many new branches, but that hundreds, if not thousands, of families will go en masse and settle on colonization lands. Already many people, both French and English speaking from Quebec, Ontario, the United States and France are in correspondence with Father Nolin with a view to secure colonization lots. A PRIEST'S FEAST. Sunday being the eve of the feast of St. Anthony, patron saint of Rev. Abbe Gibaud, P. P., and the 25th anniversary of his appointment as director of the Villa Marie congregation, the opportunity was taken by the congregation to celebrate the event in a remarkable manner. In the morning Mass was said at Notre Dame des Anges by the Rev. director, after which Mr. Eugene Demers, president of the congregation, read to the Rev. Abbe a beautiful address. The address was accompanied by a magnificent golden chalice, a golden ampulla for carrying the holy oils, a golden basin and cruets and a golden receptacle for the *vaticum*. The Rev. Abbe Gibaud briefly answered Mr. Demers' address, thanking the congregation for their generous gifts and blessing them. At the seminary, yesterday, the Rev. Abbe Gibaud was the recipient of many appropriate congratulations. AUSTRIAN WAR PREPARATIONS. THE ACTIVITY THAT PREVAILS IN ALL THE ARMY DEPARTMENTS. VIENNA, Jan. 17.—The Government continues to hasten its preparations for war. Orders have been issued instructing the Red Cross Society to raise the staffs of the hospitals under its management to their full strength and to quadruple the number of beds in those institutions. Large contracts have been made for provisions, delivered to the War Department in March. The railway officials who were recently summoned to Vienna to consult with the Government respecting the transportation of troops in the event of a mobilization of the army, have just reported that the preparations then decided upon have been complete. IGNORING THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE. LONDON, Jan. 18.—At a meeting at Oldham yesterday, the Mayor presiding, a motion to ignore the Queen's jubilee was carried, whereupon the Mayor said that there were enough present in favor of a celebration to warrant his going on with the preparations for the jubilee. A great uproar ensued, the Mayor being roundly hissed and hooted. POLICE PROTECTION FOR SHERIFFS. DUBLIN, Jan. 17.—A numerous contingent of constables has arrived at Letterkenny, County Donegal, to protect the sheriff in evicting fifty tenants.

MICHAEL DAVITT'S WEDDING.

A Charming Bride and a World-Renowned Groom. (From the San Francisco Examiner.) Nothing could have been more simple, more home-like, more unostentatious, than the ceremony and reception which linked the fortune of Miss Mary Yore, of Oakland, to those of Michael Davitt, the father of the Land League and Home Rule agitator, in Oakland, at 10.30 a.m. yesterday. His bride is possessed of many brilliant accomplishments, and her future Dublin home. No man is more loved by the Irish than Michael Davitt, and his fair young bride will share with him the devotion of his companions. A special Mass was celebrated for their benefit by the Rev. Father McSweeney in the Church of St. Francis de Sales, on San Pablo Avenue, prior to the wedding ceremony. At ten minutes to 7 o'clock Mrs. James Canning, accompanied by her niece, Miss Yore, entered the church. At seven o'clock Michael Davitt, accompanied by Wm. Yore, brother of Miss Mary Yore, arrived. Mr. Davitt went directly to Mrs. Canning's pew and took a seat by the side of the bride-elect. Among those noticed in the church besides Michael Davitt, Miss Mary Yore, Mrs. Canning and William Yore, were Mr. and Mrs. Monteith, Neil Gallagher, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Driscoll, Bernard McEadden and his sisters-in-law. At 7.10 the Rev. Father McSweeney proceeded to celebrate the Mass. The church decorations for Christmas still remained in position, and appeared appropriate to the occasion. When the Holy Communion was reached Mr. Davitt was the first to proceed to the altar. William Yore occupied a position on his right, and Miss Mary Yore was at his left hand, and then came Mrs. Canning and Mrs. Monteith. The Rev. Father McSweeney then administered the Holy Communion and the party took their seats. After the Mass was over Mrs. Canning, Miss Yore and Mr. Davitt remained in their seats, and engaged in prayer for more than fifteen minutes. They were the last ones to leave the church. The party repaired to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. James Canning, the capitalist, at No. 954 Sixteenth street, to prepare for the nuptials. Busy fingers had put the house in order for the occasion, and had elaborately trimmed it with flowers. Ferns were the prevailing decorations in the hall and dining-room. Smilax trailed gracefully about the staircase and hung pendant from the chandeliers. Festoons of cypress, relieved by bright holly berries, depended from the walls, and over the entrance to the dining-hall the words "Welcome" in white flowers, rested against a background of ferns. Entering the front parlor under an arch of greenery and colored flowers, the interior was transformed into a bower of beauty, which breathed the fragrance of rare exotics, tulips, azaleas, and orange blossoms. Directly opposite the bay window hung a full-length portrait of Miss Yore. THE WEDDING. At 10.30 the Rev. Father McSweeney, wearing a surplice of Irish point lace, and an elaborately embroidered stole, took his place before the crucifix, standing on a Mexican onyx table in the bay window, and immediately after the best man, Mr. W. Stack, and the bridesmaid, Miss Marie O'Brien, followed by the groom, with Mrs. Canning on his arm, walked into position. A momentary pause, a flutter of expectation, and the bride, leaning on the arm of her brother, William Yore, came down stairs and took her place beside the groom, directly under the marriage bell, and facing the officiating priest. A circle of friends stood back of them. Two handsome bridesmaids were provided, and as the couple knelt upon them, the brother stepped forward and gave the bride away. THE BREAKFAST. At the conclusion of the nuptials the whole party repaired to the dining-room and partook of refreshments prepared and served by a celebrated caterer. After breakfast there was a steady roll of costly equipages to the house during the hours of the reception, bringing and carrying away the invited guests, including almost all the leading Catholics of the city and many other distinguished people. The dresses of the ladies were very rich and beautiful. The bride, a graceful and statuesque woman, was attired in a beautiful costume of white satin, with full train and cascades of point lace. Her long white veil was caught in her hair by a spray of orange blossoms. Other sprays of these bridal blossoms at the front, held and on the train, were the only adornments. In her hand the bride carried a simple white fan. Mr. Davitt's tall, slender figure was attired in the conventional full-dress black, to which his dark beard and pale, emaciated face, formed a striking contrast, and which gave prominence to his empty sleeve. The wedding presents received by the distinguished couple were in harmony with the occasion, being few but elegant and valuable. CONGRATULATIONS. The ceremony had no more than been performed when congratulatory telegrams began to pour in from all parts of the United States and Canada. The following are among those received:— LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 30. MICHAEL DAVITT:—I congratulate yourself and Mrs. Davitt, and wish you both many happy days in a free and prosperous Ireland. JOHN FITZGERALD, President I.N.L. of America. CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 30. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Sullivan send their hearty congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Michael Davitt, and rejoice that his labors for his motherland shall be hereafter lightened by a wife's love. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30. MR. AND MRS. JAMES CANNING:—I regret exceedingly that an unforeseen occurrence

DECIDES ME THE PLEASURE OF ACCEPTING YOUR KIND INVITATION.

Accept my best wishes for the young couple's future happiness and prosperity. J. J. O'BRIEN. SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 30. MRS. DAVITT:—Congratulations and best wishes for long life, health and happiness. SABINA DAVITT. SHARPSVILLE, Cal., Dec. 30. MR. AND MRS. DAVITT:—Accept the family's best wishes and sincere congratulations. Bon voyage. MRS. O'BRIEN. MONTREAL, Quebec, Dec. 29. MICHAEL DAVITT:—Heartly congratulations to yourself and bride, with best wishes for your happiness and prosperity. God save Ireland! H. J. CLORAN, President. J. CONNOR, Treasurer. J. B. LANE, Secretary, I.N.L., Montreal. THEIR ROMANCE. It is a very pretty little story, and is known only by a few intimate friends. But it is worthy the brave man and his lovely wife. About six years ago, when Michael Davitt first arrived in California and visited this city in the interests of the down-trodden and oppressed people of his native land, he was the guest of Mrs. James Canning. His niece at that time was a warm-hearted, impulsive schoolgirl, just budding into womanhood, giving promise of the cultured and handsome lady she now is. During Mr. Davitt's short stay in Oakland he was pressed by Mrs. Canning to relate some of the exciting personal experiences through which he had passed, and to those Mrs. Yore listened with rapt attention. At the recital of Mr. Davitt's prison life experience her heart was touched with pity, and she wept freely at the wrongs that had been imposed upon the patriot. The heart of the man was touched by the expression of her sympathy, and when Michael Davitt left Oakland he left the love of his heart with the fair young girl, although unknown to her. Wherever he went, were the scenes ever so bright and the incidents ever so exciting, they failed to efface from his memory the vision of the fair-faced maiden in Oakland. Last summer occasion required the presence of Mr. Davitt again in California. Before intimating to the young lady the state of his feelings he craved and obtained an audience with her aunt, Mrs. James Canning. To that astonished lady the patriot unfolded the details of his heart, told his love for her niece and asked permission to offer to Mary Yore his hand and the life-long devotion of his heart. Mrs. Canning summoned the young lady and Mr. Davitt's wishes were made known to her. The sequel was that the meeting of Michael Davitt and Mary Yore six years ago was proved to have been a robust case of mutual love at first sight. She simply threw her arms around the patriot's neck and confessed that he was all the world to her. WARNING GERMANS TO BE READY TO RETURN FOR MILITARY DUTY. LONDON, Jan. 17.—Several Germans in England have received telegrams from the German consulate in London, requesting them to be prepared to return to Germany at twenty-four hours notice and report for duty. UNEXAMPLED CRUELTY. A TORONTO MAN AND HIS WIFE CHARGED WITH MOST BARBAROUSLY ILL-TREATING A THREE-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER. TORONTO, Jan. 17.—John Hinton, 2825 dealer, of Bay Street, and his wife were arraigned at the police court this morning on charges of cruelly ill-treating the nine-year-old child of the former by his first wife. The child is a girl, and the charges are of the most heinous nature. Amongst them are beating her hands and tongue on a red hot iron, beating her about the head till her eyes were closed up for days, tying her to a bed post so that she could neither sit nor lie down, locking her up in a room for nearly a week without bread or water, and locking her up in a stable all night. The prisoners admitted their guilt in regard to several of the charges and were remanded till Wednesday, when medical testimony will be taken as to the child's condition. Hinton piously implored mercy from the court, but the stepmother remained stern and unmoved. She is a young woman about 25 years of age. The prisoners were admitted to bail. It is the most revolting case of cruelty that has been heard in court. Both Hinton and his wife are prominent members of Queen Street West Methodist Church. HORRIBLE FATE OF FOUR TRAMPS. BURNED TO DEATH IN A BLAZING COTTON CAR AT PADUCAH, KY. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 17.—At 2.15 a.m. to-day, as a special freight train or mine-teen cars, loaded with cotton, was pulling into Paducah, Ky., one of the cars was discovered to be on fire. It was the fifteenth car back from the engine and had been taken on, locked, at Memphis. The engine backed the train on to a side track, and the crew endeavored to extinguish the flames. All they succeeded in doing, however, was to prevent the fire from spreading to the other cars. While removing the debris of the burnt car, four dead bodies charred beyond recognition were discovered. They are supposed to have been tramps. Whether white or black it is impossible to say. The men must have entered to their horrible fate through a window in the end, which could have been opened from the outside. Jabez Beaumont, of Easttown, Pa., who has just celebrated his ninety-second birthday, thinks that he will never die. He says that when he was a young man a woman offered him a drink, saying: "That'll likely kill you. If you drink it and recover from the effects you will never die." He drank, was quite ill, but recovered, and now in his vigorous old age is firmly convinced that he will live forever.