IS THIS POSSIBLE!

Report comes that General Grant's im proved condition is due to the fact that he is using a "simple vegetable preparation" forwarded by one of our consuls from South warded by one of our consuls from South America, and sent him by the Surgeon-Gen-eral! Is this possible! By an "unauthor-ized" remedy? Shocking! And yet, if this "simple vegetable prepara-tion" were owned and advertised by any one

as a specific for this terrible disease, certainly the Surgeon General would not commend it, nor would bigoted physicians prescribe it!

Nevertheless, it is a fact that many of the best proprietary medicines of the day, as the late Dr. J. G. Holland stated in Scribner's Monthly, were more successful than many physicians, and most of them, it should be remembered, were at first discovered or used in memoered, were at first discovered of deed in actual medical practice. When, however, any shrewd persons, knowing of their virtue and foreseeing their popularity, secured fand advertised them, then, in the opinion of the bigoted, all virtue went out of them !

Isn't this absurd ! We believe that a remedy, if properly made, is just as effective when put up, adver-tised and sold in bulk, as when doled out to patients at enormous expense by their physi-

Why not? If General Grant is getting better through a simple unauthorized vegetable preparation where is the vaunted exclusive skill of the medical profession!

Apropos of the suspension of some very prominent members by the Medical and Chirurgical faculty of Maryland, for endorsing advertised remedies, the Baltimore American (April 25) says that " when a patent medicine goes on year after year widening its circle of believers, it is a pretty fair evidence that there is merit in it. The regular doctors may ignore it and expel any of their members who use it, but when they do so their action looks more like envy against a successful remedy than a true desire to protect the public." The failure in the Garfield and Grant cases, the American thinks, and properly, has knocked professional pretensions higher than a kite.

But this is not a singular instance of un-professional power over "incurable diseases." That "simple vegetable preparation" now everywhere known as Warner's safe cure, was once an authorized remedy; was pronounced a "god send" to the medical profession for the cure of kidney and liver disorders, malaria, general debility, spring feebleness, female irregularities, etc., by many leading physicians, but when the formula was fully perfected, and the medicine was put up in bulk and advertised so that every sufferer might know of it and treat and let their patients die rather than to use

This is certainly a strange proceeding, but it is on a level with all the rules and regulations of a code which has gone so far as to forbid a physician displaying beyond a certain size his name and profession upon his sign.

But the world moves and merit wins the tight!

BABES.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN A MORE TERRI-BLE TRAGEDY-A BOY'S HEROISM.

LITITZ, Pa., May 15.—The full details of the suicide of Mrs. Hiram Pfautz and her determined effort to drown her five children. show one of the most heroic efforts to save life on the part of her ten-year-old son Harry on record in this section of the State. The mother, who was the wife of a rich farmer and an educated woman, had become melancholy and demented through religious matters. Yesterday she wanted her seven children to go with her to a mill dam a mile and a half away to gather flowers. The oldest did not go, their father being away from home. Mrs. Pfautz and her two sons, two daughters and a babe went to the dam. The boy Harry led the way. They sat a while near the deep water, when Mrs. Pfautz asked Harry to pick up a stick near the dam. He stooped to do so, when the mother swiftly and noiselessly rushed up behind him and pushed him in. She then rapidly seized the other three children and tossed them in one by one, and then jumped in herself, babe in arms. Harry, an expert swimmer, quickly got out and hauled his brother, aged seven, who had clung to a board ashore. Harry then jumped in and safely brought his sister, aged nine, ashore. Nothing daunted, he once more plunged in, grasped his mother, who still held the babe. The mother exclaimed she wanted to die, but the boy bravely held on and begged her not to resist. By almost superhuman effort he succeeded in getting the mother and babe safely out of eight feet of water to the shore.

Meanwhile the other children stood speechless on the bank. The next moment Harry dove in for his three-year-old sister, who had sunk the third time. Harry found the body at the first dive, and brought it up and out to the bank, closely pressing the little one to his breast. He at once commenced rolling the body of the girl, but finally burst into tears when he realized that his little sister was dead. His mother, who stood shivering on the bank with the wet children, implored Harry to run back to the farm to get a waggon to bring them home. Suspecting his the other, swearing that he was perfectly in-mother he implored her not to do anything nocent of the charge imputed, he applied for rash. She promised not to, but the boy concluded to take the three children back with him, leaving the mother and babe alive with the dead child. The three children went home in their wet clothes, and there told the horrified father what occurred. He quickly drove to the scene, but there found no one. The moment that Harry and the children had gone the mother seized the dead child and her babe and again leaped into the water and

sank to rise no more. The water was drawn from the dam and the bodies recovered. Coroner Hone, of Lancaster, held an inquest this afternoon and returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts. The three children, who so narrowly escaped death, are confined to their beds. They were considerably bruised by striking rocks on the bottom of the dam. The wife was formerly a school teacher, but during the past few years became melancholy and finally deranged.

A WOMAN'S AGE.

A woman, it is said, is no older than she looks. Many women, however, look double their actual age by reason of those functional disorders which wear upon the nerves and vitality, and which, if unchecked, are liable to change the most robust woman to a weak. broken-down invalid. Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will positively cure every irregularity and weakness peculiar to the sex, and requires but a single trial to prove its surpassing merit. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

A MILLION DOLLAR FIRE.

CHATHAM, Eng., May 12.—Barnard's Music Hall, the Mid Kent Club House, Bull Inn, large printing works, and a number of other buildings, were burned last night. Loss, £200,000.

"DUBLIN CASTLE JUSTICE."

Lecture by Ex-District Inspector Murphy.

A SCATHING INDICTMENT.

A lecture on "Dublin Castle Justice" was delivered in the Round Room Rotunda, Dublin, by Mr. Thomas Murphy, ex District Inspector of the Royal Irish Constabulary. There was a large attendance and the audience was extremely enthusiastic. On the platform were several members of Parliament and other representative citizens. Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M. P., presided.

The Chairman, in introducing the lecturer, said: I do not think it necessary in any audience of Irishmen to tell them who Mr. Murphy is, or to bespeak for him a hearty and generous Irish welcome (hear, hear). Not merely Ireland, but humanity, is indebted to him for the courage he displayed in face of all the dark powers of evil in exposing the heinous sink of Dublin Castle. Mr. Murphy, for doing this, had borne his sentence and his degradation, but when all is over I venture to think it will not be a sentence or a degradation to Mr. Murphy.

THE VINDICTIVE POLICY.

Ex-District Inspector Murphy then came forward and received a most enthusiastic reception. He said: Lord Spencer (great groaning), true to that policy which had consigned innocent men to the scaffold, true to that policy that had consigned men to long terms of imprisonment and jail discipline, to find out after the lapse of weary months, or perhaps years, that they were innocent of every offense; true to this vindictive policy of repression and persecution, had thought proper to deprive him of the very small appointment which he had held. Not only that, but Lord Spencer had assailed his character in every conceivable way, and from almost every possible direction, in the House of Commons, in the public press, in official documents and in private ones as well. A charge was preferred against him (Mr. Murphy) in a manner wholly unprecedented and contrary to the rules of the constabulary force. The regulations required that when any member of the force had been guilty of an offense against discipline, a day should not necessarily be permitted to lapse until two courses were adopted. In the first place, the offending member was verbally informed that he was to be reported. In the second place, a charge in writing was framed against him, which he was called upon to admit or deny. himself, then the profession turned upon it All that was done officially and and let their patients die rather than to use above board; but in his (Mr. Murphy's) case not less than seven days were allowed to lapse, and during all that period he had been attending to his duties, thoroughly unconscious that it was the intention to accuse him of any breach of discipline. It was only on the 16th of September, three weeks after the alleged occurrence, that he for the first time learned the mean, underhand and disreputable line of action adopted in his case. County Inspector Sheehan (groans) had then admitted that THE DROWNED MOTHER AND on the 31st of August, 1884, he entered into a private, secret and confidential correspondence with Col. Bruce (groans) in reference to him (Mr. Murphy). He admitted that he had received a private letter from Col. Bruce in reply, and that in consequence of that letter he wrote a long and meander-ing sort of report—that he had watched him (Mr. Murphy) until his appearance was no longer clear in the darkening evening, and that during this interesting vigil he saw him staggering three times, and therefore concluded that he was intoxicated (laughter.) In the case of a man whoso had been determined upon, it ruin physical cause whatsoever, and assuming that he had slipped upon an orange peel and come down suddenly all in a heaptingency to which the most rigid abstainer was liable (laughter)—this would be, according to the views and liberal theories of Col. Bruce and County Inspector Sheehan, conclusive proof of the hopeless and deplor-

able state of intoxication to which he (Mr. Murphy) had reduced himself JUDGE AND ACCUSES.

When Colonel Bruce received this communication on the 4th of September, he wrote and despatched to the County Inspector the identical charge which he was to bring against him (Mr. Murphy), and which the County Inspector reproduced in his own handwriting, and called upon him (Mr. Murphy) to admit or deny (groans). Now, the conduct of Colonel Bruce in this respect was simply scandalous (hear, hear). Bruce instead of handing French over to the Crimiwas to be the principal and final judge of nal law, the Government screened him and the proceedings, and notwithstanding that, he constituted himself accuser as well. But this model colonel did not stop there. He back, and told him the evidence was clear and presumably sufficient, but still he should look out for corroboration—advice which he (Mr. Murphy) would show was not lost on the mind of the County Inspector. An investigation was held in the Constabulary barracks, Nenagh, on 16th September, 1874, and when the County Inspector discovered that all the witnesses who were produced for the prosecution were, one after nocent of the charge imputed, he applied for a summons to obtain the evidence of a man named Simon Pyne (laughter), a decayed, old policeman who spent his evenings in the County Inspector's kitchen, and when he was not in that odorous locality he was to be found with his back against the gable-end of a public house (laughter). It was only when he wanted corroboration, which in this unfortunate country is often a synonym for perjury of the foulest and

blackest dye, that he applied for a summons to procure the attendance of the man Pyne AN ORDER TO CONVICT. On the second day of the inquiry he observed that the president received a letter with the usual Castle marks on the envelope. He read it, hand handed it to the other member of the court, who read it and returned it to the president with a broad grin, saying in an undertone, "It is satisfactory to know what we have to do." Laughter and ap-It at once occurred to him that they had been directed to convict him, and having regard to their subsequent demeanor he was satisfied that such was the case. [A Voice—So is everyone (applause).] They might think such action as this on the part of a government improbable; but he himself, when serving in County Limerick, was compelled to bear a message to a certain bench of magistrates in the County Limerick telling them to convict certain persons who were arraigned before them for riot. and not to send them for trial to assizes or quarter sessions, when they would have had some chance of obtaining justice at the hands of a jury of their peers. Surely a Government that is capable of sending an order of this kind to a bench of local magistrates, who are supposed to be independent chinery at the disposal of the authorities was

a court composed of their own officers, who are dependent upon them for their daily bread, to commit, irrespective of the evidence, an official against whom they enter-tained a mean and cowardly grudge (hear, hear.) On the one side there were several witnesses to prove that he was perfectly inno-cent, and on the other side there was one witness. Notwithstanding this vast prepon-derance of evidence in his favor, the court, in the exercise of their discretion—he did not think it was a wise one (loud laughter)found a verdict against him, and on the re-ceipt of their finding, Colonel Bruce wrote a minute teeming with misrepresentations.

CARRY AND SPENCER. The result of all this was that he was removed, as it was emphatically termed, from the force. [A Voice—And bad company (loud laughter).] It is not a little remarkable that Lord Spencer had used in his case the very word which the in-famous Carey rendered so notorious (groans). Carey removed his victims by the mife without the intervention of any form of trial or inquiry, but he thought the impartial historian would be constrained to relate that Lord Spencer occasionally removed them by the rope (loud and continuous applause) first having subjected the unfortunate creatures to all the tortures incidental to a protracted legal investigation, but from the judge who wept as he pro-nounced the fatal sentence to the hangman who, with a curse upon his brutal lips, kicked the poor wretch into eternity, the whole pro ceeding was, as far as strict justice was concerned, a delusion, a mockery and a snare (loud applause).

SPENCER'S WELL BELOVED.

The real cause of his (Mr. Murphy's) re moval, and he gloried in it, was that from him emanated the information which resulted in the exposure of James Ellis French (loud cheers); that obscene bird who revelled in filth in Dublin Castle; that fetid scoundrel on whom Castle honors were liberally showered; that confident of successive Viceroys. Lord Spencer was plunged in desolation at being deprived of the services of his trusty and well-beloved James Ellis French (loud laughter), accordingly he had wreaked his vengeance upon him (the speak er), who in some way or other he suspected of being the cause of bringing about results so very intolerable. Communications had been made to him which left no doubt upon his mind but that French was the monster that a judge and jury had recently pronounced him. FRENCH PROMOTED.

He was reluctantly forced to the conclusion that French's habits were equally well known at the depot and in the Inspector-General's office, Dublin Castle. He sen two communications in the nature of round robins, one to Lord Spencer and the other to Colonel Brackenbury, the Under Secretary for Crime, and he posted them at Clones. He waited patiently, but the only result that he could see from these documents was quite the opposite to what he expected, for James Ellis French was suddenly appointed a county inspector over the heads of men long senior to him in rank and service (loud ap plause).

THE JUST MAN.

In August, 1883, he addressed a gentleman of whom the Irish race had good reason to be proud, he referred to Mr. Healy (loud cheers). This was followed by the appearance of an article in United Ireland (cheers), the editor of which, Mr. O'Brien, had a lasting claim to the gratitude of every Christian (applause), and James Ellis French, the darling of Dublin Castle, who went up like a rocket, came down like a stick (laughter). They were forced to prosecute French, but from the judicial bench he was described as a just man that had fallen (loud laughter). He (Mr. Murphy) would like to ask when was James Ellis would be, of course, absolutely impossible French a just man? He clung to the idea for him to stagger through any accidental that French was a born ruffian, that he pro-French a just man? He clung to the idea gressed in wickedness as he advanced in age d maturity, and every day became and more accceptable to the gang who experimented in the science of government in Dublin Castle (applause). Lord Spencer screened, sheltered, and protected the vile official performers in every way he could. All the vengeance of the law, all the Viceregal wrath were poured forth on what he might term the mere stage supernumeries, wretches like Pillar and the blind basketmaker: but the principal villians-the stars of infamy-were allowed to escape scot free (hear, hear).

> FRENCH SCREENED BY GOVERNMENT. On the day after the article appeared in United Ireland every officer named in the round-robin was telegraphed for. Mr. Maguire and Mr. Bell gave conclusive evidence against French at this private inquiry; but, nal law, the Government screened him and

used him as a species of battering ram against United Ireland (cheers). On the day of French's arrest he addressed patted County Inspector Sheehan on the a communication to the Inspector-General, and received a telegram summoning him to Dublin. He was there received in a surly manner by Colonel Bruce, and then sent to Mr. Harrel, who said "there was no knowing where these inquiries might end" (hear, hear). He retired perfectly satisfied that his disclosures met with the disapprobation of Colonel Bruce and Mr. Harrel. Colonel Bruce had full evidence of the crime, but he made himself an accessory after the fact, and did not produce a single Constabulary witness against French-on the contrary, he had the audacity to go into the witness box himself and give him a good character (hear).

BLOOD MONEY,

When murders were perpetrated in the

country, when secret societies were alleged to be in full swing and in active operation, they remembered the extraordinary and in some case highly censurable means that were adopted to get convictions. Protracted inquiries, such as those held in Dublin Castle, were held throughout the country. Thieves, perjurers, and many leading infamous lives, even murderers themselves were ostentatiously paraded in the witness box (hear, hear), and when innecent men were doomed to death and penal servitude, what was the action of Earl Spencer? He scattered blood-money in every direction Every district inspector, every head consta ble, every sergeant, and every constable who assisted in the hanging of his fellow-coun tryman, or sending him to penal servitude, was the recipient of money rewards. Con-

fidential circulars were sent broadcast and His Excellency was even pleased to send his autograph letters to many. George Bolton (groans), who had filled important public positions, had been in the habit of exposing to a select circle of friends a couple of autograph letters with which Lord Spencer had favored him, thanking him for the service he had rendered to law and order (groans.) He (Mr. Murphy) did not mean to infer that when a crime had been com mitted every legitimate effort should not be made to bring the perpetrators to justice (hear, hear); but what he complained of was that when officers of Dublin Castle gave themselves up to crimes most foul, the maof them, and to administer justice uninfin-enced by any bias between the Crown and the accused, would not shrink from telling out of abominable secrets was left to the hon.

member for Mallow, while the detective power was directed to obstruct him and screen those villains whom he was endeavoring to expose (groans). In conclusion, he asked did not the treatment which Lord Spencer had accorded him (Mr. Murphy) show a practical sympathy with those abou-icable crimes which had raised the finger of scorn in every country in the world against Dublin Castle? (hear, hear, and applause):

NARROW ESCAPE. • • • ROCHESTER, June 1, 1882. "Ten years ago I was attacked with the most Intense and deathly pains in my back and

-Kidneys "Extending to the end of my toes and to

my brain! "Which made me delirious!

"From agony!!!!
"It took three men to hold me on my bed at times! "The Doctors tried in vain to relieve me,

but to no purpose.

Morphine and other opiates!

"Had no effect! "After two months I was given up to

"When my wife heard a neighbor tell what Hop Bitters had done for her, she at once got and gave me The first dose eased my brain and

seemed to go hunting through my system for the pain.

the pain.

The second dose eased so much that I slept two hours, something I had not done for two months. Before I had used five bottles, I was well and at work as hard as any man could, for over three weeks; but I worked too hard for my strength, and taking a hard cold, I was taken with the most acute add painful rheumatism all through my system that ever was known.

"I called the doctors again, and after several weeks they left me a cripple on crutches for life, as they said, I met a friend and told like my case, and he said Hop Bitters had cured him and would cure me. I poohed at him, but he was so earnest I was induced to use them again.

again.

In less than four weeks I threw away my crutches and went to work lightly and kept on using the bitters for five weeks, until I became as well as any man living, and have been so for six years since.

It has also cured my wife, who had been sick for years, and has kept her and my children well and healthy with from two to three bottles per year. There is no need to be sick at all if these bitters are used. J. J. Berk, Ex-Supervisor.

"That poor invalid wife, Sister, Mother, "Or daughter !!!!

"Can be made the picture of health ! "with a few bottles of Hop Bitters!

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on he white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

NATIONAL CULONIZATION.

The national lottery of colonization, under the patronage of Rev. Father Labelle, has another grand drawing of prizes on Wednesday, July 15th. The efforts made by the Rev. Father and the committee of gentlemen who have given their time and attention in assisting and promoting the object, deserve full recogni-tion at the hands of the public. The prizes offered are well worth the risk of the amount paid for each ticket, the object of the lottery being to secure funds to aid in settling the large and fertile country north of the Ottawa river. It is the intention, as soon as sufficient funds are subscribed, to build a railway through this district. The tract of country which this railway proposes to traverse can be confidently stated as equal in fertility to the best parts of the Province of Queboc. It is covered as a rule with hardwood, maple, elm, oak, birch, &c., a sure sign of a rich soil. Already a strong current of colonization has set in through this tract of country; over 10,000 souls have established themselves there since five or six years, and twenty-five townships and parishes have been partly settled. But this movement cannot continue without the aid of a railway. The last settlers are now at eighty miles from St. Jerome, the nearest railway station; they cannot be expected to go any further if they have not railway facilities. Besides, it is necessary to increase the width of the init is necessary to increase the width of the in-habited portions of the Province, in order to ensure in the future and maintain for ever the importance of the route of the river St. Lawrence as the main commercial highway of the Domin-

Sir Charles Tupper, in speaking before the tribute to Father Labelle and his noble efforts to people our back country:—
"I may state that the Rev. Father Labelle

a gentleman known to many hon. members of this House as a patriot of the finest type, and as a whole-souled enthusiast, who throws him-self into any work in which he may be engaged with such ardor as to inspire confidence in the men with whom he comes in contact, thus leading them on successfully into the most profitable careers—this gentleman has devoted the last few years of his life to peopling this large, fertile, productive section of the country. I am almost afraid to section of the country. I am almost aired to state the number of people he has sent into that country, but I think I may venture to say that he has taken at least 10,000 people within the last three or four years into this previously almost unknown country. These people are making happy and prosperous homes for themselves in what was a desert and a wilderness. As he fills one part of the district he goes on to further outposts; but he has reached a point ther outposts; but he has reached a point where, he says, a railway is absolutely neces-sary for the prosecution of the important and valuable work in which he is engaged. I be-lieve that if these 10,000 people had not gone there they would either have been struggling with poverty in their former homes, or seeking prosperity in another country. I believe there is no member of the house who will not regard such a work as that as of the greatest possible importance to Canada, and that the resources of such a country should be developed as only

railway communication can develop it.

The tickets for the 1st series are one dollar each, the highest prize in the series being \$10,000; in the 2nd series, 25c, the highest prize in this series being \$2,500.

Tickets can be procured by addressing the secretary, S. E. Lefebvre, No. 19 St. James street, Montreal, where all necessary informa-

tion will be given.

IRISH GRAND JURIES.

Dublin, May 12.—The passage of the Irish Local Government bill, at present under consideration of the English Cabinet Council, would afford a strong measure of relief and re-move some of Ireland's most bitter grievances. The bill provides for popularly elected councils in each county, which would administer the business at present attended to by grand juries. The grand jury system of Ireland is an anomaly and an anchronism. It has no existence either in England or Scotland, and its continuance in this country is a cruel wrong under which the poor taxpayers throughout the coun-try, year after year, silently smart. The grand jury in this country is a relic of the old feudal system, and has the feudal disregard for the wishes of the people. The jury is composed of landlords and retired officers elected nominally by the lieutenants of counties, but in reality by the Government. This body, not elected by the taxpayers and irresponsible in its actions, levies the county cess for poor rates, road improvements, etc. It has all the functions of a county council; but unlike a county council is cannot be impeached. From the constitution of this body is is not hard to surmise in what direction the taxes are spent. The improvements are all for the benefit of the landlords' property, and while public roads are neglected, semi-private avenues leading to castles and mansions are kept in the best condition.

DISASTROUS AVALANCHE IN ICE-

LAND. London, May 12.-Advices from Iceland state that fifteen dwellings, with their inhabitants, were swept into the sea by an April avalanche, and that twenty-four persons were drowned. The avalanche destroyed 50 fishing boats. The loss in one village alone reached £20,000.

PRESIDENT EGANS POSITION.

The following letter from Dr. J. D. Hanra-han, State Delegate of the Irish National League of Vermont, and President Egan's reply, will undoubtedly be of interest: RUTLAND, Vt., May 4th, 1885.

Hon. Patrick Egan,

My DEAR SIR:-Having received several communications, both from yourself and Mr. Walsh, I thought it was but right that you should receive some kind of an answer. When I first made an effort to organize

branch of the League here I was met with the assertion that the officers had sold out to the Republican party. I have not been able to remove that impression yet, and at present I have little hope of being able to

However, I can assure you that my heart and soul are in the cause, and whatever personally I can do shall be done, and I yet hope, by making a supreme effort, that I may be able to make some kind of a showing previous to your National Convention.

l am very truly, &c., J. D. Hankahan. EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA, Lincoln, Neb., May 9, 1885.

MY DEAR DB. HANRAHAN:-Your esteemed letter of the 4th inst. has reached me, and I have to thank you, not only for your promise to forward the League movement in your State, but also for the manly candor with which you inform me of the slanders that are in circulation regarding the officers of the Loague. The fact that such charge as that of having "sold out" to the Republican party—or any other party—being made against the respected Treasurer of the League, the Reverend Dr. O'Reilly, of Detroit, against my predecessor, Mr. Alexander Sullivan, and, I may add, against myself, is proof of the utter unscrupulousness of a certain set of political bummers, and of the lamentable ignorance and prejudice of a certain other classof our countrymen who believe them-if indeed any there be who do believe them.

The Reverend Dr. O'Reilly and Mr. Alexander Sullivan need no words of mine in their defence. Their antecedents, their pure and devoted patriotism, their utter unselfishness of character-so different from that of the creatures who attempt to malign themare so well known throughout the length and breadth of this land, that no man of ordinary intelligence, no Irishman worthy of the name, could be got to give ear to their slanderers.

For myself, I took no part in the Presidential campaign beyond casting my indi-vidual vote. I did write a letter, replying to attacks directed against me by the democratic organ of this city, attacks too, which were entirely unwarranted inasmuch as I had up to the time of their appearance made no public pronouncement of my political views whatsoever. This letter I submitted, before sending it to the press, to one of the most prominent Democrats in this State, and he considered that the circumstances justified its publication. In the letter in question 1 stated in correction of the published misrepresentations, the reasons why I, as an individual, preferred Mr. Blaine to Mr. Cleveland, but I also stated distinctly my position in the following unmistakable words: — "When, however, at Boston I accepted the Presidency of the Irish National League, I considered that whatever my private opinions might be, I was thence precluded from taking any active part in American politics. Accordingly I have abstained from taking any part, nor shall I take any so long as I hold the office. This is my position."

That position I strictly adhered to throughout the entire campaign. I never by word or writing attempted to influence a single vote, but on the contrary, when again and again I was asked for my advice, I invariably de-

clined to give it.

The fact, however, that I, an Irishman, dared to have an opinion of my own and that that opinion was not of the regulation pat-tern, dictated by certain conventional party bosses, was sufficient to bring down upon me the venemous malignity of a class of Irish-American politicians and of certain prints that call themselves Irish-American, solely that they may trade in Irish votes. But for that spirit of resistance to tyranny and dictation which is ingrained in my very nature I would not to day be an exile from home and friends. Without egotism, I think I may say that I have made sacrifices and incurred risks in my opposition to English tyranny and dictation in Ireland that few persons have faced. sacrifices and risks that the persons who go around slandering the workers for Ireland are by nature incapable of understanding; and whatever part I may take in public affairs on this side I shall, I trust, always be found an uncompromising enemy of tyranny and dictation from whatever quarter they may be attempted.

For men who honestly differ from me on questions of politics, whether Irish or American, men like my friends Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly, Hon. P. A. Collins, Hon. M. A. Foran, Hon. M. V. Gannon, my townsman, Mr. John Fitzgerald, your good self and many others I could name, I trust I shall always entertain the most profound respect, but for those who would by their unscrupulous intol-erance drag the cause of Ireland in the mire and deliberately belie and defame the good name of their countrymen when they venture to exercise, honestly and independently, their legitimate rights as citizens of this free country, I have no other sentiment than that of

contempt and loathing. I remain, my dear Dr. Hanrahan. Yours Faithfully, PATRICK EGAN.

DR. J. D. HANRAHAN,
State Delegate I. N. L. of A., Rut-

RIOT AT THE GAMBLING TABLE. SAVANNAH, May 2 .- At Walthurville yesterday a number of colored mill hands, who had just been paid off, indulged in a game of poker. The pot amounted to \$40 or \$50, and as the gamesters were all flushed with liquor they were considerably excited. One accused another of cheating; words followed, and as the accuser drew a knife, the man who had been charged with cheating drew a revolver and fired. The bullet entered the forehead, and the victim fell a corpse the cards and stakes. The friends of the dead man arose to avenge the murder while those of the slayer rallied to his defence. Each side was well armed with knives and revolvers, and in the fight which followed five were killed and four badly wounded. Other hands came up and took a hand in the struggle, and it eventually assumed the recommend a rios. The faction which started the trouble fled pursued by a posse of police. If any of the fugitive are captured lynching is certain.

COMING INVASION BY LOCUSIS. WASHINGTON, May 12.—The entomologist of the agricultural department says the country will soon be visited by two great broods of locusts of 17 and 13 year varieties. This will be the first time in 221 years that they have appeared in conjunction. They will not prove greatly destructive, and the injury they will inflict will probably be confined to fruit trees.

Hot and dry skin? Scalding sensations? Swelling of the ankles? Swelling of the ankles?
Vague feelings of unrest?
Frothy or brick-dust fluids?
Acid stomach? Aching loins?
Oramps, growing nervousness?
Strange soreness of the bowels?
Unaccountable languid feelings?
Short breath and pleuritic pains?
One-side headache? Backache?
Frequent attacks of the "blues" Frequent attacks of the "blues"? Fluttering and distress of the heart?
Albumen and tube casts in the

water?
Fittul rheumatic pains and neu-

Loss of appetite, flesh strength? Constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels?

Drowsiness by day, wakefulness Abundant pale, or scanty flow of

dark water? Chills and fever? Burning patches of skin? Then

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.
The above symptoms are not developed in any order but appear, disappear and reappear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution, the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the nervous system, and finally pneumonia, diarrhea, bloodlessness, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis or convulsions ensue and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease is not a rare one—it is an every-day disorder, and claims more victims than any other complaint.

plaint.

It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastery.

Don't neglect it. Warner's SAFE Cure has cured thousands of cases of the worst type, and it will cure you if you will use it promptly and as directed. It is the only specific for the universal

THREE GOOD POINTS.

SWEARING FALSELY AGAINST CUNNINGHAM AND BURTON-EVIDENCE OF THE CHARGE BEING TRUMPED UP AGAINST THE ACCUSED.

London, May 15.—Every seat to day was occupied at the trial of the dynamiters at the Old Bailey. The judge entered, followed by Alderman Savery and Under Sheriff Met. alf, each bearing a bouquet like a prima donna. Twenty fashionable ladies gazed longingly at the flowers. The counsel on both sides looked pleased. The prisoners seemed undismayed.

The jurymen do not look like men to be intimidated. They seem profoundly interested in the case. Each has paper and a quill pen and takes copious notes, one juryman especially questioning witnesses for himself after the lawyers for the defence. It is believed that this inquisitiveness promises a disagreement of opinion. The prosecution will probably finish to-morrow, when the defence will begin, and occupy perhaps a day and a half. It is hoped that the case will go to the jury

on Saturday.

Three good points were made for the defence to-day.

Several of the police who were on duty at the Tower on the day of the explosion were examined. One admitted that between the time when Cunningham visited the room where the explosion occurred and when the gates were closed ten minutes elapsed, and he could easily have gone out in the meantime. It had also been sworn before that Cunningham bought an overcoat at Shoreditch large enough to wear over his other overcoat, the theory being that he carried the dynamite to the Tower in that way. A sensation was caused in court when the prisoner asked to put on the greatcoat and it was found that it would not go over the smaller overcoat. On the contrary, it fitted him neatly when he had not the smaller one on.

coat, it was admitted by Inspector Abbervine that he did not find it till two days after the effects had been taken to the police station. The defence's general theory will be that anybody might have put the detonator there and that Cuuningham was not in the Gower street train, but another man was, whose photograph was exhibited in court. The case is one of mistaken identity, they

will say. The defence will prove an alibi for Burton, and hope to show that he had no connection with any of the explosions. The prosecution tried to show that nobody but one gentleman and lady with a child got out of the Tower after the explosion took place and before the gates were closed. The defence elicited on cross-examination that many others got out. There still remain points against both prisoners, such as their equivocation when rested, their having identified the bags, their failure to account for their movements, their inability to show reason for being in London. Solicitor Quillian and Mr. Meany are most industrious workers for the prisoners' acnuittal.

(Latest)

In the trial of Cunningham and Burton this morning Mary O'Brien, a newspaper vendor, swore Cunningham was in Miss Connor's lodging house where he had a room at the time of the explosion on the Metropolitan railway between Gower street and King's Cross. She sold Cunningham a newspaper at his lodging house on the night the explosion occurred and saw him there from 7.30 to 10 o'clock. The explosion occurred at 9 o'clock. Katherine White, who lives at Miss Connor's house, confirmed the testimony of Mary O'Brien. The counsel then submitted that no evidence had been adduced showing the existence of conspiracy. The judge declared the question must be decided by the jury.

THE REGISTRATION ACT. LONDON, May 12 .- In the House of Commons this afternoon on the motion of Mr. Lope (liberal-conservative) to insert a clause in the Registration act charging the expenses of registry on the general treasury being called up, Mr. Gladstone strongly opposed it. The motion was rejected by a vote of 280 to 258, a loss of ten votes by the government from last night's tally, and of but two for the opposition The government's majority was obtained, it is thought, by a threat that they would resign if defeated. A number of liberals, who desired to abstain from voting, were com-pelled to vote on the appeal of the liberal

election in November. The registration bill was read a third time. STETIN BEY ALIVE.

whips. Mr. Gladstone announced his inten-

tion to introduce a bill to authorize a general

VIENNA, May 13.—Stetin Bey, who it was believed was killed with Gen, Gordon in Khar-toum, is, according to letters received by his relatives here, alive and a prisoner in the Mahdi's hands. LOCAL GOVERNMENT FOR IRELAND. LONDON, May 13.—It is reported that the

cabinet is discussing a scheme of local self-government for Ireland, which is likely to have immediate consequences of an important character.

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