

Weekly Messenger

AND TEMPERANCE WORKER.

VOL. IV. No. 32.

MONTREAL & NEW YORK, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, JULY 4, 1885.

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

The Weekly Messenger.

WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.

Reports have been received in Bombay from Kabul that one of the rulers in Afghanistan named Isa has risen in revolt against Abdullah Khan, the governor of a province in the extreme north of Afghanistan. At the head of a large number of followers Isa Khan crossed the Afghan border from Turkestan and marched upon the city of Khaniabad, which he captured after a desperate and sanguinary struggle, putting its defenders to flight. The rebels then pillaged the place and secured among other plunder £1,000,000 sterling belonging to the Ameer. This raid has caused intense excitement throughout Afghanistan. The Afghans openly accuse the Russians of having conspired with the brigands in planning the raid. Revenge is talked of, and it is feared that complications of a much more serious nature than have as yet arisen even in connection with the Pendjeh Battle will be brought out of the affair. The town of Khaniabad is situated south of the river Oxus and was the headquarters of the present Ameer of Afghanistan before he was summoned to the throne. A Persian paper states that Russian agents are stirring up a rebellion in Afghanistan, and it certainly looks as if this were so. The news causes great excitement in England as it renews the possibilities of war with Russia, and seems to show that the latter country is anxious to fight. The St. Petersburg Government has issued an order forbidding newspapers to make any reference whatever to the action of Russia in the Afghan affair.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The new British Cabinet is larger than Mr. Gladstone's. Thirteen of the sixteen members are peers who among them draw a total income of about three million dollars from their land alone. While the old and new Ministers were awaiting the train to take them to Windsor Castle, the Prince of Wales entered the Windsor station, and took a seat between Mr. Gladstone and Lord Randolph Churchill. He engaged both in an animated conversation, which was frequently interrupted by laughter. The incident was greeted with cheers by the crowd.

Mr. Gladstone says he did not think he should again ask to be returned to Parliament, but that events had occurred which rendered it necessary that he should not imperil the unity and efficiency of the party. This means that he will remain the leader of the Liberals. His party is rejoicing over his decision to remain. Mr. Gladstone has no intention of giving his presence to the House of Commons as he has invariably done, but will lead the Opposition without constant attendance, and will attend all important debates, and not leave his party without his personal influence in any crisis that may arise.

It is said that Prince Bismarck directly influenced Lord Salisbury to accept the office of Premier. The Prince hinted that very

soon there might be a change of reign in Germany and that an Anglo-German alliance would be beneficial to both Great Britain and Germany. The health of the Emperor William of Germany is therefore one of the most important matters that concern the Salisbury Ministry. The Emperor is in such a weak state that his illness may at any moment end fatally. As long as he lives his strong family feeling will prevent any rupture of the friendly relations with Russia. The Emperor's death would then be an advantage to the present British Cabinet, and would tend to break up the European triple alliance which now exists between the three Empires of Russia, Germany and Austria.

EXCITING CATTLE DRIVING.

Recent telegrams from Northern Texas report anticipations of serious trouble over the driving of southern Texas cattle through Kansas. Despatches from St. Louis, dated June 21st, state that the Kansas men are determined to resist, with all means in their power, any effort to drive southern Texas cattle through the neutral strip, or "No Man's Land," as it is called. It is said that the promise of Secretary Lamar has been obtained, that the Government will prevent it, and that a United States marshal, with a strong posse, armed with government authority, will meet the first herd bound for Kansas, and turn the cattle back or prevent their entrance into the neutral strip.

On the other hand, it is said that the Texans claim that they have a promise of protection from Secretary Lamar, and declare they are bound to go through, while cooler-headed men think the government should call a halt on the trail until matters can be investigated and settled. It is undeniable that the present attitude of the cattle trail question, as between southern and northern Texas and Kansas and other northern states and territories, is calculated to give rise to unpleasant complications. The following is telegraphed from St. Louis, under date June 21st: "Advices come from Topeka, Kan., which say Gov. Martin has received despatches from the sheriff of Finney County, in the extreme western part of the state, informing him that sixty thousand head of Texas cattle are now gathered south of the state line, in charge of two hundred armed men, and that an effort will be made to drive through. The sheriff asks for instructions, and Gov. Martin has telegraphed him that the state live-stock sanitary commission has been ordered to Gordon City, and instructing him to confer with them. If the cattlemen persist in attempting to drive their herds into and through Kansas, it is asserted resistance will be made and trouble and perhaps bloodshed ensue."

THE REV. MR. SPURGEON has been making a strong attack on English immorality in the *Monthly Review*. He says: "Sodom, in its most putrid days, could scarcely exceed London for vice." Mr. Spurgeon especially runs down the English nobility as being unutterably immoral.

A LIVELY TRIAL.

The efforts of Mrs. Yseult Dudley, who shot O'Donovan Rossa, the dynamiter, to create the impression that she is insane are still continued in Jefferson Market prison, New York, where she is held. Dr. Hardy, the Tombs physician, called on the prisoner lately, but was coldly received, as she was busily engaged in making a white dress, in which she intended to array herself upon the trial on Monday. Mrs. Dudley showed considerable temper, and slammed the door between herself and the doctor in such a way that the glass was shattered. Dr. Hardy said he thought she was subject to fits. Mrs. Dudley's trial was begun last Monday. The court was crowded. At least one-fifth of those present were detectives and police officers. Rossa and Patrick Joyce were in attendance. After a jury was obtained and the facts of the case had been set forth, O'Donovan Rossa was called to the witness stand by the prosecution. Being asked his name he said "Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa."

"That's not his name," shouted Mrs. Dudley; "Where did he get the Rossa from?"

The next question was "What is your business?"

"Dynamiter," shouted Mrs. Dudley.

Then Rossa said, "Journalist."

O'Donovan said that Mrs. Dudley had agreed to donate \$900 in instalments; she said she did not like dynamite where it would take innocent lives; O'Donovan testified he did not like that business either. As the witness said this, Mrs. Dudley arose to her feet and glaring at the witness shouted "Liar." The prisoner was forced to her seat. Witness continued that he told the prisoner his only purpose was to liberate Ireland.

"Getting money from servant girls and swindling them," interjected Mrs. Dudley.

Witness had been offered a receipt to sign by Mrs. Dudley but he had refused to sign it. "You're a liar," shrieked Mrs. Dudley, and then cried imploringly, "Won't somebody please knock that man out of the window?"

O'Donovan went on to say that he suggested that they should go to a more appropriate place to talk the matter over, and as they left the telegraph office she shot him. He fell.

"You got scared and dropped," shouted the woman.

O'Donovan said he did not remember how many shots were fired.

"No, you were too frightened, Jeremiah," remarked the prisoner, and then she added, "You cried, 'For God's sake don't kill me.' You forgot to tell that."

When Jeremiah showed where the bullet struck him, Mrs. Dudley interposed.

"I want that bullet back, it was only lent."

Witness said he was about fifty-three years old, and Mrs. Dudley remarked that he was too nervous to tell exactly. Rossa said when he returned to this country in 1871 he came on business connected with Irish revolutionary work.

"And you murdered people, you cur," exclaimed Mrs. Dudley.

Witness said he was asked by the prisoner to step to the street, where she shot him. He believed she shot again after he had fallen but he could not tell how many shots were fired.

"I thought so; weren't you frightened O'Donovan?" interrupted the prisoner.

Witness said his legs were paralyzed that afternoon, and the prisoner added:

"From fear."

During the remainder of O'Donovan's giving of evidence Mrs. Dudley kept up her remarks of scorn and sarcasm. Witness admitted that he had written in his paper the *United Irishman*, that the murder of innocent women and children in any dynamite explosion was "a great triumph." As O'Donovan said this Mrs. Dudley exclaimed:

"No honest Irishman would talk such doctrine as that." Articles from *United Ireland* were read. One suggested that all Irishmen in London should overturn their stoves at a given time and thus set fire to the city. Witness said he thought he wrote that.

As Donovan stepped down from the witness stand, he passed the prisoner on his way to the door. As he did so Mrs. Dudley shouted in his face, "Down with dynamiters. God Save the Queen," and then added tauntingly, "Don't kill me; don't kill me for God's sake."

TROUBLESOME INDIANS.

It is now nine years since the Cheyenne Indians of Indian Territory went on the war path. The trouble at that time was begun by their killing part of a white family. They now seem inclined to follow the example of the Apaches and together with the Arapahoes, who also have a reservation in Indian Territory, have been committing serious depredations. Cattle men are frequently murdered, and killing cattle and driving off horses from ranches are almost every day occurrences. The War Department at Washington has been notified that the Indians, known as the Southern Cheyennes, are making preparations to go on the war-path. Troops have been dispatched to quell disturbances. If these Indians go on the war-path there will be great difficulty in quieting them. The Cheyennes are reported to be as troublesome to deal with as are the Apaches. The country, however, in which the former live would be more advantageous to the soldiers pursuing them than is the rough, rocky country in which the latter are being followed. The Cheyenne Indians are well supplied with ammunition and are good warriors, fighting altogether on horseback.

There is great fear of trouble with the Ute Indians, six of whom were killed by whites without any apparent cause.

MEXICO is in the lowest depths of poverty and has caused financial laws to be enforced which may embarrass the National Bank. As this Bank has its capital largely held by individuals in France, it is feared that France may object to the new financial laws and interfere in the affairs of the Mexican Government.