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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1885.

WEST AUSTRALIA.

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Twenty two years ago John Boyle O'Reilly misted in the Prince of Wales' regiment, the Tenth Hussars. He was then about 19 years ald. A well-educated boy, of ardent temperaant and sincerely devoted to the Irish cause, adid what he could in the regiment to proote the revolutionary movement that began n 1863. Hisconnection with the Fenian insurtionists was discovered, he was arrested, ried, and convicted of high treason, and he rat sentenced in July, 1866, to imprisonment for life. This sentence was afterward commuled to penal servitude for twenty years. O'Reilly spent about a year in the English prisons, working in the chain gangs. In November, 1867, he was transported to West Australia in the convict ship Hougoumont, crowded with felons. For about thirteen onths he worked at road making near Bun mry in the penal colony, associating with mayicts and ticket-of-leave men. Various accounts of the manager of his escape in Feb-mary, 1869, have been printed. The true story was not known until Mr. O'Reilly had been in this country for ten years or more, when time had removed all dauger of inculpating certain friends who risked much in saisting him to freedom.

In the list of absconders printed early in 1869 in the official Police Gazite of West Anstralia there appeared this paragraph : 2—John B. O'Reilly. Registered number 9,843. Imperial convict ; arrived in Colony per convict ship Hougouniont in 1868; sen-tenced to twenty years 9th July, 1866. Description-Healthy appearance; present age, 55 years; 5 feet 74 inches high, black hair, brown eyes, oval visage, dark complexion; an Irishman. Absconded from Convict Road party, Bunbury, on the 18th of February,

The man to whom Boyle O'Reilly owed his liberty was a good Catholic priest, the Rev. Patrick McCabe, "whose parish exlended over hundreds of miles of bush, and whose only parishioners were convicts and licket-of-leave men." He was a scholar and entleman of rare accomplishments, "almost lways in the saddle, riding alone from camp to camp, and sleeping in his blanket under the trees at night." "He was an ideal dis-ciple of Christ," says Mr. O'Reilly, "who labored only for his Master. He was the mly good influence on the convicts in the whole district of Bunbury." We continue the quotation from Mr. O'Reilly's own narra-

"One day this remarkable man rode to my

TLE O'BEILLY'S ESCAPE FROM return in a week, and leaving him hiding in a secluded sand valley close to the shore. He climbed a tree and caught an opossum, and

also captured a few kangaroo rata. These animals supplied him with food. Afterthree days O'Reilly, still believing that Capt. Baker must be cruising for him somewhere off the coast, resolved to make another attempt to board the whaler. The rowboat was too heavy for him to pull alone. Six or seven miles further up the beach he found an old dory, half buried in the sand. He dug the dory out, launched it, made it watertight by plugging the cracks with paper bark, and put to sea alone :

Before night I had passed the headland, and was on the Indian Osean. I knew there was a current going northward. Next morning I gave up pulling, and sat down to watch and wait. It was very hot. The suu flamed above, and the reflection from the water was scorching. That day, toward noon, I saw a sail. It was the Vigilant-there was no other vessel there. She draw near to me, so near that I heard voices on deck. I saw the men aloft on the lookout, but they did not see me-at least Capt. Baker says so. She sailed away again, and was out of sight before night. The dew and the cool air refreshed me, and I resolved to pull back to shore and wait for Maguire's return. I pulled all night, off and on, and in the morning saw the sand hills at the headland of Geographe Bay.

After that second bitter disappointment O'keilly left his sand valley no more. He slept most of the time for five days, and then Maguire came back with the good news that Father McCabe had arranged for O'Reilly's Gazeile, Capt. Gifford. But Maguire also brought an unwelcome travelling companion in the person of a criminal couvict, one Martin Bowman, a ticket-of-leave man, and one of the worst characters in the colony. Bowman had discovered the means of O'Reilly's escape, and had threatened to put the police on the track unless he was taken off too.

That night we slept little, some one always keeping an eye on Bowman. We were up at daybreak, and soon after we were affoat. We pulled straight out toward the headland, as Capt. Gifford had instructed. By noon we saw the two whaleships coming along with a fine breeze. Toward evening, we heard a hail, and somebody shouled my name, and cried out, "Come on board !" We were all overjoyed. We pulled alongside, and I was helped out of the boat by the strong arms of Henry Hathaway, the third mate. Caut. Giiford mide me welcome, and we walked together into the bush. gave me a place in the cabin. Martin Bowman, the escaped criminal, was sent forward among the crew. Six mouths afterward, when the Gazelle touched at Roderique, an English island in the Indian Ocean, the Governor came aboard, searching for "an escaped convict from Australia, a block-haired min." I was standing with Mr. Hussey, the mate, when the Governor made the demand. Mr. Hussey sail that no such person was on board. The Governor answered that he had information that a man had escaped on the Gazelle. Mr. Hussev feared that they might seize the ship, so he said that a man of that description, who had come on board off the coast of Australia, might be the person. He called Bowman, whom every one on board detested, and he was putin ironeand taken ashore. Weknew thathe would tell the whole story (the wonder is that he did not do it then ; but he wished to make terms for his own release). That night the officers of the Gazelle threw overboard the grindstone, with my hat, while I lay hid in the Captain's cabin. A cry of "Mun overboad !" was raised, a boat was lowered, and the hat picked up. There were on board some English 'ex convicts who had shipped in Australia, and these only waited in Australia, and these only taken, for a chunce to get me rotaken. utterly by the officers' strategy, declared that he saw me sink where my hat was picked up. When the Governor came on board next day to demand his prisoner the flag was at half-mast, and the officers sorrowfully told him that the man he probably wanted had jumped overbeard in the night and was drowned. His policeman went among the crew and learned he same news. Two days later the Gazelle sailed from Roderique, and I came on deck, much to the ansazement of the crew. That ended Mr. O Reilly's adventures. On the Cape of Good Hope Capt. Gifford handed him thirtsen sovereigns, all the money he had, and transferred him to the American ship Sapphire. This ship took him to Liver. pool, where he was provided with a secure hiding place until a passage was secured for him on the Bath ship Bombay, which landed him in Philadelphis on Nov. 23, 1869, nine months after he made his first break for the Australian bush.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

MR. O'BRIEN EXPELLED FOR OBSTRUCTIVE-NESS-THE GOVERNMENT'S SOUDAN POLICY-THE ENTIRE AFGHAN FRON-TIER TO BE SECURED, INCLUDING HERAT.

LONDON, Feb. 24 .- Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons this evening, moved to postpone all notices of motions until after the order of the day resuming the debate on Sir Stafford Northcote's motion was disposed of. Mr. Redmond (home ruler) opposed the motion, seconded by several of the Parnell. ites, and the opposition became so noisy that the Speaker interfered, informing the House that he thought the subject had been ade-quately discussed. The Parnellites at this joined in a prolonged howl and derivie cheers. Mr. O'Brien (home ruler) shouted : "Wo will remember this in Ireland." The remark was greeted with cries of "Oh ! oh !" 'name him !" "name him !" The Speaker "named " Mr. O'Brien. Mr. Gladstone at once moved that the "named" member be suspended. Mr. O'Brien shouted : "That is an honor it has been my ambition to attain. After the uproar subsided Mr. Gladstone's niotion was carried --yeas 244, nays 20. The speaker then ordered Mr. O'Brien to with-draw from the house. That gentleman straightened himself to his full height, and exclaiming with great precision and surcasm : "Certainly, sir, I will withdraw from the house with more pleasure than I entered it," strode out. The episode was quite sensational. Mr. Gladstone's conduct was firm and determined. At the close of the hubbub Mr. Gladstone's motion to resume the detate ou the motion of censure was then adopted by a vote of 222 to 19.

Mr. O'Brien was suspended for a week.

Mr. Gladstone explained that he had never mentioned abandoning the Soudan after the cupture of Khartoum. He had merely said the ovacuation of the Soudan by Egypt has formed the original policy of the Government. The policy remained unaltered, but recent events had prevented its immediate execution. Gladsione stated that the Government was taking steps to secure the entire Afghan frontier, including Herat.

Mr. Gibson violently attacked the Government and accused the ministry of deliberately gambling away the life of General Gordon. The present policy appeared to he one of going to Khartoum to please the Whigs and running away to please the Radicals.

Mr. Goschen (Liberal) severely criticised

fitting way to accomplish the evacuation of and the appointment of a Royal commission the Soudan was for the British troops to re- of enquiry into Dublin Castle rule. capture Khartoum, and release that city and

Madhi. It was the imperative duty of Eng-land to suppress the the Madhi's revolt. The government recognized this and was energetically striving to perform it. If the Tories came into power to morrow they could do no more than was now being done. Concluding Lis remarks, Sir Vernon Harcourt said Eugland was unable to support another India in Africa, and public opinion

would never allow it. Sir Charle. Dilke made a long and detailed defence of the government. He said no English ministry would be mad ecough, should the Mahdi retreat south from Khar-toum, to follow him to the equator. Eng-land, he said, disclaimed the responsibility for Italy's action at Massowah, but she did not consider it necessary to express an opinion as to the actions of Italy, with whom England was united in the bonds of closes! friendship,

The debate on Egypt was adjourned in both houses without division. It is believed Lord form the house of the precise measures adopt-Salisbury's speech to night will strengthen the ed for the Egyptian campaign. government's vote.

FRANCHISE REGISTRATION.

Provision has been inserted in the registration bill bringing the new roll of voters in'o operation on November 1st to enable the general elections under the enlarged franchise to be held in December.

AGITATION IN THE PROVINCES.

A large meeting was held in Manchester last night to protest against the government's Egyptian policy. Speeches were made by prominent conservatives. A letter from the Marquis of Salisbury was read, declaring that motion in the house of commons has not dis-England had special obligations to fulfil in Egypt, because she had destroyed the Egyptian army, thrown the government into con-fusion and allowed a fanatical rebellion to assume proportions threatening the existence of Egypt. The spilling of English blood merely to glaughter savages and then retire was a revolting policy The restoration of order could not be effected without the support and guidance of England for a long time to come.

LONDON, Feb. 27.-In the house of lords last night the Karl of Derby said the strongest argument to be derived from the course the government have taken in Egypt was the fact that if England refrained some other power was certain to occupy Egypt, with, perhaps, was certain to occupy Bypt, with, pointed to rose to speak the result of the direction of the direction of the solution of the direction of the House of Lords was known, and the galadvantages. The government believed the leries of the House of Commons were crowd-

Mr. Gladstone replied that it was impossi every captured or beleagured place between ble now to enter into the discussion of such Khartoum and Cairo from the clutches of the an important and delicate matter. Mr. Sexton asked Mr. Gladstone to fix

day for the discussion of the question and Mr. Gladstone said, "You had better wait to see if I continue in office." (Laughter.) ford Hartington said whether the govern-

ment was or was not defeated on the pending motion the expedition for the suppression of the Mahdi would be continued. It was due to India to show the vast Mohammedan population of that country that England could not be made to retire before the Malidi's fauatical hordes. The government adhered to its pledges and would not leave the Soudan until its objects had been accomplished. The railroad from Suakim to Berber, he said, would be used for commercial as well as military purposes. He believed the house would not support the policy of undertaking the government of a new India in the heart of Africa. All confidence between the government and its military advisers would end if the government were compelled to ined for the Egyptian campaign. Mr. Morley's amendment to the censure

motion, favoring the evacuation of the Soudan, was rejected by 455 to 112. Lord Hamilton's amendment to Morley's motion, to the effect that the government had failed to indicate a policy justifying the confidence of parliament or of the country, was rejected by 290 to 277. All the Irish members voted

against the government. Sir Stafford Northcote's motion of sensur was rejected by a vote of 302 to 288. THE GOVELNMENT'S MAJORITY

of fourteen in the division on the Censure appointed the conservatives. It is the lowest majority the government ever obtained upon any important question. The conservative vote was normally estimated at 245, and was increased to 288 by the votes of Goschen and other whigs and twenty-four Irish members. The peace radiculs supported the government. The excitement became intense toward the end of the debate, when it transpired that a section of the whigs and Parnellites had de-cided to vote against the government. The report led a number of hesitating radicals to

vote against the censure motion, thus saving the government from defeat. The House of Commons was crowded in every part early in the evening, but the audience thinned some-what when it appeared that the expected Irish scene would not occur. When Lord Harting-

PRICE --- FIVE CENTS

OVER THE SEA. ANGLO-FRENCH COMPLICATIONS OVER CHINA-THE PRINCE OF WALES' IRISH

TOUR-FATAL STEAMSHIP EXPLOSION AT SEA --- THE CITY OF CHESTER'S STORMY VOYAGE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC. PARIS, Feb. 27 -- England's non-acceptance of the French declaration making rice contraband of war is proving very annoying to

the French government. It is believed that the attitude taken by the British government will produce a tension in the present relations between France and England. The Temps, discussing the question, says : " England has always maintained that coals were contraband of war, despite the protests of France. France will with equal vigor persist that rice is contraband of war. England's protest probably mean that she reserves the right to eventually demand the indemnity which France makes China pay." The Temps believes the incident will have no serious outcome. The torpedo boats that re-cently destroyed the Chinese frigate and cor vette at Sheipoo were of English build. The British authorities first declined to allow the transfer of the torpedo boats to the French for fear of a violation of international comity hetween China and Great Britain, but tinally yielded. The government has chartered the Inman line steamer City of Paris for transport service to China.

BERNE, Feb. 27.—In consequence of the anoption of a resolution by the federal as-sembly to expel anarchists from Switzerland the police made a descent early this morning on the abodes of suspected persons. Wholesale arrests were made. Many persons were taken from bed. In Berne ten well known

anarchists were arrested. LONDON, Feb. 27.-The Prince of Wales will start on a tour through Ireland on April 2nd. He will reside first at Dablin Castle : subsequently the Prince will be the guest of the Earl of Kenmore at Killarney. The festivities which will be arranged in his honor will include a lovee at the castle, a grand drawing room recordion and ball at St. Patrick's Hull, besides a round of less formal balls at the castle. There will be a military review in Phoenix Park, a gala performance at the theatre, several state dinners and receptions and a series of visits to all the principal places of interest in Ireland.

Lord Mayor O'Connor, who is a strong nationalist, displays no enthusiasm over the official notice of the visit of the Prince of Wales. Mr. O'Connor's acknowled; mout was made in the coldest and most formal terms. It contains neither mention of a civic well

had then made all my plans for escape, and I freely told him my intention. "It's an excellent way to commit suicide," he said and he would not speak of it any more. As he was leaving me, however, he leaned from the saddle and said : " Don't think of that again. Let me think out a plan for you. You'll hear from me before long."

He went away and I waited weeks and months and never heard a word. I was not compelled to work with the criminal gaug ou the roads, but had charge of their stores, and carried the warder's weekly report to the Banbury depot. Finally, one day on my way with this report, I came to a plain known as the Race Course. As I crossed it I heard a coo-ce, or bush cry, and saw a man coming toward me. He was a big, handsome fellow, with an axe on his shoulder. He came to me with a friendly smile. "My name is Mismire," he said; "I am a friend of Father Mac's, and he's been speaking about you." Seeing my hesitation, he drew a card from his wallet, on which Father McCabe had written a few words to me. Then I trusted him

This was in December, 1868. Some American whalers were expected to touch at Bunbury in February for water.' After two months of suspense, news came to O'Reilly of the arrival of the barks. Maguire announced that he had arranged with the Captain of one of the whalers, the Vigilant of New Bedford, to cruise for two or three days just outside of Australian waters, and take the fugitive on board from a small boat. (n the night of February 18 O'Reilly waited until the warder had visited his hut, put on a pair of freeman's shoes, as the trackers could easily discern the mark of a regulation convict's boot, and struck into the bush :

About 11 o'clock I came to the old convict station, and lay down behind an old gum tree at the roadside. In half an hour or so two men rode up, but they passed on ; they were farmers, probably, or maybe a patrol of mounted police. Shortly after, I heard horses coming at a sharp trot. They halted near me and I heard "Patrick's Day" whistled clear and low, In an instant I was with them-Maguire and another friend, M----. They led a spare horse. I mounted at once, and without a word we struck into the bush at a gallop. For hours we rode on in silence. They reached the shore, found a small host ready for them, and pulled about forty miles along the coast to the point where they expected to meet the New Bedford whaler. No me had thought to bring food or water and for twenty-four hours or more the sufferings of the party were intense. At 1 o'clock on the third day they made out the Vigilant, under full sail, steering north. They pulled toward ber with light, hearts :

She was steering straight toward us, so we stopped pulling and waited for her. But we wors bound to be woefully disappointed. When she was within two miles of our boat she fell off several points as if to avoid us. Every, one stared in amazement. Maguire Every one start in a Baker had given his the boat, and gave, a loud hall that must averabeen heard on board. No, answer. gain he halled, and we all joined in the

THAT DEADLY EXPLOSION.

LONDON, Feb. 27 .- The explosion at Shoebaryness yesterday was caused in a singular Col. Lyon had invented some manuer. fuses and rocket floats and desired to make final experiments with them. Gunner Allen undertook to make the attachments between the shells and fuses. He found his first attempt to insert the fuse into the shell very difficult, and imprudently used too much force and exploded the shell. The explosion knocked seventeen officers and men, who were present to witness the experiment, off their feet. Allen was killed. His arm was torn off and his bead nearly severed. Surgeons hoped to save the lives of Colonels Strangeways and Lyon, each word as a man, and he could not believe that of whom appeared strong enough to he would break it. One of the men stood up survive the loss of both legs, but neither proved able to withstand the double amputations. Both expired after the doctors had completed their operations.

the Government's policy, and announced that unless a different one was proposed he would support Northcote's motion.

The Carlton Club this afternoon unanimously resolved that the feeling of the club favored the assumption of office by the Con-servatives if the Government was defeated on a vote of censure.

LORD SALISBURY'S INDICIMENT OF THE CABINET-THEIR SOUDAN POLICY RIDI-CULED-THE GOVERNMENT EVADE A DECLARATION OF THEIR INTENTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 29 -Lard Salisbury attributed the deplorable results of the government's indecision to the fact that they always waited until external pressure forced them to act. In the absence of a fixed policy, he said, the government adopted the absurd plan of taking advantage of the chivalry and self devotion of one of the noblest spirits of the age, to accomplish by mere words and promises what they lacked the courage to accomplish by force of arms. declared, The government, he knew Gordon was in dauger and held back from sending him succor, thereby incurring the penalty of the present indelible disgrace. Their conduct had been an alternation between periods of slumber and rush. The rush, however vehement, was invariably too upprepared and unintelligent to repair the damages done during the periods of slumber. He would not say the government's policy had been bad, because the government had had no policy worthy of the name. Were they going to hold the Soudan or abandon it? The speaker thought the government did not know. The conservatives would insist that the influence of England should be kept prominent in Egypt. They were de-termined that a consistent policy was absolutely necessary. But such a policy could not be expected from a ministry so hopelessly halting as the present one. If it were continued in power, England must expect to lose her prestige in the eyes of the workl and be drawn to irreparable disaster and disgrace. (Cheers.)

Earl Northbrook said he thought the immediate exposition of the government's policy in regard to Egypt would be inopportune and highly dangerous.

Baron Wentworth (liberal) moved an amendment that the British forces should not occupy the Soudan longer than necessary, and that in the interests of Egypt and the British Empire it is undesirable to prevent the Egyptians from selecting their own governmeat.

Earl Northbrook declined to state what the future form of government in the Sondan would be.

Lord Granville said whoever is to hold Khartoum hereafter must suppress the Mahdi, but it need not necessarily be England.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

this evening Mr. Chaplin (Conservative) declared that half measures would not suffice. Not many months must be allowed to elapse before the scoumulated errors and oraven treachery towards Gordon should meet with righteous and just reward in the deep and bitter execration of an outraged and indig. readmed the debate on Sir Stafford North-

sample aniled, and we all joined in the former in the completed their operations. The solution of consure is the completed their operations. The conservative is an atom is conserved. The conservative is an atom is conserved in the former is and as a conserved in the former is and as a conserved. The conservative is and the conserved in the former is and as a conserved in the former is an

sound. The government would not shrink from its duty in protecting Egypt from fanatical rebellion, but when that was crushed and order restored in northern Soudan the gave no indication of their decision. The loval tribes would require very little force to scene was one unparalleled in many years. hold their own. Indefinite occupation of When the motion was put the Parnellites the country was not needed. The governdramatically balled curiosity by remaining ment, he said, had complied with all Gorseated until the House was cleared and then don's wishes, except his request to send they rose in a body and went with the Con-

Zebehr Pasha to him, which they refused in the interests of Gordon's own safety. In the House of Lords this evening the Earl of Camperdown (liberal) announced that he would support the vote of censure unless the government announced some clear and

distinct policy in regard to Egypt. The Earl of Carparvon said he knew of no record more shameful than the present ministry's trestment of Gordon, and he knew of nothing more dishonorable to the govern-

ment and country. The Barl of Kimberley, secretary of state small majority, says: The cabinet is bank rupt in influence, and Mr. Gladstone has refor India, replying to Lord Carnarvon, said ceived a severe lesson. nothing could be more suicidal than to leave among the Soudanese the impression that THE PARNELLITES AND THE O'BRIEN EPIthe English were coming to restore the Egyptian yoke. The Soudanese bitterly hated the Egyptians. The speak r was convinced that the right policy had been pursued by the government throughout. That policy was to leave Egypt when good gov eroment was established. It was simply impossible for the English government to remons this afternoon Mr. Sexton gave notice main in Egypt in the face of existing Eurothat to-morrow he will call the attention of pean antagonism. The whole policy the house to the imminent danger which was of the government had been to extricate England menacing the rights of the members of the from her difficulties and enable her to return Commons to speak and vote owing to the reto her former state, in which her strength cent actions of Speaker Peel in the O'Brien would be greater throughout the world. episode. (Cheers.)

Lord Granville maintained that the preceding government had sown the seeds of the present troubles. He was not surprised that Bismurck had disapproved of the present gov. erament's policy, because neither the preceding nor the present government had adopted Bismarck's advice to annex Egypt. and defeat of the Kassala garrison by the Lord Granville regretted the fate of Gordon, The garrison was so far inland that relief could only be afforded through friendly but declined to accept the cdium the opposition sought to cast upon the government. He tribes, assured the House of Lords that the government was anxious to proceed with vigor in its present policy and to deal with the slave trade in the most effectual way possible. He be employed in war whenever serious operaregarded England's honor as pledged to de-fend Erypt proper. He said if Lord Salis-bury became the head of the government he tions were needed. It was not the intention to call out the reserves yet, but the government would not besitate to do so if neces much doubted whether he (Salisbury) would assistance would be declined. The governpropose and execute the policy he had propounded. If he did the country would force colonies for the purpose of ascertaining the him to wriggie out of it at the earliest opportunity.

Lord Salisbury replied briefly, after which Baron Wentworth's (liberal) amendment was rejected and Salisbury's motion of censure adopted on a vote of 189 to 68.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

he would move that the house regrets that the militis has been embodied, because it in-dicates the government's intention to inter-

ootra motion of consure: Ha called the at quired.

ed with peers and visitors. Everybody was anxious. THE PARNELLITES

servatives. The result was not known until

the clerk read the figures. The result was

received with vociferous cheers and counter

cheers. It is reported that before the divis

ion on the censure motion the ministry de-

cided to retire from office if their majority be

The News says : It is possible the govern

ment may resign. A cabinet council will be

held to-day to consider what course to pur-

sue. The Standard, commenting on the

SODE-LABOUCHERE'S MOTION DEFEAT-

ED-THE KASSALA GARRISON -OFFERS

LONDON, March 2 .- In the House of Com-

Mr. Labouchere's resolution that the House

Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice said the sortie

Mahdi's Arabs occurred on the 2nd February.

The Marquis of Hartington defended the

sending out of the Guards, who expected to

sary. He said no colonial offers of military

ment were now, communicating with the

exact nature of the assistance the colonies

In the House of Lords this evening the

Queen's messages embodying the militia and

extending the period of active service of re-

under 15.

RESERVES.

come nor a hint that the Prince will be welcome as the Mansion house.

DUBLIN, March 1 .-- A mass meeting of Irish Nationalists was held this afternoon in Phoenix Park to protest against the suspension of Mr. O'Brien by the House of Commons. Lord Mayor O'Connor presided. Fully 20,000 persons were present. Several fiery speeches were made and resolutions adopted declaring the Speaker's action an insult to Irchand, and demanding the prompt reinstate-

ment of Mr. O'Brien. ROME, March 2.—The seventy-fifth anniversary of the birth of Pope Leo XIII. was celebrated to day. The Pope, replying to the congratulations of the cardinals, expressed his deep regret at the present position of the Papacy, which, he said, was in the hands of the despoiler. Neither he nor his successors could ever accept this state of allairs.

PARIS, March 2. - It is stated that England has made representations to Franco in reference to the declared intentions of James Stephens to summon a Fenian conclave and organize a Fenian insurrection in Iroland.

DURBAN, March 2.-General Warren has gone to inspect the military posts on the frontier, in view of alarming rumors prevaleut regarding Boer designs on Natal.

OF COLONIAL AID-CALLING OUT THE DUBLIN, Murch 2.-At a meeting of the municipal council at Cashel to-day a fight occurred in which one-half of the city fathers. were arrayed against the other half in a fisticuff encounter. The chairman was dragged from his seat. At a meeting of the Dublin municipal council, presiding councillor May gave notice that he would move at the next meeting that the monument of King George I., standing in 'the Mansion House grounds, should be removed to some lumber yard. Sir George Owens gave notice that las would move the appointment of a conamittee to frame an address of welcome to the Prince of Wales upon his arrival. Mr. Clamcy jumped. up and said he desired to give notice that no such committee be appointed. Great excitement ensued, and several conservatives were shouted down in an attempt to ask the Lord Mayor if distoyal remarks att ributed to him in a report of one of his speciches had been, correctly reported.

> LONDON, Feb. 28 .- St. Stephen's Review today inveighs against Sir Evelyn Baring giving a fancy dress ball at Cairo the very night that every decent European in Egypt was mourning for the Khartoum Gordon, catastrophe. The Review professes to have, ill news of Lord Volseley's health since his fall from a camel, when his head was injured. The cartoons in Punch are worthy of the cest days of Teuniel. This veteran has the British lion on an eminence, reviewing regiment after regiment of little lions dressed as soldiers' marching from colonial plains toward ! Egypt and bearing the flags of Australia and Canada. 'The cartoon is called," March, my. Boys." Another cartoon is John Brill in the uniform of an Indian colonel erecting a sign-board on the Afghan borders. The sign bears the legend. "Trespassers will be propeduted." Deard on the Alghan borders. The sign bears the legend, "Trepassers will be prosecuted." A. Tartar horde stops to examine the sign board with field glasses." Mr. Ruskin publishes to day a characteris-tio letter on the villeness of England making Gordon's death the occasion for a party fon fre-test and says. - I am edified by the Jourst of the Juration of the Jur

andthiss

could render.

serve men were adopted. The Earl of Morley said recruiting for the British service this evening Mr. Labouchere gave notice that had been proceeding briskly. The increase in the army during the past year from recruiting alone amounted to 9,000. The Duke

of Cambridge said, the government had acferein the Sondan by force of arms. Mr. Edward Hicks-Beach (Conservative) cepted the offers of military assistance made by the colonies, providing such aid was re-

of Commons regrets that the militia are to be embodied, because it indicates a resolution of the government to interfere in the Soudan by force of arms was, defeated by a vote of 149 to 19.