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ME DEPOPULATION OF IRELAND

Unholy Scheme of the British

TO MAKE THE NATION WEAKER THE MORE EASILY TO SUBDUE IT.

Cause of the Diminution of Irish Marriages and Irish Births.

THE SCHEME DENOUNCED.

[876Cial Correspondence of the Irish News DUBLIN, NOV. 3. The startling intelligence of a new emigation movement on the part of the Governand considerable indignation in Ireland.

Nobody who has watched the Government bith care for some time past has for a moment doubted that the main idea of Lord Spencer, who is an Imperialist and of the spencer of th Spencer, who is an Imperialist, and of Mr. Trevelyan, who is, himself, a so-called Economist, and the son of the most perstient and vehement advocate of emigra- grants, but the immigrants into Ireland are ion—Sir Charles Trevelyan—has been that bey should distinguish their tenure of cflice their number. The general result is that by largely depleting the population of Ireland. Their theory is, first, that part of the country is too thickly populated; secondly, census of 1841, it exceeded 8,000,000." hat these thickly populated districts are the on would benefit these people by giving them a better chance in life; and fourthly, that their expatriation would reduce the pcmintion of Ireland to such manageable proortions that the government of the country would be an easy task for the next twenty ass over in review the events in Ireland since the accession of Lord Spencer, he will be able to trace throughout the whole policy of that nobleman this clear, distinct and re-lentless purpose of making Ireland governable by depopulation. The purpose has now this has been but "backing for a leaf."

centres of disturbance; thirdly, that emigraand then to be temporarily laid aside; but For instance, when the Irish American organization contrived that the pauper emigrant of British civilization should be sent back, the British authorities yielded for the moment and went even so far as to concede the principle of migration in the Companies' Act of ist Session. But this was out a r blind; the Government has not abandoned the hope that migration will prove a fallure, and the so-called voluntary agents have, meantime, been quietly and insidiously continuing their operations. These voluntary sesociations are all controlled by men like Mr. Take, Mr. Sydney Buxton, M.P., and other gentlemen who, though apparently quiet and philanthropic, are in reality the most chatinate and most fanatical supporters of the English Liberal party and of Mr. Gladstone's Administration. Buxton is a relative of Trevelyan, and there cannot be a doubt-!t would probably not be denied that the Strike Emigration Committee and Dablia Castle have been both governmental departproblem of making Ireland weaker, and, therefore, more easily subdued. It need not be pointed out how neatly this system of reducing the Irish population fits in with the approach of the period when Redistricting pens up the question of apportioning the smount of constitutional power between Engsummed up as Cromwellianism in the modem shape; the purpose is the same—the extermination of the Irish nation; the means take the form of emigration instead of fire

The deputation which waited upon the President of the United States sufficiently exposed the pretences upon which the emigration from freland was defended. It was thown that Ireland is not over-populated; that a large proportion of her soli remains untilled for want of labor; that the amount of land yearly running into waste was intreasing; and, finally, that Ireland had a persectly sufficient food supply for the wants of her population. It will suffice here to quote a few figures amputation was necessary. Engineer Young on other points which are taken from the of the freight train, had both legs badly ergans of the London metropolis:-

and aword.

Just this one word should be premised that the diminution of marriages is one of the most significant and pushaps the most fatal symptom of national decay. Now we prooeed to quote from the Globe :-

"The Report for 1882," writes the Glober "Shiws, as previous ones have done, that while the Irish abroad are proverbially a fertill race, at home the reverse is true. Marriges are few in proportion to the population, to do so. ney take place late in life, and the number of children born is fewer than on general onsiderations would be expected. A good nany marriages in Ireland escape redistration, owing to the laxity which pre-7ails in carrying out the regula-lons of the law. The Registrar again omplains, as in former years, that while the Roman Catholic clergy do their best to carry out the law, their good intentions are in great apon whom the duty devolves) to take the iriesi's certificate to the Registration Office. to every thousand of the population. This the first time.

is very much lower than the marriage rate of any other country whose statistics are available. It is due, no doubt, in some degree to the great emigration which takes place every year, of young people, who, it is natural to suppose, would have married if they had stayed at home: The number of emigrants from Ireland in 1882, so far as could be ascertained, was 89,136, the sexes being pretty equally proportioned, and of these 74.8 per cent. were between 15 and 35 years of age. The departure of this large number of young people does, no doubt, affect the marriage rate very considerably.

It proceeds to deal with another branch of the population question—the number of births; and nothing could add to the sober and dry statement on this point of this organ of English Conservatism.

"The births in the year numbered but 122,-648-63,039 boys and 59,609 girls. This number is not only much below what it should be to equal the birth rate of other countries, but it is considerably less than the average rate of the previous ten years, or the actual rate of any one year of the ten. In England the birth rate for the years 1865-74 was 33.4 per 1,000 of the population; in Ireland it was but 26.1. From that it fell to the year to the extent of 54,938. There is a set-off against this in the number of immi-

very few. No means exist of ascertaining

It has been said in a previous letter of the agency that this hostility to emigration was one of the points on which nearly every section of Irish opinion was practically united. Emigration was quite lately denounced by the Marquis of Waterford, at one of Sir Stafford Northcote's Orange meetings in the north; and the Catholic prelates have fiercegers. It anybody will take the trouble to ly assailed the system in a well known circular. It is not at all unlikely that strong action will be taken in the matter before long, and that the Government will be brought to their senses. Meanwhile, it is hoped on this side that no effort will be wanting by the leaders of Irish-American opinion to bring the question prominently under the attention of their people.

A RAILROAD HORROR.

Serious Accident on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Bailroad—Collision Between a Freight and Fassenger Train—The Killed and Wennded.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 17.—The mail train was signalled three miles from Streator by a switchmen who was unloading ballast from a train of flat cars. The passenger train stopped in the rear and the brakeman went back to flag anything that might be following, but had not got more than one or two car lengths when an extra freight train rounded the curve and was upon the mail train in an inetant. The freight engine struck pean and native, of Calcutta, and with so the passenger coach and completely telescoped it. There were 20 persons in the car, and few escaped unburt. The engine completely imbedded itself in the car, the passengers being thrown forward, and then produced the highest testimonials of characments in the working out of the Spencerian | the boiler exploded, one piece being forced entirely through the car. The car was filled with steam and boiling water.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED. Mrs. Henderson and daughter were frightfully injured, and died almost matantly from the inhalation of steam. Pease was killed from scalding and cut on the head. Humisand and Ireland. In fact, the policy of ton, a wealthy farmer living near Kaneville, Lord Spencer may be justly and accurately was killed by a severe cut on the head. He was on his way to attend the funeral of his brother at Pontiac. Rev. Samuel Dickover, presiding elder of the German Evangelical Church, was badly out about the head and scalded shortly after being taken from the car. Louise Greener sustained similar injuries and died soon after her removal. Dr. Finley, county physician, was badly cut about the head, bruised in the back and badly scalded. When the collision occurred the Doctor attempted to break a plate glass window and his hand was badly cut, and great loss of blood ensued and he died at 10 p.m. Murdook, city attorney for Streator, had his hand burned. Jas. Sullivan was cut on the head and face and hands, and scalded so badly that London Globe, of October 7th, 1883; and this crushed and will probably die. Doyle, conductor of the freight train, had his leg badly of the London metropolis: coach for 6 or 8 feet from the head of the engine the iron was blown to atoms. Beside the engine the skin of several fingers was found with nails hanging on them. The floor of the car, seats and windows were smeared with blood. None of the forward cars or persons in them were more than badly shaken up. The freight train was, contrary to rules, running nearer than five minutes behind the passenger train, but had an order from the train despatcher

Poole Found Guilty of Murder

Dublin, Nov. 29—The jury has found Poole guilty of the murder of Kenny after 40 minutes' deliberation. The Court sentenced the been sent out from Scotland to be Principal prisoner to death. He addressed the Court of the General Assembly's College for male and admitted he was a Fenian, and cursed converts, and he seems to have been convinced tegree frustrated by the neglect of husbands | England and called for "Three sheers for that his anthority extended also over the Fethe Irlsh Republic."

A well-to do tarmer at L'Ange Gardien, Iven allowing, however, for a good many A well-to do tarmer at L'Ange Gardien, pobable omissions from this cause, it still near Buckingham, 75 years of age, has taken emains true that the Irish in Ireland are not unto himself a wife 61 years old. The lady a marrying people. The marriages registered has already seen two partners inid beneath Pigot having failed, a Mrs. Walker, sister of the sed, but her partner stood at the alter for Miss Smalle, and wife of Lieutenant-Colonel

PROFLIGATE MISSIONARIES.

"FOREIGN MISSIONS" IN INDIA.

Specimens of Presbyterian Corruption and Immorality.

CONNIVING AT THE RUIN OF HELPLES ORPHANS.

Missionary Funds Supporting a Nest of Pharisees.

The London correspondent of the Dublin and would take away the character of any of the teachers who said anything in abuse of lowing record of Calvinistic crime, which has the orphanage and school; "but," added Miss lowing record of Calvinistic crime, which has done much towards ruining the cause of Christianity throughout India. How can pagans be taught to respect the Christian religion when they peruse in papers printed in trolled power into the hands of a woman who their native tongue the shocking immorality sets such a bad example, and whose filtrations of the daily lives of the Pharisaical Presbyterian preachers who pretend to the possession of a Christian spirit, when recent develop-ments prove their schools and colleges to have been nothing more than haunts of vipers and nests of vice?

Here is a record that shows the recking filth that lurks beneath the surface of that species of Christianity introduced into the world by Calvin and subsequently adopted by the Presbyterian sect, whose members pretend to more plety than any of the other varieties of Protestantism:

The Indian newspapers which have just arrived by the mail contain full reports of perhaps the most extraordinary and painful trial which has ever scandalized the name of Christianity among the heatnen. Christians of all denominations without distinction are represented as mourning over the scandalous revelations which took place before Mr. Justice Norris, of the Calcutta High Court, in the now notorious trial of Pigot vs. Hastle. All the persons compromised in the case are leaders in the Presbyterian Missionary world in Bengal, and it is universally felt, fearful as is the state of things which has come to light, that the public have only been called in to which these witnesses gave their testimony, witness the uplifting of a mero portion of the veil which covers the unutterable rottenness ened, and conveyed the painful impression that is testified to on every side.

Briefly stated, Miss Pigot, the lady superintendent of the Scotch Orphange Mission in their extraordinary conduct might still re-Calcutta, and a leading member of the Scotch main undiscovered. Mrs. Sharpland, a nurse, Zenanz Mission to Indian Women, brought Mrs. Wheeler, Government Inspectress of an action against the Rev. Dr. Hastle, Prin cipal of the

ECOTCH PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE AT CALCUTTA.

She charged the Rev. Dr. Hastie with having falsely and maliciously defemed her by accusing her of cruelty to native orphans committed to her charge, and above all with habitual immorality with a number of the society clergymen and professors, Eurcconducting the missionary enterprise committed to her charge that it was a centre of moral contamination for the native children sent to it for education. Miss Pigot, who ter from a number of leading patrons of the Presbyterian Church, laid her claim for damages at 20,000 rupess. After several daye's careful hearing Mr. Justice Norris delivered the verdict of the court to the effect that the charges of cruelty had not been brought directly home to Miss Pigot, and that therefore he would enter a nominal verdict on that account in her favor, with damages to the amount of one anna. heing the smallest coin in circulation; but upon the other counts of gross immorality with the Rev. Churun Banar Jea, a native Presbyterian missionary, Dr. Chunder, and other natives, he must state that the accusations had been fully proved, fand he must accordingly enter a verdict upon these serious counts for the defendant, Dr. Hastie.

It would be impossible to do more than indicate the nature of the evidence, which was revealed in all its nastiness before the Calcutta court, exposing as it did to the astonished eyes of Christians and heathens alike a tale of habitual and shameless immorality on the part of

THE LEADING MISSIONARIES OF A CHRISTIAN

CHURCH such as Pagan license itself could scarcely surpass. It appears that Miss Pigot, the plaintiff, had been for many years the lady superintendent of the Scotch Orphanage and had previously been engaged in a similar capacity in other branches of the Presbyterian Church throughout India, being afied 46 years at the time of the trial. From time to time various charges had been made against the lady superintendent, and a couple of years ago a Miss Smalle, who had come out from Scotland for the purpose of working under Miss Pigot at the orphanage, forwarded a number of complaints to the committee of the Scotch Ladies' Association in Edinburgh, but at that distance from the scene of the alleged facts it appears that Miss Pigot was able to prove her innocence, and that the charges were declared to be groundless. A more formidable opponent to Miss Pigot was, however, about to enter upon the scene. The Rev. Dr. Hastie had male Mission, of which Miss Pigot was the lady superintendent. Miss Pigot asserted her independence of Dr. Hastit's control, and a bitter feud rose between the rival mission.

aries. Miss Smalle's charges against Miss

elders of the Presbyterian Church in Calcutte, | native ladies used to be visited and moralized drew up a second and more formidable in- in their homes, and hundreds of native dictment, printed it, and sent copies of the orphan children were to be brought to the accusation to Dr. Hastle, for the purpose of circulating among the members of the Scotch Ladies' Association in Scotland. The posi-tion of Colonel Walker, as a leading elder of the Prestyterian Church in Indie, and Mrs. Walker's own idfluence as a leading member of the Ladies' Scotch Mission Association, naturally added to the weight of the charges which were terribly grave and outspoken in themselves.

According to Mrs. Walker, Miss Pigot was a faithless woman, who neglected her sacred duties and

CONNIVED AT THE RUIN OF HELPLESS ORPHANS

committed to her charge by employing a servant who had been caught admitting men at night into the dormitory of the orphans. Every one in the orphanege was afcaid to speak out, because Miss Pigot would cruelly ill-treat any child who would dare to do so, Walker, "the committee of Scotch ladies at home have to answer for the rule of many innocent girls by putting high and uncorsets such a bad example, and whose flirtations with a married clergyman and with a native pleader in the high court are the common talk of Calcutta. A special instance of miscon unt Mrs. Walker chargo against Miss Pigot was that a native missionary, Rev. Couron Banar J.s, had been conducted by the servant whose termorality was already mentioned, to hites Proof's room, and let out by the same servant. I'no citculation of these rumors by Dr. Hastie was the ground of the libel. The persons who were principally involved in the accusationsnamely, Miss Pigot, the Rev. Professor Wilson, and the Rev. Ohurum Banar Jan—all appeared in the witness-box and denied entirely the charge of improper conduct. On crossexamination, however, to quote the words of Mr. Justice Nords in his judgment, the evidence of the Ray. Professor Wilson and Mr. Banar Jea had completely broken down, and what little firm superstructure there was remaining was completely removed by Miss Pigot, whose evidence was given in the most deplorable manner. Nothing, indeed, could exceed the shuffling, the hesitation, the self-contradiction, and the apparent equivocation with that but for the dispute between the Rev. Dr. Hastie and Miss Pigot the Rev. Professors and the Zenana Girls' Mission Schools, Mrs. Oi:-Gordon, ismale matron, Mrs. Leslie, a teacher, and Miss Mooker Jes, a native Christian,

ALL TESTIFIED TO IMMORAL CONDUCT between Miss Pigot and the Rev. Professor Wilson and Mr. Bana Jes and others. Prcfessor Fish, of the General Assembly Collego at Calcutta, gave exceedingly strong evidence of immoral conduct between Miss Pigot and Professor Wilson at the Upper Ohristian School examinations. The details were of the most direct character, and are of course unfit for publication. But while Professor Fish's evidence against Protessor Wilson was so damnatory to the latter, it was hardly more creditable to himself, for on cross-examination he admitted that, although these scandalous and disgusting acts had been committed to his knowledge a couple of years ago, he remained on terms of intimacy with Professor Wilson, had "chummed" with him down to April last, and had accepted dinners from the guilty parties. At this point Mr. Justice Norris cross-examined Professor Fish very severely, asking him, among other things, what he thought of the conduct of Professor Wilson; and on the Rev. Mr. Fish replying that he thought human nature was very deprayed, and that Mr. Wilson was, he feared, a weak Christian, he was sharply interrupted by the learned Judge, who asked him what sort of a Christian he thought himself when he accepted Professor Wilson's dinners under these circumstances. The Rev. Mr. Chuck. erbuthe, an ordained minister of the Bootch Church at Calcutte, also gave evidence of acts of immorality between Professor Wilson and Miss Pigot. On oross-examination he admitted that

HE HAD GIVEN THE COMMUNION TO DELINQUENTS, though he was aware of their guilt, and said, in extenuation, that he could not refuse to give the communion to any person, however sinful, who had not been found guilty in a court of law, otherwise he might expose

himself to an action for libel. It is unnecessary to mention in detail all the witnesses, male and female, engaged in Scotch Presbyterian evangelization in India who successively mounted the witness-box to contribute their quoto of disgusting information to the ears of the Court. The European press is unanimous in expressing the feeling of relief experienced by every one in Calcuits at the termination of the trial. Scarcely a single individual interested," says the Bombay Gazette, "has emerged with a clear bill." On the other hand, the native press is not unreasonably severe, and sometimes scornful, in its views of this singular case. The Amrita Baza Patrica, the leading native newspaper in Bengal, thinks that the case will serve the purpose of damping the missionary seal of some plous men, as it has disclosed an amount of ngly scandal which will go to show that as regards morality

MIBBIONARIES HAVE VERY LITTLE

to teach to the sinfal herd of humanity." The language of the native press is certainly not to be wondered at when we remember that the polluted institutions served by so many reverend sinners-male and female-Walker, of the Royal Artillery, one of the were catenably the means by which Indian be made.

blessings of Christianity and civilisation. From a portion of the evidence it would seem that Miss Pigot's institution received a certain amount of Government support. If this be the case, it will be only common honesty to insist that if the money of the Indian taxpayers is expended upon Presbyterian missionary enterprise, it should be cleared of the demoralizing influence revealed at the trial. It may be incidentally mentioned that though no charge of cruelty was, in the opinion of the judges, brought home directly to Miss Pigor, the evidence showed abundantly that the material condition of the native orphans in respect of food, clothes, and lodging was not creditable to a Christian institution.

RESULTS OF ENFORCED EMIGRATION.

Poverty-Stricken People—Irish lumigrants Starving and Suffering from Colu— Without Fuel, Ford, or Clothing.

Tenente, Nov. 16 .- The winter has set in willy the provision has been made for the icz ans of destitute Irish immigrants who arrived in the city during the summer wonths. A Globe reporter visited Conway street yesterday afternoon and ound men, women and children starving and suffering intersely from the cold. The destitution prevailing was described in the Globe a short time ago and a number of philanthropic ladies visited these people and gave them some food to keep them from starving in the meantime, but of course, as everyone knows, food does not last all the time, and these destitute should be enabled to carry seventy or eighty ones are again in great want. They have seats at the general election. Only one obteen provided with stoves, but their fuel has stacle stands in the way—the want of money. run out, and all they now get is what chips can be picked up in the streets. The first place visited was No 32 Conway street, which is occupied by two Irish families named Ward and Grady. When the reporter entered the house, which is recking with dirt and filth, he saw a number of little children

CROUCHING AROUND THE STOVE. in which were burning a few chips. The room was filled with smoke, and two pitlable looking women, very thinly clad, were pacing the floor with crying bables in their arms. The furniture of this room, which they called the kitcher, consisted of a stove, two rickety chairs and a table, upon which were a few the following notice:-"Government having dishos, but there was no food of any kind to resumed its function of keeping order by prebe seen. Upstairs there were but two bedsteads, which had been furnished by Mr. Francis Rush a month or two ago. The chil- at home. dren slept on the bare floor, with but a single | It is understood that Earl Spencer has been blanket to keep out the cold. Altogether instructed by the Cablast to keep the peace there are twenty living in the house, ver, a former teacher in the o phanage, Miss | fifteen of whom are small children. Ward said that he had not earned \$2 during the last seven weeks. Their rent was a fortnight overdue, and they were waiting for the landlord to turn them into the streets. Grady, who returned some time ago from Thunder Bay, where he had been working on the Canadian Pacific Railway, said that he only worked sixteen days when he was discharged. and after paying his board he had \$13 shead. On his arrival in Toronto, after paying his fare, he had \$2 left, and when he got here he found his wife and eight children in a BTATE OF STARVATION.

He complained that after being discharged by the contractor he had to sloop in the bush for three nights before he could get his wages. Bince his arrival he has gone about the city every day looking for work, and has been able to earn but \$2.50, which was paid him by Mrs. Frank Smith for gardening. He has been in the country eight months, and has earned altogether \$35. His daughter had been able to get employment in a factory, in the city, and she received 50 cents a day. This sum kept a family of ten. None of them had even a change of clothes. Mrs. Ward said the head of a force of police, read the Govthey were better off in Galway, before Major | ernment's proclamation forbidding the meet-Gaskell had told them that plenty of work could be had in Canada and six months after | Ireland, advised the people to respect the their arrival they would be independent. Three families live at No. 36 Conway street. There are twenty-two people in all. Patrick Goulding has six children, David Lee five, and Miles McDonagh five. These people are also in a starving condition. Little girls not more than five years of age were seen walking about, shivering from cold without shoes or stockings. One of them was wrapped up in an old canvas bag. These families had also been sent out by Major Gaskell. Lee is suffering from inflammatory rheumatism, and has not been able to do a day's work since he came to this country. His wife said that the whole family depended upon her, but she could get no work. She asked if there was no way in which they could get back to Ireland, and said, " If we continue in this sad state we will be FOUND FROZEN TO DEATH

before the winter is over." Mrs. McDonagh was lying ill on the floor in one of the rooms. She is evidently suffering from congestion of the lungs. There was a stove in this house, but there was no fire. It was cold. Not one of the families visited had an ounce of food in the house, and did not know of any means of obtaining any. The families living in the row on Conway street, Nos. 28, 30, 32, 34, and 36, are all in the as ne distressed condition. Semething must be done at once to alleviate their wants. The cases referred to are only a few of a great number. Cast-off clothing and bed clothing, etc., not needed by the wealthler citizens of Toronto, would be accepted by these poor people with gratitude.

AN ARYLUM HORBOR.

DATTON, O., Nov. 19 .- Numerous outsame asylum here. Some months ago a cab and had no hand in the robbery. A juror, colored patient was scalded in a bath tub so seked the complainant if it were true he had badly that he died. The matter was kept se- been under the influence of liquor. Mr. Sexcret until Saturday. An investigation will ton denied the assertion. The prisoner was

IRISH AFFAIRS.

THE RIGHT OF PUBLIC MEETING

DENIED TO THE PEOPLE.

The Parliamentary Outlook:

By Cable from Special Irish News Agency LONDON, Nov. 17 .- The suppression of the right of public meeting places the government of Ireland in the hands of the Orange faction. Constitutional liberty has ceased to exist, having given place to a shameless alliance between the Gladstone Government and the nurderous Orango gangs armed and paid by the landlords.

LEGAL ACTION PARALYZED.

The people are deeply incensed and at every recurring opportunity take signal vengeance at the polls, but public action and the legal redress of grievances are rondered difficult, if not impossible, and the hops of further remediat legislation has to be postponed till the next Parliament.

A CRITICAL POINT REACHED. We have reached a critical point in the strug-

gle. It is of vital importance that Parnall The people at home are poor, and American holp is absolutely necessary to success.

THE FUTURE BRISH PARTY.

Parnell, leading seventy true men, would wield an enormous moral power. The Irlah party would then be an Irish Parliament capable of moulding the political future of Ireland and trying issue with the British Government.

A troop of lancers has been sent to Garristown to enforce, if necessary, the order prohibiting the Nationalist and Urange meetings announced to be held there on Thursday. The Orangemen of Fermansgh have issued venting robel meetings, we hereby summon the Orangemen to obey the law and remain

in Ireland between Orangemen and Nationalists, by prohibiting all meetings called by either party at which trouble is thought likely to occur.

The passengers on the steamer Alasks, from New York, were closely scrutinized by the Cork detectives. One of the passengers who disembarked was followed to his hotel. Lospos, Nov. 14.—The campaign for the election of a member of Parliament to fill the vacancy in the Limerick district has already

become exciting. The Constitutional Club. composed of the leading Tories and Moderate Liberals of the city of Limerick, has resolved to support Mr. Spright, who is opposing Mr. McMahon, the Home Bule candidate. New York, Nov. 14.—A family of dis-tressed helpless Irish paupers, inmates of the

King's County Almshouse, consisting of a man, wife and four children, and the infirm mother of the wife, secretly assisted to this State via Canada by the poor law guardians of the County Mayo, Ireland, were returned to Ireland to day by the Secretary of the State Board of Charities.

At Garrison, Dublin, on Nov. 15th, 4,000 Nationalists assembled. A magistrate at ing. Mr. O'Brien, M.P., and editor of United law, and the crowd thereupon dispersed.

Mr. Dawson, Lord Mayor of Dublin, has arrived in Limerick to speak in support of McMahon's candidature for Parliament. He was met on his arrival by ten thousand people.

A. M. SULLIVAN SERIOUSLY ILL.

LONDON, NOV. 16. - Mr. A. M. Sullivan M.P. was taken seriously ill last night and his recovery is said to be doubtful. Overwork in the case of O'Dannell is supposed to

O'Donnell's trial will probably be further postponed, the counsel for defence requiring more time. A. M. Suillvan is still seriously indisposed and may not be able to appear. Nov. 20-Mr. Sullivan, the counsel for O'Donnell, has nearly recovered from his recent attack of illness.

OMINOUS PROCEEDINGS.

Many vessels have recently been bought or chartered in London and Liverpool by merchants and shippers who have intimate commercial relations with French houses. It is believed the French Government is quietly arranging for an extensive transport service in view of war with China.

MR. SEXTON, M.P., BRUTALLY AS-SAULTED AND ROBBED.

NEW YORK, NOV. 20 .- A London special save that on Friday night Mr. Sexton, Home Rule M.P. stopped at a public house in "Seven Dlais" to get a brandy and soda. On returning to the cab he was attacked by seven ruffians, who gagged him, pinioned his arms and rifled his pockets of a valuable gold watch and chais. All the thieves escaped but one. His defence was that he had simply rages are reported to have occurred in the in- assisted the drunken stranger to get into the sentenced to 15 months.