SOME KINGSTON IRISHMEN.

HOW THEY HAVE MADE FAME AND FORTUNE IN THE DERRY OF CANADA.

Brief Mention of Some of the Leading Irish Catholics-A Gratifying Record.

[Special Correspondence of THE POST.]

Kingston, Aug. 11.—The "Derry of Canada" have many good and sterling Irishmen—men who have made themselves respected by their indomitable perseverance and ultimate success in all walks of life. Although sur-rounded by apparently insurmountable diffi-culties and handicapped by a most pronounced culties and handicapped by a most pronounced prejudice against, them, our countrymen are to-day among the most prominent and respected citizent of Kingston. In trade and commerce, in the civil service, and in the learned professions, they have fought their way to the top rung of the ladder as they have done all over the world. But in this, the stronghold in Causda of Orangeism, it may be wondered all the at, but to a thinking man it is not at all surprising. They have man it is not at all surprising. They have been put on their mettle, and consequently all that was unconquerable in our national character was brought out. The great reason of the glorious success our forefathers achieved in strange lands has been their scrupu lous regard for honor and honesty. They may have been slow in acquiring the world's goods, but that very slowness is the best proof of their unthat very slowness is the best proof of their dis-swerving integrity. Even these who may have a bein antipathy to us, or whose unfortunate ignorance and prejudice has been fos-tered, incited by designing demagraces, recogn 20 honesty and probity in every day business affairs readily, and although their minds may have ben disturb d by bigotry they have sufficien common sense and acuteness of perception remaining to respect a feir dealing man. To this very fact may be at ri ut d the selected standing in Kinest a of our Irish merchants Honeon is recognized in hem as an inher-nt and characteristic vir ue. In the learned profesions, I think it is pardonable in me to attibute the ince sate ability or skill, and in the to their daties. WILLIAM HARTY.

Mr. William Harty is to-day the leading I ish C tooks of the Limestone City. He was been in Pe erb ro, Oats, in 1817, and received his e tocation at Regiopolis College, Kinston, when the lamented Dr. O'Brien was preside toof that institution. After finish in his sind as he entered the firm of the late James Harty, his uncle On the demise of that gentleman he conducted the business alone, and with such ability and success that in 1878 he was able o retire. Since that time Mr. Harty has been one of the most active Kingstonians, devoling much of his talents and fortune to the welfare and development of the city. For several years he has represented one of the wards in the City Conneil, has been President of the Reform Association for many years and Chairman of the Board of Trade He is also a direct r of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway, and manager of the Lecomotive Works. He is a rephew of the late Father Ha ty, for many years parish priest of Kempville, Out. Mr. Harty is a true and staunch Irishman, and has always been foremost in patriotic movements, and took s prominent part in the receptions tendered to Davitt, McCarthy and Wm. O Brien in this

HON. DR. SULLIVAN

Among the many Irish Catholics who have wor for themselves a place among the leading public men of the Dominion, Dr. Sullivan stands in the front rank. The Hon. Senator was born at Killarney, Coun'y Kerry, Ireland, in 1838. His parents emigrated to Canada in 1842 and settled at Kingston. Young Sullivan commenced his studies in Regiopolis College, and, after a brilliant course at that institution, entered the medical college attached to Queen's red the medical college attached to Queen's University, graduating with much honor and soon acquiring a large practice. He has been for many years a member of the city council, and has had the honor of being the only Irish Catholic ever elected Mayor of the "Derry of Catholic ever elected Mayor of the "Derry of the state Canada." In January, 1884, he was called to the Senate, an honor he richly deserved, at the hands of the Conservative party, of which he has always been a staunch adherent. He was ries great weight in the communit. for many years President of the St. Patrick' Society, and has ever cherished a sincere love or the land of his nativity.

HON. JUDGE M'GUIRE.

The Hon. Thomas Horace McGuire is one of the brightest men of his profession in Kingston. His elevation to the Bench some months ago was very gratifying to the Irish Catholics of Ostario and especially to those of Kingston, his native place. He was born in 1849 and received his education at the Collegiate Institute here, and at Queen's College. During his college course he have great promise, displaying on all occasions that ability and talent which has gained for him his present high position. He gradu ted in 1870, carrying off the Princ, of Wales prize, being the only Irish Catholic who has ever had that honor at Queen's. After his admission to the bar had the carrying off the transfer of the prize enter dute partnership with the late James O'Re ly and after that gentleman's death coutimued as setice with much success. He is at pres no one of the High Court judges of the Domin of or the district of Saskatchewan, and has been president of the St. Patrick's society for eight years and of the St. Vincent de Paul society for two years. He has been editor-inchief of the Kingston. Daily News and of the Canadian Freeman, and is a member of the Canadian Press association.

JOHN WARD.

One of the most highly estermed and success lmerchants of Kingston is Mr. John Ward wholesale and retail grocer. He was born in but came to this city with his parents when a child. After receiving a sound commer-cial education at the Christian Brothers School he entered the business house of his uncle, the late lamented Patrick Conroy, Esq., in his life-time one of the wealthiest and most honored merchants of the old Limestone City. After the decease of that gentleman, Mr. Ward succeeded to the business, which, by his untiring energy and attention to it, he has assisted in establishing on so flourishing a basis, and has since conducted so ably and successfully. The great esteem in which he is to-day held by his neighbors of all creeds and classes is the best troof of an unblemished commercial career best I roof of an unblemished commercial career, istinguished for honest dealing and unrightness of character. Mr. Ward is a staunch Liberal in politics, and although repeatedly importuned to accept public honors he has steadfastly reto accept public monors he has scenarioty re-fused, alth ugh he is a most public spirited gentleman and has contributed largely to chari-table and educational projects, as well as assist-ing materially in developing the trade and general prosperity of Kingston. Mr. Ward is thoroughly Irish in sentiment and has been a steady and consistent exponent of National views, assisting by his purse and presence all constitutional movements for the benefit of the land of his forefathers. He recently paid a visit to the old country, where he had the op-portunity of meeting many of the Irish members of Parlisment, returning to America on the same vessel with Messrs. O'Brien, Deasy and Redmond, the Irish Parliamen ary delegates to the Chickgo convention. Mr. Ward is to day one of the wealthiest merchants in Kingston, is a large owner of real estate and a

scent when they were yelling and this ing for the blood of the nau who exposed L and owne's standing. Mr. John Welch, for 20 years actinhumanity to man." Mr. Gardiner is an exception of the Limestone city. He is about 50 years of age and is a bachelor. He is about 50 years of age and is a bachelor. He is about 50 years of age and alshough at thorough and enthusiastic Irishman, he is well liked even by those who are opposed to him in politics or religion.

wholesale grocers of the highest commercial standing. Mr. John Welch, for 20 years accountant for Folger Brothers, is another much locked and key removed. After some delay the door was broken open, and the entire room was a flood of eething flame. It was, however, so n put down by the fire department.

This was the last heard from them until the discovery of a pl t, given the authorities by some colleague of theirs, to kill Mr. Foster upon the coasion of a trip across the channel to be door on the first floor and a strong passed into obscurity, at least so far as the publock and key removed. After some delay the door was broken open, and the entire room was a flood of eething flame. It was, however, so n put down by the fire department.

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ME. JAKES SWIFT. Among the leading business men of Oatario Mr. J. Swift occupies a place second to none. Born at Toronto, in 1844, he received his education at Regiopolis College, Kingston. At an early age he c immenced to follow the business in which he is eng ged to-day, and in which he has prived a preat success. He is one of the most extensive coal dealers in the Dominion. Of a most extensive coal dealers in the Dominion. of a most retiring disposition, he would never second any of the honors offered him. Strict attention to his business and honorable dealings with his patrons has won for him a name high among his fellow citizens. Mr. Swift la an Irish Roman Catholic. His brothin, the Rev. Father J. J. Swift, is parish priest of St. Patrick's Church, Troy, New York. Mr. Swift has always been a staunch Conservative and one of Sir John's truest friends in the Limestone City. He is also one of Kingston's most wealthy citizens.

DANIEL PHELAN, M.A., M.D.

Dr. Phelan has within a short time won for himself a leading nontion among the medical fraternity of the Dominion. Dr. Phelan was fraternity of the Dominion. Dr. Phelan was forn in North Gower, County of Carleton, in 1854. He studied at La Saile Institute, Turonto, under that great and good man, the Rev. Bro. Arnold. He received the degree of M.A. from the University of Ottawa, and obtained his degree of M.D. at Queen's College, kingston, in 1877. After spending some time in the principal New York hospitals, he returned and commenced the practice of his profession in this c.ty. To day he has one of the largest practices in Central Ontario, and he largest p-actices in Central Ontario, and he non y deserves it. The d ct r was last year elected to the City Council as representative for st. Lawr-nee ward. He is medical examinfo Can da for tue Cath lic Mutual Beuefit Association. He was President of the St. Vincen de Paul S riet, and for several years has been President of the St. Parrick's Society. The House of Providence is under his medical supervision. A few mon he ago he was appointed assist nt th sician of the Hotel Di u Hospital. The doctor is a strunch Lish Carbolic and is related to the late Rev. Dr. Phelan, third bishop of Ki gsten. In politics he is a Liber land has always taken an active part in the battles of the p rty here.

JOHN KELLY.

Mr. John Kelly was born in Rathkeale, County Limerick, Ireland. He came to Canada in 1875 and settled at Kngston. Shortly after his arrival he obtained a position in the Kingston Post-office. By his own ability and attention to his duties he has worked himself up in the service until to-day he is one of the few first class Catholic clerks in the Pret office department, the only one in Ostario. Mr. Kelly has been thirty-two years in the Kingston Post office. He is a Roman Catholic. Two of his s nu—the Rev. Fathers Thomas P. and John P.—are priests of Kingston diocese.

EDWARD STEACY.

Here is a young Iri hman of whom Kingston may well be proud. Burn here, he has by his own thrift and industry a quired, in co partnership with Mr. Patrick Wash, one of the most flourishing retail dry goods businesses in the city. The firm of Wash & Steacey is one of the hest known and patronized establishments on Princess street, the firm, by judicious adver-tising and management, and their was personal them and courtesy to their petrons, having built up a trade equal in proportion to that if Carsley in Montrea! Mr. Pa rick Walsh is a young Irishman of business tact and arility. Conservative in politics, and much esteemed.

ISAAC NOBLE Mr. Isaac Noble is one of the best known and universally respected citizens of Kingston. He is of English Irish extraction and a devout Catholic. He has long been prominent as a Conservative supporter, and has done much for the Tories here. He is a wood cont ac or and wealthy. At present he is an aldernan for Cataraque Ward, but has been un a le of tate to attend to public duti-s on account of ill on lth. He is a man of unblemished character and car

Mr. Power is one of the most highly reported Irish Catho ics of Kingston. He is abou 60 years of age, and is a shipbuilder and contrict tor. During the A ericun war he built many verse's for running the blockade, and sustained considerable losses by the sudden close of h s-He is a stanneh and true Irishman, a life long Liberal, and we'll versed in the politics of the country. His son, George Power, is book-keeper for the firm of Gunn & Co., and a rising and exemplary young man.

MICHARL FLANIGAN.

Mr. Flanigan has been city clerk at Kingston for over forty years. He is a genuine Itish Catholic gentleman, and highly respected. He is about 70 years of age and is a brother-in-law of J. F. Black, your city treasurer. In his younger days he was a tudent in the law office of Sir John Macdonald.

THOMAS DAWSON.

Mr. Dawson is a resident of Frontenac county, where he ran for the Dominion Parliament in the Liberal interest on several occasions. county is, however, strongly T ry, but Mr.
Dawson's personal popularity nearly succeeded
in securing his election last time As
it was he was instrumental in greatly
reducing the Conservative majority. He carries
on the business of a forwarder and commission
merchant in Kingston, and in the commerciant merchant in King-ton, and is the owner of considerable real estate on Wolfe Island, as well as valuable wharf privileges. He is highly intelli-gent and has contributed considerably to the press, being well versed on all the leading questions of the day. He is a thorough going 1 rishman and enjoys great personal popularity.

MESSES. CICOLARI AND DALEY.

The above named gentlemen are proprietors and publishers of the Canadian Freeman, the only Irish Catholic weekly in Central Ontario. By their own unaided efforts they have succeeded in placing the Freeman among the first of Canadian weekly journals.

Mr. Francis Cicolari was born in Kingston. and received his education at the Christian Brothers school and finished at the Kings ton Collegiate Institute. Having chosen to follow the newspaper profession, he entered the Whig office, where he succeeded in thoroughly mastering the printers' art. In company with Mr. Daley, his partner, he a few years ago commenced the publication of the Canadian Freeman, and to day we find it the ablest exponent of Irish Catholic opinion in Ontario. It is well conducted and merits the

hearty support of every Catholic Irishman.

The proprietors have not departed from the line of duty they traced for themselves when commencing the publication of the Freeman. It has been ever foremost in its advocicy of the cause of Ireland, so much so that on the occasion of the visit of Mr. O'Brien, M.P., they had the honor of baving their office wrecked by the infuriated Orange mob, comprised of hoodlums, decked in the livery of Her Majesty the Queen. The Freeman is a leading exponent of Irish Catholic opinion in Ontario. Both the proprietors are Kingstonians. Mr. Cicelari is a brother of the Rev. Father Cicelari, parish priest of Erinsville, Ont.

MOONEYS AND O'ROSSAS.

How the Dynamiters Eluded Capture.

Several Secret Plots Against the English Government.

Details of Consumate Schemes of Desperate Men

A letter from London contains the following Early in 1880 the first skirmishing work was inaugurated in England, and its promulgators were John McGrath, now undergoing a life-long imprisonment in England. Thomas Mooney (not the Mooney now figuring) and E2ward O'Donnell, both of whom are now in this coun-

It may be well to state right here that there are three Thomas Mooneys whose names national events have brought to the surface. Thomas Mooney, No. 1, as we will call him, is the man who, many years ago, established a number of workingmen's banks in San Francisco, which we e that down under very suspicious circumstances, Mr. Morn y mysteriously disapp aring, and after a trip through Italy, Rome and France, early in 1870 turned up in London with a buxon young wife ab ut 18 years of age, he being old

young wife ab ut 18 years of age, he being old a nough to be her grandfa her.

Thomas Mo ney No. 2, the original Mooney, is a young man about 5 feet 7 inches high, stout, square built, light hair, rather ruddy complex on, bright, int lligent blue eyes, square st, decisive cut features be ween an O'Connelli and Byronic cast, placky, daring and, unwilely perhaps, enthusiastic. We will refer to him further on.

Thomas Mooney No. 3, the Mooney now

Thomas Mooney No. 3, the Mooney now before the public, is a man named Doyle, who for many years was known to the Lish Nationalists at Greenpoint, L.I. Of him very little is known to to the time Mo ney No. 2 and Edward O'Donnell attempted to blow up the London Mansion House, when from some reason he assumed the name of a man driven out of England by the Government, and owing to this assumption he has been ac orded more credit for acts of desperation than really belong to

him.
"True, as has been asserted," said a National.
"Mooney No. 3 de ist to your corresp ndent, "Mooney No. 3 did possibly have a hand in the blowing up of the government offices at Whitehall, but here he began and terminated his work. He had no more connection with the London bridge explesion than you had.'

The first work, we have said, done in this direction was early in 1882, when the Qu en's and Iun-r docks of Liverpool were given to the flames. This was prior to the introduction of fluid are and dynamics. Moony No. 2 was located in Liverpool, M.Grath in Manchester, and O'Donnell had charge of London and Glas-So secretly did these three fe lows ply their despera e work that they evaded

THE VIGILANCE OF THE DETECTIVES,

who claimed that they were aware of their presence by special information from New York city. The success of the Queen's docks encouraged the desparadoes, who turned their attention to all government buildings and large warehouses, large lumber yards, and even the m litary statio: s, which showed that they were fellows determined to throw away their lives if necessary in their venturesome mission.

Possibly one of the secrets of their successful career lies in the fact that wher ver they struck a blow they i stantly disappeared to adj ining cities only to leave another a ark of their deter mination. Yet they get celit with one redeem-ing feature, that they seemed most careful to av id loss of life to anyone, un'il the explosion of the burneks at Manchester, where a boy ard a woman who happened to be passing were ki led, evidently unin ended. The authorities claimed to have been it possession of some farts in con-nection with this, also from New York. The original plan, it was sai i, was to blow up every roldier in the barracks, but through some dis-agreement between themselves and sime per-sons in New York, refore their scheme was

properly completed, they fire I the fuse They made nightly visits to the barracks, and after studious work, worthy of a nobler caus-, they removed bricks, charg ng the cavity with giant powder and replacing with mechanical skill—for Mooney No. 2 is a bricklayer—sufficient of the extracted bricks to deceive the eye. There was no less, it is thought, than 50 pounds of powder inserted in this wing of the boulding, inside of which was the armory. The entire structure was to have been belted thus with death. But the men, through some trouble, as I have said, on this side, possibly money matters, ignited the fuse, and away went armory, rifles and all, shaking the city to the fordering. went armory, fines and all, shaking the chy to its foundations. There was a calm again for about two weeks Large rewards were effected for the capture of the perpetuators without avail. But the destruction of the Shrewsbury town ha'l with all its valuab'e documents show ed that they s ill meant mischief, and while the officers were searching every lotel in Shrews bury for them away went the Edinburgh bar-racks on the wing of the torch. Upon inquiry here it was found that a man under the name of Bernard Douglass opened an office as civil engineer in the city, supposed from the descrip-tion to have been O'Connell, and a man named O'Dee, a recruit in the regiment, supposed to have been Mooney No. 2, were immediately missing. That night Mooney was on guard, but

UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FIRE,

his musket and great coat were only found. It is thought he allowed O'Donnell to enter, and perhaps joined him in the work.

At O'Donnell's office the next day the office

boy was found, for whom a letter containing eight shillings, two weeks' wages, was left on the desk, and saying his services were no longer required. Large rewards here failed to place them in the hands of justice. to place them in the hands of justice. They next write their presence in flame at the London dock, one of the biggest and most dangerous jobs they undertook, covering a loss of many millions of pounds. From the nature of this undertaking, it was supposed there must have been more than O'Donnell and Mooney engaged in it. That they proposed the government should know of their presence and the work they were doing is clear from the fact that their work was recognized from accidental fires by they were doing is clear from the last that their work was recognized from accidental fires by presence of the empty bottles and cans used. Immediately after this came a well regulated plan, which failed, through a sudden change in the wind, to mature. It was an attempt to destroy the wealthiest part of the City of London, wherein several large blocks were destroyed. MR. R. J. GARDINER.

Mr. Gardiner, it may be remembried, was the goard and the goard of the goar Then came an attempt, which also accidentally miscarried, to destroy the stamp department at Somerset House, which was followed by a most

the occasion of a trip across the channel to Dublin. O'Donne I and Mooney, it was stated, boarded the same boat to put their netarious mission into execution, but there were a large number of descrives on board to frue rate the scheme and capture the men. Every cabinsave that of Mr. Foster's was occupied by a detective to the exclusion of everyb dy else, while a strict search; was made among the passengers,

THE MYSTERIOUS TRAVELLESS were not discovered, owing to clover disguise

Finding the melves frustrated, they abandoned the task and finally deposited the same stell, no doubt intended to take the life of Mr. For ster with their own, under the gunboat, the Lord Warden, which lay in Dublin bay, with which plot Jie Mullet, who afterwards liquid in the Cavendish and Burke case, is said to have participated. While in Dublin, it is thought, they both got connected with the Invincibles, a new and desperate band of men who get disgusted with the patient policy of the majority, and it is now positively known to the authorities that O'Donne I is the priest referred to by James Cary in his evidence, whose name he did not know. Either from a cret information or some providential thought of the crew the vessel was moved from her position which she cocupied for so many months previous, and the dangerous instrument was discovered. It was taken charge of by the authorities, but its contents were never in ide public.

Then again they were lost track of until their dastardly attempt to destroy with a large box of gunpowder the Lindon Mansion House, which also providentially miscarried. The history of this ter-libe scheme is still fresh. These two men, who cared evidently less for their lives than for the accomplishment of their awful work, de'iberately walked behind a po'iceman, halting as the officer turned around the narrow pus geway running at the side of the Mausion House into Cheapside, and planted this heavy b x wrapped up with brown paper, and to which was attached two fules, lest one should go out. Observing the f otsteps of the men disaple or, who by this time ought to have been close upon him, he turn-d around, and a eing sparks fa ling to the pavement, he came back and plucked out he cause and examined the box, the terrible nature of which he did not then know. Upon being taken to the station house it was found to contain 100 pounds of giant powder packed in tight. Rewards were again offered to no pu pose. Through the information of a brother-in-law of the man Coleman, whose name, it has since be a found out, got accidentally mixed up with these men, they were traced to Havre, France, and thence to Paris, where efforts were made to influence the French authorities to give them up. The information given goes to show that this box was not originally intended for the Man-ion House, but for the Wellington barracks, in the vicinity of Buckingham Pa ace. It was made to exactly fit in a window on a level with the sidewalk, under the officers' quarters, all of whom they proposed to blow up that same night, which was St. Pa'r ck's eve, and the night upon which the Irish arms act was being rushed through the House of Commons. This was to the would not impart to a soul, by which for through the House of Commons. This was to \$1,0.0 he would release Joe Brady, Kelly have been their answer. They had taken a room opposite the barracks, but the appearance put up by certain I quir men in New York adhave been their answer. They had taken a room opposite the barracks, but the appearance of two officers, who seemed to have singularly occupied the s dewalk designated for the box and suspecting bet ayal, they took the back street and placed their box on top of an omni bus for the city, determined that it should, however, be used. After examining the Parliament House and post office, Bank of England and other places, the Mansion House presented itsel as the most available spot, it being in the neighborhood of the bank and Royal 1 xchange, both the other sale. The execution of the Dublin of which must have suffered. During their murderous wans, and the imprisonment of of which must have suffered. During their brief stay in France they were carefully shadowed until O'Donnell left for America on the "Ville de Marseilles," where he was soon joined by Mooney No. 2. On this side they were watched night and day but managed to dis ppear, only to turn up in the West Indie. The blowing up of the English gunbaat Detteral has been positively traced to O'Donnell, who also hatched a scheme to blow up the arzenal and metal docks at Bermuda, where he lay for three nights under the name of Rev. Alexander Cameron, of the Episcopal Church. He feigned i'l health and regularly called at a drug at ire at Hamilt n for a prescription which he held, signed by his alleged physician, the notorious Dr. William Shine, of New York, who has since

died in a madhouse. Here he made himself familiar with the officers and the engineers of his eye. The hespitality of an aged

PROTES 'ANT CLERGYMAN AT ST. GEORGE'S was granted him, whose beau iful daughters bestowed marked attention to the delicate clergym n. In her company he daily yachted around the coast, c refully studying the docks and the arsenal. These trips, he said, did him good, and his fair companion was delighted. With her he made many visits through the

All this time a man named Holgate, an Englishman himsel', was making two powerful stells under the instructions of Dr. Shine which were to be despatched to Dr. O'Donnell; but Hol ga'e suddenly grew afraid of the terrible nature of the work exp cted from him, and after receiving about \$200 for the work failed to complete his contract on time. With approaching winter the fleet at Halifax put into Bermuda,

Upon proficiency he went over to Paris and placed himself in communication with Eugene Davis, since expelled from France. From here he went to London, and after some time the 'Whitehall'explosion was the result.

Meanwhile, O'Donnell and Mooney No. 2 were despatched to Canada. It has since transpired to the authorities of Canada that these men sought the assistance and co-opera-tion of a wealthy man named McNamee at Montreal, who afterwards gave them away. That the blowing up of the government buildings at Quebec is due to those men, there is little doubt, for they are known to have been hera prior to the frustrated attempt. Through the defective work of the infernal machines the Court House of Montreal was saved. The fiends not content with their efforts to destroy life and property here, made a dastardly attempt, which partially succeeded, to burn down what they could not blow up. They engaged rooms in a half dozen hotels, in which they deposited L.rg: quanties of some inflammable substance, and after planting their machines proceeded at

skirmishing fund, and through lack of receipts had to, for the time being, withdraw his men from ac i.m. A dispute a one now between Rossa and Money over \$200, which had been cabled him at Paris, but, owing to Money's departure a lew days before, did not reach him. The miney was returned to Rosa, and Money claim dhe was entitled to it, as he had to draw upon friends to get to New York, and thereupon put the nature in the hands of a lawyer, which was afterwards withdrawn. O'Dounell and one Spearman, a whit in manufacturer, had and one Spearman, a shirt manufacturer, had another row, the farm r claiming that Spear-man had used some \$100, which had been given him by Ros a to forward to Lon ton, but which Inm by Rus a to forward to Lon ton, but which he used to pay off his help, and Sparman, afraid of his hir, dare not trust himself alone. This man was finally expelled from the Fenish. Brotherhold for, it is claimed, dishonesty, drunkenness and general longeness. There was also considerable opposition to P t Joyce, who was obserged with bing too foud mouthed; Finally peace was restored, and schemes worked to raise money. It was proposed to put up a job upon the rail h Minister at New York, and get a sum of m ney from him to carry on. and get a sum of m ney from him to carry on. the work. A barrer c ntaining a few useless infernal mactin s was shipped, in which was also a note-he d of Rosa's, to Ifull, long, and a fellow named Pat Foye, a bartender at Poiladelphia, voluneered to be the bogus informer. He waited upon Mr. Edwards and told a good vare, tacking it up with the information of this ber el. He primptly upon capture of the burel, received \$1000, with which he disappeared and his not yet been heard from.
All this time trouble existed in the Clanna

Gael over the remaining

BALANCE OF THE SHIRMISHING FUND, most of which Devoy, Breslin and Reynolds rquanter d, for which is connection with other things the farmer were expend. The scare which M. Grath, O'D and I, Mooney and Doyle (Mo ney N 3) or ated turned the cau's attention to the classifii tv of the scheme. A large sum was voted to Dr. Gall gher and his asso-ciates, and the as-istance of Meze off was call din. The and the Rossa section did not work in phosition o each o her, as was supposed; bo h were in perfect c operation and sympathy.

The Phonix Pak tragedy was at this time gitating public opinion. Je Brady, Tim agitating pub ic opinion. Je Brady, Tim Kelly, the Mullits, T m Curley, were in the hands of justice awaiting the disposition of the law. The class determined to pur-ue upon a larger scale the work inaugurated by Rossa, and therefore Gallaghar and his com ani ms took up their positin in London and Birmingham. Through research efforts Russ saised some more money, and resolved also to be in the field, jealous of his self-claimed honors. Dalton, O'Connor, Brinnan and others were despatche to Engant, but Branan, who had shown weakness on a former mission, pocketed the money and also desuppessed, never showing up on this side. He is more strongly sus-pected of tresson than James McDermott, Captain John J. McAfferty of '67 tame now appears on the scene. He had a plan which varcing it, and McAfferty also disappeared, pocketing the cash, without even the slightest attempt to carry out his plan. At the time o the rescue of the prisoners in Australia Mo-Afferty had a similar mysterious scheme, no doubt with the same eye to business, but i. did

Mooney and O'Donnell, who had now been Gallagher and his crowd, it was thought, had thrown a damper over the movements, but the Times still deplaced that these two worst and to st desperate of the skirmi hers were at large. Detectives coured the Continent for them, but to no purpose. The assass not in of James Carey again brought the name of O'Donnell to the 1r nt, this time in Africa, and the Times naturally congratulated itself upon this event, be leving that it was Edward O'Dounell, but after events proved he was not the man.

It is positively known here in Scotland yard O'Denuell located in New England, both working at their vocations. O'Donnell is said to be a newspaper man, and is pretty well known to the authori ies of London since 1867, familiar with the officers and the engineers of the Forty-third Regiment, I cated at Prospect and I rela disland, the spot upon which he had the scharged allo with violating the international laws by part cipiting in the Franci Prussion war.

The attempt upon the Bothnia of the Anchor line and other vissels is the light to have been the act of Mouney N. 2 and O'Donnell, and net the man who attempted to destroy the

Queen. AN EXTRAORDINARY SERMON.

One night young Bo suet, who possessed in such an eminent degree the power of eloquent speech, had gone to the brill ant Salou of Rambunillet There were gathered in that famous drawing-ro m some of the most illustrious rench nobility, ladi s and gent'emen repre senting the wi, the learning, and the deverness of Paris. In the course of the evening, the Marquis de Fenquieres referred to this young man as one about to enter upon an ecclesiastical career, and who, fom what he had heard, seemed destined to be a great preacher. Suddenly some one suggested that he might interest the company by preaching a sermon. which of course would render an explosion career, and who, fom what he had heard, inoperative. The Spithie being, at the time containing a large quantity of powder, undergoing repairs on the decks, the havor would have been shocking.

The change of affairs brought O'Donnell alias Cameron back to New York, which made Helgate doubly afraid, and for protection, it is stated, he sought the counsel of the British and it to the preacher. The room was stated, he sought the counsel of the British and hand it to the preacher. The room was arranged, the text was drawn, and one of the Holgate doubly atraid, and for protection, it is stated, he sought the counsel of the British minister, to whom he gave all the facts, and has since passed out of sight.

During this time the man Doyle, Mooney No. 3, turns up. Intelligent, enthusiastic and evidently a man of determination and courage, he was introduced to the then executive body, O'Donovan Rossa, T. J. Byrne and the late Major Horgan, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. He voluntered to go out skirmishing, and immediately put himself in training under Prof.

Mezeroff. swayed in another direction. The fervour, the boldness, the brilliance of that extemporaneous utterance astonished all ears, and affected all hearts. The sermon was long, and, as will be guessed from the occasion, there is no report of it; but at its close the Ducd Enghein pressed forward to grasp the preacher's hand, and to enquire who he was, and whence he came. He came from Dijon, and, unknown till that night. Bossuet afterwards took his place as a bright particular light in the religious firmament of France.

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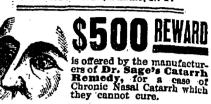
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SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the masal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuee, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, backing or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a masal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians. By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of Catarrh, "cold in the head," Coryza, and Catarrhal Headache.
Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents. SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.-Dull

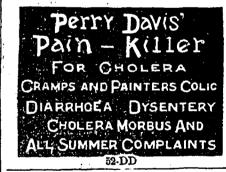
"Untold Agony from Catarrh,"

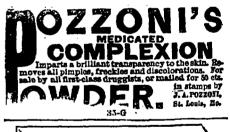
Prof. W. HAUSNER, the famous mesmerist, of Ithaca, N. Y., writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold agony from chronic nasal catarrh. My family physician gave me up as incurable, and said I must die. My case was such a bad one, that every day, towards sunest, my roice would become so hoarse I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

"Constantly Hawking and Splitting," THOMAS J. RUSHING, Esq., 2007 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer from catarrh for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking and spitting, and for the last eight months could not breathe through the nostrils. I thought nothing could be done for me. Luckily, I was advised to try Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe it to be the only sure remedy for catarrh now manufactured, and one has only to give it a fair trial to experience astounding results and a permanent cure."

Three Bottles Cure Catarrh.

ELI ROBBINS, Runyan P. O., Columbia Co., Pa., says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a permanent oure. She is now eighteen years old and council and herety."





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