

LOCAL NEWS.

It is reported that the lacrosse teams for England will play a match in Portland prior to their departure, by special request.

At the St. Patrick's Church to-day were married Miss Mary Lennan and W. Hoolahan, Miss Fannie Lennan being chief bridesmaid and James Fostre groomsmen.

The anniversary service for the repose of the soul of the late Benjamin Trudeau will be held at the Parish Church of Longue Pointe on Saturday morning next at eight o'clock.

Bishop Fabre has published a decree by which the chapel of the Sacred Heart, at the Joliette College, is created a place of pilgrimage, and forty days' indulgence granted for each visit to it.

A telegram from Chicago says: "Edward Jump, an eccentric artist and caricaturist, shot himself on Friday evening, the ball passing entirely through his head." The citizens of Montreal will easily remember Mr. Jump in connection with the Canadian Illustrated News in its early days.

A general meeting of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club was held last night to consider their proposed trip to Europe in 1884. Dr. Guerin, First Vice-President of the Club, occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance. The scheme was enthusiastically received and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

L. A. Senechal and others are applying for letters patent of incorporation under the name of the North Shore Company. The capital is \$25,000, with the principal place of business in Quebec. Its objects are to build, or purchase, one or more steam vessels, to work mines and fisheries, convey mails and passengers, build wharves, and carry on business of any kind.

CATABRE.

A new treatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 13-4f

TAKING THE VEIL.

Yesterday afternoon the Monastery of Carmel, at Hochelaga, was the scene of one of those beautiful moments in the life of a Catholic religious; that is, the renouncing of all the riches and pleasures of the world, to adopt the habit of religion, and resign themselves to a life of charity, chastity, and obedience to the will of Him, whom they have chosen for their Divine Spouse here and hereafter. Such was the ceremony which took place at the above named monastery yesterday, when Miss Garceau, of Three Rivers, assumed the habit of the Order of Carmelites, one of the most severe orders in the Catholic Church. His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal presided at the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Fr. Valois and Rev. Fr. Caisse, chaplain of the Jesu and Maria Convent. The Monastery of Carmel was founded in Montreal through the efforts of Madame Tremont, who donated \$20,000 for that purpose. This lady belongs to Quebec, but is now on a visit to this city, and was also present at the imposing ceremony yesterday.

THE WHOLE COUNTRY.

Speaks as one man in reference to the reliability and efficacy of Putnam's Corn Extract. It is a radical, efficient, prompt, and painless remedy for corns. In all the history of medicine such harmony of opinion was never reached, for all classes bear testimony to its great benefit in each individual case. If you have corns to annoy you hesitate no longer, but try the great and only sure corn cure, Putnam's Corn Extract. Sure, safe and painless. Dangerous imitations are being offered by some. Be not imposed upon by such. Putnam's, the genuine. Ask for it, N. C. Putnam & Co., Kingston, prop's.

IRELAND OF TO-DAY

An eloquent address by Mr. J. D. Purcell at the Irish Relief Concert in Nordheimer's Hall.

Mr. J. D. Purcell, in his address at the Irish Relief Concert on Monday evening last, to one of the largest audiences ever gathered in the Nordheimer's Hall, reviewed in the most eloquent and pathetic manner the oppression borne by the Irish people for over 700 years, and coming down to the present agitation he said:—

Let us direct our attention for a few moments to the present condition of matters political in Ireland, and if the state of affairs to which I have alluded was sad and dismal to a degree, it must be confessed that the situation at home at the present time is serious in the extreme. When some three years ago, after three seasons of bad harvests, Ireland, as a result of a vicious land system under which she was suffering, found herself threatened with famine; then, for the first time since the Union, did she find her claims to justice and redress resolutely enforced by what may be termed a really and truly independent Irish party, that party which composed of energetic, zealous and determined young men, has under the leadership of the cool and far seeing Ohas. S. Parnell, done more to advance Irish interests than any preceding movement or agitation has accomplished. (Applause.) With the arduous and untiring struggle of the little Irish party in the House of Commons you are all familiar; how their demand for the establishment of a peasant proprietary (a scheme which has in a greater or less degree been adopted in nearly every county in Europe), was denounced by the landlord interests as communistic; how after a protracted session the Land bill of 1881, shorn of all its redeeming points by the House of Lords, was granted, a concession for which Ireland should be truly grateful; how, finding that the leaders of this agitation were not to be blinded by the appearance of concession without the reality and were determined to accept no half measures, the Government, as a last resource, has recourse to the never failing policy of coercion and imprisons the leaders of the movement, and how eventually that might re-establish law and order in Ireland, the Government liberated those who had been paying the penalty of their devotion to the cause of Liberty and Fatherland in English prisons and decided to adopt a policy of conciliation—all these, I say, are facts which are familiar to us all; all these are facts which when an impartial history of this period is written will cause the name of Davitt and Parnell to be looked up to by succeeding generations of Irishmen with love and veneration. (Great applause.) When, then, in the beginning of May last, it was announced that the English Government, seeing the error of its ways, had decided to adopt a policy of conciliation, the great warm heart of the Irish people throughout the world throbbed fast with glad expectation, and with that generosity so characteristic of their race, all the injustice of the block

past was not forgotten, certainly forgiven. In the granting of that tardy justice, which made the future appear so bright and so pregnant with promise to Ireland—for as the experience of the last 700 years has clearly shown—though the Irish people cannot, and will not be driven, though no people are less likely to yield to despotism and harder to govern by harsh means, yet, to their honor be it said, no people are more grateful; no people are more easily appeased; no people are more susceptible to kindness than the people of Ireland. But in the moment of their rejoicing, just as the golden chalice was about to be lifted to their lips, the fatal tragedy in Phoenix Park dashed it to the ground. Of that melancholy and ever to be regretted deed there can only be but one opinion,—no words sufficiently strong can ever be found to express the horror and indignation which that event occasioned, and, in justice to Ireland, be it said that never was a nation's voice more clearly heard, never was popular feeling and national horror more loudly and unmistakably expressed than in that outbreak of grief and indignation which burst from the Irish people throughout the world, and which, while denouncing the infamous crime, proclaimed to the world at large the ineradicable belief of the Irish race that no fillet of Ireland was or could have been guilty of so atrocious a deed. (Hear, hear.) But, if the cry which arose from Ireland was one of grief and horror, the cry which arose from the English nation was of a different nature—it was a cry for vengeance—vengeance not only against the then unknown perpetrators of the deed, but against the entire Irish nation and people who had heard unmoved of the hundreds who had died of destitution and exposure on the road side, the victims of the fatal land system; those who heard with unconcern of the murder in cold blood of gentle and unoffending women, of the massacre of young and innocent children, were almost unanimous in demanding that the proposed policy of conciliation towards Ireland should be replaced by a policy of increased repression. Now, though what was just and right had not ceased to be so, because of what had happened, and though on no principle of justice could an entire nation be held liable for the dastardly deed of a set of irresponsible individuals, still the English Government in deference to this outcry of popular and evanescent passion belied its promises, and at the dictation of its political opponents adopted a line of policy, which by making all constitutional agitation an impossibility, opened the way for all the evils which have since ensued. Had the object of the Government been to force the people into secret organizations for retaliation and revenge, it could not have done so more effectually than by the last sweeping Coercion Bill, which it introduced for the avowed purpose of restoring peace and order in Ireland. The experience of all time shows that a nation can never be properly governed by coercion, for government was intended to ensure the happiness and content of the people, and how can the people of Ireland be happy and contented, when they have never been governed, but have ever been oppressed? And looking at the matter coolly and impartially, surely it cannot be matter of surprise that their discontent in Ireland today, when we find that in Ireland to-day there is no liberty of the individual, no liberty of speech, that the press is muzzled, that the country, bristling with armed soldiery, is a constant source of irritation, that the goals are filled to overflowing, that these prisoners, in the majority of cases, are practically condemned by packed juries and partisan judges before they are tried, that trial by jury is virtually at an end, and in a word, that as a consequence of all this, all public confidence in the law and in the Government is an utter impossibility (applause).

And yet all that Ireland demands is justice. If the English Government would only turn its attention from the effect to the cause (hear); if it would only modify the land system, stop evictions, make rack rents an impossibility, and give the tenant a stake in the country and some incentive to ambition and increased exertion, by enabling him to become proprietor of the land which he tills, not only would there be nothing further heard of Irish distress and discontent, but Ireland would become an orderly, prosperous, and I had almost said a happy country. But no, Ireland can never be entirely happy or fully satisfied so long as she is governed according to English ideas by Englishmen, and when, after a trial of 700 years, it is evident to the whole world that English rule in Ireland has ever been a failure in so far as ensuring the prosperity and happiness of the people is concerned, it is high time that Ireland should be governed according to Irish ideas by Irishmen and for the sole and special benefit of Irishmen (loud applause). And we are perhaps nearer to that great consummation than we expect, for that great weight of public opinion has gradually but surely of late years been declaring itself in favor of such a course, and when we hear the Prime Minister of England, Mr. Gladstone, declaring, as he declared in France a few weeks ago, that Ireland must eventually enjoy some measure of Home Rule; when we hear Mr. Herbert Gladstone declaring, as he declared at Leeds the other day, that Ireland could never be prosperous or happy or properly governed until she had a local parliament of her own, and when we see the Government of the United States and Canada, countries which stand forth prominently as illustrious examples of the beneficial effects of self-government, both positioning England to grant Home Rule to Ireland, I think we are justified in expressing the hope that the day is now not far distant when Ireland's grievances will have passed away, and when from the far and widely distant countries of the world, the exiled sons of Erin may with pride and joy salute their Fatherland as a nation once again.

Mr. Purcell on resuming his seat received an ovation. A vote of thanks was moved by Mr. C. J. Doherty and seconded by the Rev. Father Whittaker, and carried amidst enthusiasm.

A LITTLE FANATIC IN CHARLOTTE-TOWN, P. E. I.

To the Editor of The True Witness:

Sir,—The enclosed cutting from a local newspaper is, I consider, worthy of a more extensive circulation than it could obtain in the obscure sheet in which it first saw light. For this reason I would wish to see it have the benefit of the more extensive circulation of The True Witness. Besides, it will enable your readers to form some conception of the class of journalists that live and flourish in the favored region of the Dominion; and they do flourish, too, for the author of the eloquent extract enclosed drew, from the local treasury, the sum of twenty-two hundred dollars. He is not only doing well himself, but his brothers also partake largely of public moneys. Two of them enjoy lucrative positions in the Dominion Civil Service in this city. One of the latter is the assistant editor of his brother's paper. These gentlemen, although enjoying very libe-

ral salaries for the performance of very onerous duties are not satisfied. They are endeavoring with the leverage of their liberal minded journal to have their salaries from the Dominion considerably augmented. While engaged in so laudable an undertaking they are horrified at the proposal to free the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity from the burden of taxation. One would expect that parties who pocketed so largely of the public revenue would at least have a little decency; but no; they must permit their intense bigotry to make an exhibition of themselves. This trio are the recipients of over \$3,000 of public moneys. The nuns receive nothing.

Now, I would ask can the former satisfy the taxpayers that they do as much for their dividend of the taxes, as the Sisters of Charity do for nothing. The following is the clipping referred to, and will repay perusal:—

THE NUNS' HOSPITAL. The 4th clause of a Bill before the Legislature to incorporate the above Hospital, asks that the property be free from all Civil and Provincial taxation, a dispensation granted. We have no doubt those friends who said it is undenominational, honestly believe it to be so, and for this reason many who voted for the clause, did so only under that belief. But we declare, unhesitatingly, and we defy successful contradiction, that it is denominational, and a proselytizing institution. We are ready with the proof in numerous instances, when our statement is questioned.

Nuns are female Jesuits, vowed and sworn to devote their lives with all their souls to the upholding of the Roman Church, and the rooting out of what she styles "heresy." If nuns in schools cannot be trusted as to proselytizing their pupils, can nuns in hospitals under the auspices of Rome, and they who contribute to support them in Hospitals, do worse than support them in schools—and proselytizing or denominational Hospitals are worse than separate or denominational schools, for the following reasons:—

1. Persons in sickness and bodily afflictions, are more apt to be wooed and won by kind words of a bland, fascinating, devoted constant ministering angel whose whose soul and life are set on one object—making proselytes.

2. The minds of persons under disease are not so clear and strong and are more easily led astray, than when in robust health.

3. People away from friends and scared by grim death in all his terrors threaten them are more apt to listen during the long, lonely watches of the night and daze dreariness hours of day, to the bewitching enchantments of one who acts and speaks as if all her powers of soul and body were most interestingly engrossed in their temporal and eternal welfare.

4. Especially sailors are susceptible to the above perusal of the above choice article it is apparent that this small place, can compete successfully with even the large city of Montreal, in producing the most genuine type of the intense, fanatical bigot.

READER. Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 16, 1883.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

In 1838 M. Conin, Minister of Public Instruction in France, not a clerical either, bore judgment on the Christian Brothers. "God forbid," said he, "that I could think of excluding any one whatever from the work of popular education. Far from that, I will seek to call to this noble work every good man, every man of enlightenment without regard of creed or method. But I feel bound to declare that it seems to me advisable to confine to the Christian Brothers especially the charge of the commercial free schools, just as we specially charge the Sisters of Charity with the care of the sick in our hospitals. First of all, the Brothers are by their very constitution consecrated to the service of the people. Then through gratitude the people love the Brothers. The people are proud, and wish not to be despised, and with the very best intention in the world, lay teachers, by the least assumption of elegant manners, may have the appearance of despising them."

"The Brothers do not despise us," say the people. "Their simple and easy way brings to the all good men, especially of the working classes in town and country. Their good sense, their mildness, especially their poverty, for they have nothing in their own hands, right, bring them on equal ground with the people, and win them the esteem of all. The people, and above all, children require in the teacher a patience without bounds; anyone not gifted with such patience should not think of becoming a school teacher. By their constitution the Brothers teach gratuitously. They are forbidden to ask anything from the children, and are content with very little for themselves or their schools. They are indeed men who seem specially designed for the work of free primary instruction."

Since M. Conin bore such remarkable testimony to the success and efficiency of the Brothers, the latter have, in the examination of their scholars, achieved signal success. In 1858, twenty years after M. Conin spoke in terms so eulogistic of the Brothers, amongst all the schools for boys in Paris those directed by the Brothers obtained 75 scholarships, those in charge of lay teachers, 25, and amongst the 362 pupils classified, the Brothers had 234, the lay teachers 128. In 1868, out of 35 scholarships the Brothers obtained 31, the lay teachers 4, and in 1878 out of 280 scholarships the Brothers obtained 198, while the lay teachers obtained but 84.

During a period of thirty years 2,041 scholarships have been put up for competition, and out of this number the Brothers have obtained 1,547, and the lay schools 494. In other words, the Brothers impart an education in results more than three times superior to that given in lay schools. But this is not to be wondered at. First, it is quite evident that religious instruction imprinted on the youthful mind matures it for the acquisition of knowledge. Then the Brother concentrates all his facilities and time to the child; he has no family to provide for, no temporal interests to care, no old age to fear. He is entirely given to God and to his school. The congregation of the Brothers of the Christian schools was first founded in France. Its founder was a Frenchman, and in France is the mother-house of the order wherein the Superior-General resides. The Brothers are now scattered throughout the world, teaching thousands of children.

In France, with its colonies, the order has 983 houses, 1,437 schools and 234,995 scholars. In other European countries there are 217 houses, 3,359 Brothers, 388 schools and 73,980 scholars. In North America there are 91 houses, 975 Brothers, 126 schools, and 34,818 scholars, while in South America there are 11 houses, 69 Brothers, 10 schools, 2,917 scholars.

In Canada alone, the mother house being in Montreal, there are 27 houses, 294 Brothers, 38 schools comprising 201 classes and 10,226 scholars. During the Franco-Prussian war, especially during the siege of Paris, the Brothers won the admiration of the people by their devotedness in caring for the wounded. The Government, in a letter addressed to Frere Phillippe, the Superior-General of the Brothers, spoke the sentiments of the people in acknowledging with gratitude the heroic services of many of the Brothers on behalf of the wounded and dying French soldiers.—The Catholic Record.

There is said to be several cases of leprosy in New York and that the disease is spreading.

ROMAN EVENTS

Leo XIII. to be represented at the Coronation of the Czar—Death of a Distinguished Prelate and Cardinal—The Irish College and Mgr. Kirby—A Teaching Incident—A Clash on a Preacher—Death of Cardinal Meaglia.

The Holy Father will, I understand, be represented at the coronation of the Czar at Moscow by Monsignor Vannutelli, the Nunzio to Brazil. According to custom, he will only arrive at Moscow a day after the coronation, in order not to be present at the religious ceremony in the Kremlin. By a decree, dated March 25th, the Government have granted the Royal Exequatur to the Bishops of Volterra, Treviso, Adria and Padua, three of these being simply a transfer of diocese.

The death of the Archbishop of Turin took place on the 25th ult., from apoplexy. Mgr. L. Gastaldi was born in 1815, joined the Rosminians, was preconized Bishop in 1867, and appointed Archbishop of Turin in 1871. He is much regretted. Besides, the Holy Father, the King of Italy, Prince Carignano and the Princess Clotilde, sent telegrams expressing their sorrow to the Vicar General. I am sorry also to have to report the death of the sister of Mgr. Cattaldi, Prefect of Apostolic Ceremonies, to whom the Holy Father sent his special benediction. The Mass of Requiem took place on Friday morning in the Church of Sta Maria in Via Lata, and was largely attended by the friends (all nationalities) of this much-esteemed prelate. There have also died during the week the Duchess Forli (nee Blackford); Mr. J. Buchanan; Miss E. Platt, of the United States, and Signor Charles Galli (who married a Miss Dalby), well known in English society in Rome.

The Golden Jubilee of Monsignor Kirby was celebrated on the 25th ult, at the Irish College, of which he has been for many years Rector. It was on Easter Day, in 1833, that, as a pupil of the Roman Seminary, he celebrated his first Mass, in the Church of St. Apollinare. To add to the pleasure of his anniversary, the Bishop, who has been suffering from a long illness, was able to pronounce himself quite recovered. After the dinner, to which there were many invitations, Mgr. Kirby received from the students a warm ovation, and was presented with a portrait of the late Cardinal Ouilon, with an affectionate address. The Bishop, who was much moved, thanked the students for their gift, and, in a few choice words, referred to the eminent qualities of the late Cardinal.

A eoit answer is said to turn away wrath, and so it did, indeed, the other day, when one of the Little Sisters of the Poor, on her begging expedition, in search of alms for the poor old people, entered a shop. The shopman received her in a bad humor, and on her repeating her supplication, reached across the counter and struck her. The poor Sister was terrified, and turned deadly pale, but summoned sufficient courage to say, in her calm, sweet voice: "Thank you; the blow is for me. What will you give me for my poor old people?" Struck by this sublime abnegation and ashamed of his violence, the man begged pardon of the Sister, and prayed her acceptance of five francs for her poor.

The celebrated preacher, Mgr. Omodei, was, on account of the outspoken manner in which he recently spoke of secret societies, the subject of an attack the other day, in which he was thrown on the ground and beaten. The Holy Father has, through the Cardinal Secretary, written to Mgr. Omodei, congratulating him upon having suffered for the Church, and sending him his benediction. The Society of the Gioventu Catholiche Genovese have sent to Mgr. Omodei a splendid chalice, of exquisite workmanship, with an affectionate address of sympathy.

I regret to have to announce the death of Cardinal Meaglia, which occurred on Saturday. Cardinal Pier-Francesco Meaglia was born in 1810, and was educated at Genoa, Savona, and Rome. In the different posts that he occupied as Prelate, he always distinguished himself by his devotion to the Holy See. He was successively Secretary of the Embassy at Naples, Auditor to the Embassy at Paris, Nunzio to Mexico, Bavaria, and France. While occupying the last post he was created Cardinal, with the titles of SS. Sylvester and Martin, in the Consistory of 19th September, 1873. He belonged to the Congregation of Bishops and Regulars, Propaganda, Ceremonies, and Consistory. The day before his death his Eminence sent to the Holy Father a special present as a sign of his devotion and veneration. His brother and private secretary were the bearers to the Pope of this souvenir.—Cor. Liverpool Catholic Times.

DOMINION LAND SURVEYORS.

At the examinations of Dominion Land Surveyors, which has just been concluded at Ottawa, the following candidates passed and obtained commissions:—Ezzer Laberge, of Montmagny, Que.; Ludger M. Duchesne, of DesAulnais St. Roch, Co. L'Islet; Hal-dane Hince Stephens, Owen Sound; Thaddeus James Patten, Toronto; Armand Bourgeois, St. Jean Port Joli; Hugh O'Donnell, Quebec; Wm. A. Ducker, Port Elgin; Charles Edward Steward Booth, Kingston; Hugh McGransollie, Mount Forest. The unmentioned passed the examination preliminary to becoming articled students:—J. St. O. McQuillan, Ottawa; C. T. Symmes, Aylmer; L. K. Vollgrins, Listowel; Thomas D. Green, Ottawa; Walter McDougall, E. C. Church and George B. Klock, Aylmer, Que.

DESTRUCTIVE OYOLONE.

WESBON, Miss., April 23.—A frightful cyclone passed over Wesbon and Beauregard, a mile above, yesterday afternoon. Its approach was made known by deep rumbling sounds. Some people supposed it was an earthquake. Thunder roared, the lightning flashed with alarming force, and fences were torn down, trees uprooted and cast hundreds of yards away. East of the railroad in Wesbon the damage was light, but in the western portion of the town the destruction was awful in the peach orchards. The street where there are a large number of houses in which the operatives of the Mississippi Mills live the greatest destruction occurred. People on all sides were sobbing and the groans of the wounded beneath the ruins were appalling. Dwellings were torn to atoms. A pine forest just beyond was blown out of existence. Church bells were rung and people flocked to the scene from all directions when the storm abated the work of removing the dead and extricating the wounded began. Calvin Reed died from excitement. The doctors soon arrived and did all in their power to relieve the wounded. It is estimated that 12 persons were killed and two or three children are missing. About 150 or 200 dwellings were blown from their foundations and some of the escapes were miraculous.

The number of people with broken limbs is estimated at 75. The wounded were removed as fast as possible to the houses which escaped injury. Several dead lay in the violent rain more than an hour. It is feared many of the wounded will die. Among the killed are Mrs. Casaty and two children and

several of the children of J. E. Gibson, one of whom was found crushed under a chimney. Two persons were so mangled as to be unrecognizable. A little boy was blown several hundred yards unhurt. Beauregard lay in the direct path of the cyclone, and the town is a mass of ruins. Roads are filled with fallen trees, and there is not a house standing in the place. The brick and stone of Thompson & Co. and Daniel & Co., the largest in the place, were swept away. Timber scattered for miles. The list of the dead and wounded is as follows:—John Ross, mortally; Isaac Bloom, severely; M. M. Daulois, mortally; Turnbull, of Brook Haven, fatally; Captain Lamplins, wife and child, all dead; George Holloway, mortally; Mrs. Holloway, log broken. The depot is swept away and not a sign of it remains. Wilcox had both arms broken; A. J. Ferguson and family (10 persons), dangerously wounded; Charles Lane, mortally; Dr. Albert G. Pierce and child, mortally. Their home fell on them. J. O. Williams was killed.

Later—it is believed 15 persons were killed in Wesbon.

THE DYNAMITE PLOTTERS.

What Patrick Egan says—Meeting in Jersey City—The Identity of the London Plotters—Rossa, non-Committal—Will Go to England if Assured of his Personal Safety—Concluding Opinions.

LONDON, April 19.—William Joseph Lynch, the informer, said he reached London on March 22nd. He met Gallagher on the 27th or 28th. They walked past the scene of the Westminster explosion. On asking Gallagher if "that's what we are going to do," the latter answered, "Yes." Gallagher viewed the Houses of Parliament and said: "They will make a great crash when they come down." Gallagher here shouted from the dock, "You infernal liars." Lynch deposed to further statement of Gallagher as to what destruction was to be wrought. He said he inferred from the talk of his co-conspirators that O'Donovan Rossa was in the scheme. Rossa was referred to as

THE "OLD MAN."

He went to Birmingham to see Whitehead at Gallagher's request, for "some material." Gallagher gave him money to buy a trunk in which to put the stuff he was to get from Whitehead. Whitehead put him in the way of getting the India rubber bag. Lynch confirmed all the evidence submitted at the hearing last Thursday, as to Gallagher having called for him as Fletcher. He said that when Whitehead was loading the nitro-glycerine into the rubber bag he told Lynch that fifty pounds had been taken away from the bag. Whitehead also told him he would soon know what the nitro was. Whitehead here shouted, "You lie, you traitor!" Lynch further testified that Gallagher met him when he returned to London, from Birmingham with the nitro-glycerine. He never saw any of the prisoners before, except Gallagher and Whitehead.

LYNCH FAINTED while the deposition was being read over, and had to be removed from the Court room. During the examination Lynch testified that a shopmate named Daniel O'Connor induced him to join the branch of the Fenian Society. The divisions were called Emerald Clubs. Lynch, on joining, took an oath to stand by its watchword, obey his superior officers and observe the laws of the brotherhood. The name of the presiding officer was Thos. Burns. Lynch attended a meeting twice in the month. He did not know O'Donovan Rossa, but heard he had been to the club room. Two members of the club were named Sullivan. Burns handed him a letter to Dr. Gallagher on March 7th. The number of the treasurer of the club was 82, that of the secretary 13. The password was "PROVIDENCE."

There were other associated clubs in New York, such as the "Sarsfield," whose rooms were on Thirty-second street, the "O'Donoghue" and "Thos. Davis," which met in a military hall, the "Emmet," located on Eighth Avenue, and the "Davitt" and "Tom Moore," the meeting places of which he was ignorant of. The names of the persons who managed the clubs were not known to each other. When a member was wanted for a mission the president read out his number and told him to send him his address. After the witness bought a steamer ticket for London he showed it to Burns, who said "the old man will see you righted for that." He endeavored to excuse himself from undertaking

THE LONDON MISSION.

saying he had a mother and a sister to maintain, but Gallagher replied, "You will only be absent two months and your mother will be seen to in the meantime." When witness and Gallagher passed Scotland Yard, after the former's arrival, Gallagher said, "That's the headquarters of the detective; it will come down too." Gallagher gave witness seven pounds, saying, "Don't run short; the 'old man' will provide for us." When witness arrived at Whitehead's, he saw Whitehead and a boy. The latter was put in the witness box and identified by the witness. Lynch spoke in a weak and indistinct voice. Some reports of the testimony give the name of the coach builder for whom he worked in Brooklyn as Merritt and some as Bennett.

PROVING AN ALIBI.

Bernard Gallagher stated that he was a native of Scotland, and returned here from America to work as an iron moulder. His brother paid his passage, but he was ignorant of the doctor's business. He says he is not a Fenian or a member of any secret society, and declares that he was in Sing Sing, N.Y., at the time of the explosion in Glasgow, with causing which he is charged.

IS ROSSA AMENABLE?

LONDON, April 20.—The Times says if Lynch's evidence can be satisfactorily proved, and it can be shown that Rossa furnished the large sum found on Bernard Gallagher, it will be a question whether Rossa cannot, by some sort of mutual procedure, be made amenable to the law of the Empire. The Irish conspirators must be considered criminals, not belligerents.

ATTEMPT OF THE "TIMES" OFFICE.

A box containing powder was found in rear of the Times office. A train had been laid to effect an explosion at a convenient moment. One report says the fuse was burning when found.

The clerk in the Postal Telegraph Office who stated that he was seized by Fenians and forced to answer questions relating to the engines and employees of the Central Telegraph Office, has been suspended, the officials believing the story concocted as an excuse for absence from duty.

THE DYNAMITE CONSPIRATOR'S STORY.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Inquiry into the truth of the dynamite conspirator's story that a society to which he belonged met at the corner of the Bowery and Second streets, shows that the "Emerald" Lodge, having about thirty members, was in the habit of meeting there. New York, April 20. There is only one coach-maker named Merritt in Brooklyn. He formerly employed

a man named Lynch, but he was middle aged and had weak eyes. Merritt does not know whether this was the dynamite who was arrested in London. There are three wagon makers named Bennett in Brooklyn, but none employed a man named Lynch lately. It is reported that Dr. Gallagher, at Sted in London, when living at Greenpoint bought acids and glycerine in quantities; also rubber bags. He had a large practice as a physician.

O'Donovan Rossa says: "I never knew or had any association, directly or indirectly, with Lynch. I live in the neighborhood of Greenpoint and have, I imagine, seen Dr. Gallagher often, but never aided directly in his late attacks. I have some connection with the recent dynamite explosions in London, but what and how much will never be known. I am willing, if the British Government will revoke its decree of banishment against me and will assure my personal safety and pay my expenses, to go to London and face Lynch or any other of the dynamite reformers. I know such a club as the Emerald existed but nothing of the objects of its organization. I don't belong to it, and never have and know nobody identified with it prominently."

Wm. J. O'Dwyer says: "I am a member of the society Lynch speaks of, and in the main his story is true."

The janitor of the building in which the Emerald Club meets said that at the meetings, which usually were well attended, about half the members would leave early in the evening and as many more come and take their places. The meetings were very quiet and private.

Patrolmen here noticed recently that the meetings were much larger than last fall, and frequently from 100 to 150 came out when the meeting adjourned.

Breslin and Bourke, trustees of the Sirk-mishing Fund, declare that Gallagher and others never received a cent from the fund.

Dr. Gallagher has made the following statement: "I am a physician, practising at Brooklyn, United States, and came to England on a tour. On the day I was arrested I met Wilson in Trafalgar Square. Wilson recognized me as a person he had met in America, and after a few minutes' conversation we went and had some drinks together. I had nothing particularly to do that day, and, being somewhat pleased at having met a fellow-countryman whom I knew, I walked with Wilson some distance eastward. When we came to Blackfriars Bridge I felt tired, and I suggested that we should go into a tavern or restaurant and sit down. Wilson, however, said it was not far to his lodgings, and he proposed that we should adjourn there. We accordingly proceeded to Nelson square, and we had not been more than five minutes in the house when Inspector Littlechild and the other detectives entered and effected our arrest in the manner already described."

Wilson declares emphatically that Dr. Gallagher was absolutely ignorant of the contents of the box seized at his (Wilson's) lodgings. He declines to present to any how the box came into his possession. Wilson is an Englishman, and he states that he has been until recently a clerk. He corroborates Gallagher's story of the events immediately prior to his arrest, and adds that he first met Gallagher at Brooklyn, when that party, then practising as a physician, attended him in a professional capacity.

Bernard Gallagher is not an Irish-American. He is a brother of Dr. Gallagher, and was born in Campsie, Scotland, of Irish parents, and was brought up in Glasgow, which is ten miles from his native place. The father died in this country, and the mother and his brother, Dr. Gallagher, emigrated to America many years ago. Bernard Gallagher, his brother and a strange man were in Glasgow in February last. They said they had come from America to spend the holidays. Bernard and the family are Roman Catholic, and those who know him are surprised that so unintelligent a man should be intrusted with any enterprise.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Lord Granville has written an elaborate reply to Frelinghuysen's note, in which the latter maintains that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty had been violated by Great Britain to such an extent as to justify the United States in denouncing it. The conclusions arrived at by the British Government are that the meaning and effect of article 8th of the treaty are not open to any doubt. The British Government has committed no act in relation to British Honduras or otherwise which can invalidate the treaty and justify the Government of the United States in denouncing it, and no necessity exists for renewing any of the provisions of the Treaty. There might, Granville says, be advantages in defining by agreement the distance from each end of the canal, within which no hostilities should be committed by belligerents in order to maintain freedom of passage through the Panama Canal. Should it be contemplated, and when the time approaches for its completion, Her Majesty's Government do not doubt will be prepared to give its careful attention to the question of concluding an arrangement with that object should such proposal be made, but in the present stage of enterprises they conceive it would be premature to enter upon negotiations for that purpose. "I have not," says Granville, "thought it necessary to allude to the Traditional Continental policy of the United States as laid down in 'Monroe Doctrine.' Since Frelinghuysen, in his note of 8th May last in which he explained his views to his Government on that subject, admitted that Her Majesty's Government was not called upon either to admit or deny the views therein expressed." Granville intimates that the British Minister will inform Frelinghuysen that Her Majesty's Government are animated by the most sincere desire to arrive at an amicable settlement of the questions which have given rise to this correspondence, and that they note with great satisfaction the friendly assurance with which he concludes his despatch, that diversity of opinion which now exists will not in anywise impair the good understanding happily existing between the people and Governments of the United States and Great Britain.

AN ENGLISH APOLOGIST FOR DYNAMITE. London, April 24.—It will read strange to you in America that a leading London paper comes out as an apologist for dynamite. The Echo, after remarking that "science was the maximum of destruction from the minimum of force," deliberately says that the matter which ought not to be forgotten is that certain men will imitate their betters. If Government will use electricity and dynamite to destroy historic cities, to kill people by the thousand, and to enforce their aggressive demands, it is not very astonishing that lawless men, in their wild demands for justice, if not for revenge, should use similar instruments if they are within reach."

A member of the National Rifle Association says that the disagreement with the British Rifle team regarding the terms of the international match was adjusted some time ago. There is now no disagreement.