



IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Address of the Executive Exhorting the Members to Renewed Activity.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS. IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA. LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 22, 1884.

To the officers and Members of the Irish National League: We have the pleasure to enclose you specimens of new membership cards which we have printed, and, as you will perceive, considerable pains have been taken to present a design thoroughly emblematic of our cause and our aspirations.

The possession of the card, duly countersigned by the local treasurer, will entitle the person named therein to membership in the Irish National League of America, and will guarantee recognition in any branch in any part of the country.

Men, women and children may be enrolled in the League. A card will be issued to each member who renewed his or her subscription of one dollar to the League since the date of the Boston Convention and to each member who joined and paid in his or her subscription since that date.

Cards can be ordered from the National Treasurer, Rev. Chas. O'Reilly, D. D., Detroit, Michigan; and, to avoid confusion and complication, money should accompany each order, except in the case of those who have paid in their annual subscription since the Boston Convention, as already stated.

The encouragement which we have received and are daily receiving assures us that, notwithstanding the very great commercial depression which at the present prevails in this country as well as throughout the rest of the world, our organization will make steady and satisfactory progress during the League year.

Mr. Parnell and his able and intrepid band of followers are every day gaining ground in the struggle against their enemies in the alien Parliament, while at home the people are seizing upon every representative position, hurrying from power the slaves and the spoilers of the English garrison and filling their places with staunch Nationalists.

Practical evidence of this may be seen in the altered tone of the City Councils of Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Drogheda and other important cities. Already such a change has come over the temper and spirit of our people as no one not intimately acquainted with the country could realize or believe.

We urgently appeal to the members of the National Executive Committee, and of the Municipal Councils, and to the officers and members of all the Branches, to be up and doing. Let each man put his shoulder to the wheel and show our brothers at home that we are not unmindful of their courage, their perseverance, their sacrifices.

We urge upon you the necessity of collecting and forwarding to the National Treasurer the regular dues of the members, and in view of the near approach of a general election in Ireland, when Mr. Parnell, with the advantage gained under the new Franchise Law, hopes to increase his party from its present number of twenty-five active members to eighty-five, we would point out to you the urgent necessity for prompt and vigorous action in furtherance of the Parliamentary Fund.

The Executive hope soon to be able to announce a strong delegation from the League in Ireland to visit the principal cities throughout the country. Meantime let the branches go on improving and spreading the organization, and we rely especially on the patriotism of State Delegates and officers of Municipal Councils and branches to give a good account of their stewardship.

PAULIC EGAN, President. REV. CHAS. O'REILLY, D.D., Treas'r. ROGER WALSH, Secretary.

THE HOME OF JOHN C. ENO.

THE EX-PRESIDENT OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK ASTONISHES THE QUEBECERS.

QUEBEC, Jan. 5.—John C. Eno is apparently becoming acclimatized. Yesterday he said a number of New Year's calls. Clad in heavy driving coat of racoon fur, with elkskin cap, the ex-president of the Second National Bank, New York, is to be seen on St. Louis street behind a splendid team of bay mares, on his way to the St. Louis Hotel from his home in the country.

The hostelry, which served for some weeks as John C.'s prison, still possesses for many a considerable attraction, for there he daily spends two or three hours of his day. There also his daily mail is delivered and scarcely a day passes that he does not call himself for his letters and papers. Eno expresses himself as charmed with the weather of the Canadian winter, and his children, who suffered severely, one after another, with typhoid, and other fevers, while they remained in the hotel, have never enjoyed better health than they now enjoy in the country.

The residence of the ex-president was for many years the elegant abode of R. R. Dobell, a leading lumber merchant, who has recently retired to England, for a term of years, to educate his children. Mr. Dobell's son-in-law, Sir David MacPherson, President of the Senate, and has leased his property at Beauvoir to Mr. Eno, or rather to Mrs. Wood, his sister, for \$1,800 a year.

CABLE NEWS.

Selected from the Despatches of the Week.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—Gen. Camponen, minister of war, has resigned because Ferry demanded that more reinforcements should be sent to Tonquin. Camponen refused to accede because such action would compromise the mobilization of the army.

The official Journal announces that General Lewal has been appointed minister of war to succeed Camponen. It is stated that Perier, under secretary of war, has asked to be relieved. Camponen's withdrawal is the signal for sending fresh reinforcements to Tonquin and the evacuation of Kelang in order to enable the troops to concentrate their efforts upon Tonquin.

The mobilization of part of the army will be postponed. Camponen has received the cross of the legion of honor and General de l'Isle has been promoted to be a general of division. Besides 5,000 reinforcements which leave next week for Tonquin, the marine department has been ordered to prepare four more transports to convey a new division of troops to the scene of operations.

Several papers state that the management of the Tonquin campaign will be handed over to the ministry of war from the ministry of marine. The Temps says Gen. Lewal, the new minister, is of opinion that the reinforcements already sent are enough to ensure the conquest of Tonquin. An official despatch from Hanoi says Gen. Negrier has defeated six thousand Chinese near Chu. Details of the fight are not given.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A section of the cabinet opposes the advice of Lord Derby to accept the offer of the United States to admit raw sugar from the British West Indies on condition that differential duties of 50 per cent. be allowed in favor of American goods imported into the British West Indies. The commercial department of the foreign office has been ordered to prepare a report upon the results likely to arise from a reduction of duties upon American goods.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Strong dissatisfaction with the present land laws is felt in Wales and a vigorous agitation will be inaugurated there with the hope of obtaining a land act similar to that in force in Ireland. Large numbers of farmers are joining the alliance.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria has sent a despatch to the heads of the churches in Scotland and Ireland protesting against the annexation of the New Hebrides Islands by France as tending to nullify the missionary work performed for those islands during the past thirty-six years.

CORK, Jan. 5.—Proclamations have been posted under the Crimes act declaring that additional police are required in Mallow and Muskerry divisions.

DUBLIN, Jan. 5.—A spurious infernal machine found in Mountjoy prison has been the cause of rumored dynamite attempts in this quarter.

CAIRO, Jan. 5.—It is reported that the Mahdi has again asked Osman Digna for troops. The latter was unable to spare any, but sent camels laden with grain to the Mahdi.

MAIRIE, Jan. 5.—Letters from China state that active preparations for war are being carried on. Recruits and munitions are being sent to Formosa and elsewhere. The Chinese offer 1,000 francs a month to foreign officers for service in their fleet.

BEIRUT, Jan. 5.—The new White Star line steamer Belgio was launched here yesterday.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Haeckel Company of Bucharest has failed for £240,000. Grauvillo declines to hold a formal conference on the Egyptian question at Paris. He proposes that informal meetings be held at the British Embassy at Paris to be presided over by Lord Lyons, at which other foreign ambassadors shall have the privilege of taking part in the discussions but not of voting.

Gladstone's condition is slightly improved, but he now suffers from lamboago. The Times, in an article on the Egyptian muddle, recommends Gladstone and his cabinet to resign at once.

Prince Henry, Battenberg, yesterday began his rehearsals as son-in-law to the Queen. He accompanied Her Majesty to church, and in the evening dined with her. Next Thursday he does duty as an escort to Samtingham on the occasion of the heir presumptive to the throne attaining his majority.

ONTARIO MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

RESULTS AT IMPORTANT POINTS.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 5.—Never in the history of municipal contests here has such a large vote been polled as that of today. Two years ago when Messrs. Boswell and Withrow contested the mayoralty the total vote polled was 8,570. To-day it was 11,904.

Supporters of both Messrs. Manning and Withrow worked hard and it was a toss-up which would be successful. Hundreds surrounded the newspaper offices waiting the result, and the committee rooms of both candidates were crowded. Mr. Manning has been elected by a majority of 142. The issue had turned into a political one and the result has proved that the conservatives are still ahead.

The council will again have a majority of conservatives, although not so great as the present board. Those elected are:—St. Andrew's ward: DeFoe, Mitchell and Captain Lamb; St. David: Adamson, Allen and Daniel Lamb; St. James: Ald. Steiner, James Gormley and John McWilliam; St. John: Ald. Hunter, Ald. Piper and Ald. Irwin; St. Lawrence: Ald. James, Thomas Taylor and G. P. Frankland; St. Mark: Ald. Woods, John Woods and W. J. McKenzie; St. Matthew: Ald. Elliott, Ald. Jones and W. J. Smith; St. Patrick: Ald. Beaton, John Baxter and Jas. Popler; St. Paul: Ald. Hastings, Ald. Shaw and Berard Summers; St. Thomas: Ald. Carleton, Ald. Sheppard and Edward Gally. In St. George's ward Ald. Walker, Ald. Mangham and Ald. Verall were elected by acclamation, as also were Ald. Barton, Ald. Denison and Pollis Johnston. Five members of the present council seeking re-election were defeated, viz: Ald. Lobb, C. L. Denison, Millicamp, Farley and McConnell.

The question of the annexation of Parkdale to the city was voted upon by the ratepayers of that village and carried by a majority of 70.

NAFANSE, Jan. 5.—There was much excitement over the municipal elections to-day, the liberals having decided to fight the battle on political grounds. Mr. Gibson, barrister and president of the reform association, was nominated for the mayoralty and Mr. H. W. Perry for the deputy mayoralty. The result was that Mr. Joy, a conservative, was elected by 36 majority as mayor and Mr. Carswell, also a conservative, as deputy mayor by a large majority. Mr. W. Wilson, conservative, was elected by acclamation to the council. The conservatives also elect five out of nine councillors and possibly six, as there is a tie reported between Messrs. Symington and Bowen. The liberals are terribly crestfallen as superhuman efforts were made to carry Napanee in view of the Dominion election now pending.

OTTAWA, Jan. 5.—In the municipal elections to-day Francis McDougall was elected Mayor by a majority of about 700. The aldermen for 1885 will be:—Victoria ward: Cunningham, Hutchison and Gorlon; Wellington ward: Cox, Cherry and Green; St. George's ward: O'Leary, Brown and Williams; Ottawa ward: Desjardins, Brigham and Durouché. There was no contest in Byward, Honey, O'Keefe and Gorman being chosen by acclamation.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS. THE CONGO CONFERENCE DELEGATES.—BACCO EXCISE DUTIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—In the House today Herbert introduced a resolution setting forth that whereas it appears the President has empowered John A. Kasson and General Sanford to represent the government at what is styled the "International African Conference," met at Berlin to consider the question of erecting and maintaining a state in the basin of the River Congo, and whereas, such alliance as this conference seems to impart is a departure from the national policy of the government, and the house of representatives is without official information of the reasons which may have induced the President to accredit representatives to take part in such conference, that the President be requested to inform the house, if not incompatible with the public interests, whether he has so accredited John A. Kasson and General Sanford, and if so, he is respectfully requested to state the reasons which have impelled him to take such a step, and to inform the house whether, in the letter of authority to them or otherwise there were any conditions affixed to, or limitations placed upon the exercise of their authority, and if limitations and conditions were prescribed whether such delegates made them known to the conference, or whether they appeared unconditionally and apparently with full powers to act as delegates representing the United States. The President is further requested to impart to the house such information as he may have tending to show whether the new state to be erected and maintained by the powers taking part in the conference is to be republican or monarchial in form, and is requested to give his opinion as to whether the appearance of delegates at such an international conference would not stop this government to deny the rightfulness of any future alliance European sovereigns might make to set up on the American continent governments such as to them might seem wise, whenever the occasion for such interference might arise. Bedford introduced a resolution covering the same matter, but much less sweeping its tendency.

Hiscock moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill abolishing the internal revenue tax on tobacco, cigars, snuff, cigarettes and cheroots, the special tax on dealers in tobacco and the tax on liquors distilled wholly from fruit. After an animated debate the motion was defeated by 128 to 77.

The secretary of war has transmitted to the senate a report recommending the purchase of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior ship canal as a free water-way for the United States at a cost of \$350,000.

THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT. LONDON, Jan. 5.—Arthur Orton, the ticket-of-leave man, exhibiting at variety theatres, is no longer in danger of either the Government or the privileged class. But a little Government persecution might very easily give him a fictitious value. It is therefore doubtful if Sir William Harcourt, the Home Secretary, displayed much wisdom in sending the claimant word that he will recall his ticket-of-leave unless he is more guarded in his denunciations of officials. It is not unnatural that a man who has had prison sentence imposed on him for so many years should let his tongue wag a little freely, and the impression will gain ground that if his mouth is closed by the Government, it is because he has something to say about prison discipline that Government does not wish the public to hear.

THE NEW GENERAL. Lewal is one of the most distinguished military authorities in Europe, and will doubtless make sweeping changes in the military administration. He has appointed General Warnef, who is considered a good strategic chief of his staff.

Arnold Mortier, a well known Journalist, is dead.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—The Reichstag will reconvene this week. Bismarck will address it on his colonial policy.

MADRID, Jan. 5.—Premier Canovas says that although it appears that the United States is making greater concessions under the new treaty than Spain, it is really not the case as Spain relinquishes about 50 per cent of her Cuban revenues. Jos. E. Dearmas, a prominent Cuban, says that the treaty was made on account of the threatening attitude of Cuban congressmen. They represented that unless economical reforms were adopted immediately by placing at the head of the list a treaty of commerce with the United States,

they could not be responsible for the loyalty of the Spanish Antilles. Castelar regards the treaty as the means of saving Cuba.

Spain has annexed the territory on the West coast of Africa between Capes Marejon and Oeate.

ROME, Jan. 5.—A corps of 180 men armed with the vitterli gun has been organized at Spezia, the purpose of which is unknown. A fresh naval division, under the command of Admiral Raebbia, is about to be organized for the Red Sea.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 5.—The Belgian delegate to the conference, who went to Paris by the president of the African International Association to negotiate with Ferry in regard to the claims of the association on the left bank of the Congo, has returned. He reports that Ferry refused to recognize the association's right, and insisted that the post of the association on the left bank of the Congo be included in French territory. This dispute threatens to affect the result of the conference. The Congo committee to-day discussed the English project of binding the powers to adopt all possible means to prevent the slave traffic in the Congo territory. This proposal and that of America to prohibit the sale of alcohol equally on land and water were adopted unanimously.

KOBE, Jan. 5.—General Stewart arrived to-day having made the march to Gakul and return in a week. He left the Guards at Gakul in a strongly fortified and impregnable position with a plentiful supply of good water and provisions. A few of the Mahdi's adherents were captured. The march completely surprised the desert Arabs. General Stewart highly praises the manner in which all his men worked. There was not a sick man in the column.

General Stewart's column captured 25 rebel scouts. Merchants report 8,000 rebels under the Emir of Berber, occupying a strong position up the river near Abueggi. It is reported that a band of rebels, five days' march from this place, intercepts the Kababish natives bringing supplies.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Jan. 5.—The Roman Catholic bishop, Dr. McDonald, is prevented by the Orangemen from holding service in the church, which they have surrounded. Affairs are growing darker and more threatening. Hundreds of armed men are parading the streets. The British man-of-war Tenedes has arrived to reinforce the civil authorities. The Orangemen refuse to take down arches or flags.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Numerous passengers who were on the train on Friday night at the time of the explosion have responded to the request to communicate with the police authorities. The answers lead to the belief that the perpetrator of the outrage occupied a third-class carriage near the engine. The government enquiry shows that no suspicious persons were noticed when the train was cleared after the explosion.

ROME, Jan. 5.—A series of experiments have been conducted at Spezia to ascertain the effects of torpedoes on the keels of vessels of the type of the ironclad Italia. Her steel plates were displaced and bent and water entered her compartments, but she maintained her position. The result is regarded as showing that the effect of torpedoes is overrated and that they are insufficient for the defence of ports.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—Thousands visited Gambetta's house at Ville d'Avray yesterday. Speeches were made by Paul Bert and others eulogizing Gambetta's policy of revenge. These sentiments were loudly applauded. The people enthusiastically shouted, "Vive Alsace-Lorraine!" "Vive la Nation Française!"

VIENNA, Jan. 5.—Herr Von Birley has been arrested at Neuburg on a charge of negotiating forged bills to the amount of 50,000 florins. The names forged were those of Prince Julius and Prince Arthur Odescatchi and Count Esterhazy.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.—A party of Moplah fanatics having entrenched themselves in a temple near Calicut, Malabar, and defied the authorities, a British corps was called out to dislodge them, but to effect this the gale had to be exploded. The fanatics offered a desperate resistance and nine of them and one soldier were killed before the insurrection was quelled.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—The Temps says the recent victory of Gen. Negrier near Chu is a prod to offensive action. Gen. De l'Isle has resolved to occupy Langson without awaiting reinforcements. Gen. Negrier is marching on Langson via the Look Nam Valley. Operations in Tonquin will henceforth be directed by Gen. Lewal, minister of war, Admiral Peyron, minister of marine, acting in concert.

A Hanoi despatch says after the defeat of 6,000 Chinese near Chu by Gen. Negrier, 12,000 Chinese returned and resumed hostilities. Negrier attacked them, penetrated their position, defended by forts and tiers of batteries, and repulsed and routed the Chinese. The Chinese lost 600 killed and a large number wounded. The French captured two batteries of Krupp guns, a large number of rifles, ammunition, provisions and some Chinese standards and convoy. The French losses in both battles were three officers wounded, nineteen men killed and sixty-five wounded.

MORE DYNAMITE.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION IN THE LONDON UNDERGROUND RAILWAY—LITTLE DAMAGE DONE.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A dynamite explosion occurred on the underground railway between Gower street and King's Cross station at 9.30 this evening, the windows of a passing train were shattered and the gas lights extinguished. Beyond this there was no damage done. The passengers were greatly terrified, but no one was hurt. The train resumed its journey after a delay of twenty-five minutes.

The shock of the explosion was felt by the residents of Easton road between St. Pancras church and Judd street. The railway runs the whole length of Easton road underneath the roadway. A crowd speedily collected at the vent shaft of Easton street, from which at the time of the explosion a quantity of smoke issued. As soon as possible after the explosion a number of porters were sent to the spot with lamps and appliances for clearing the line. Up to the present time nothing has been found. Residents in the locality were greatly alarmed. The shock overthrew several wayfayers on Easton road. It was with great difficulty that horses on the road were restrained from running away. The gas lights in Gower street station were extinguished. The ticket collector in the station was thrown from his box and the engineer working the electric light machinery was thrown from his seat, landing on his face.

Legits in other trains in the tunnel were extinguished by the explosion. Passengers were greatly alarmed, and many ladies fainted. Gower street platform was literally strewn with the forms of persons prostrated by the shock.

Houses in the vicinity were shaken and the roadway oscillated. Two trains were passing each other at the time, and in both the lights were extinguished, windows were shattered and the frame work of several carriage doors smashed. The green, red and white lights at front and rear of the trains were extinguished. The ticket collector at Gower street station describes the report of the explosion as sharp and ringing in character, like the discharge of a small piece of field artillery. The point where the explosion occurred is directly under the road leading to the main entrance of the London & Northwestern railway station. A lady's nose was cut by the glass, and one gentleman had his side and face, and another his wrist, cut. These were the most serious casualties reported. All passengers left the trains at Gower street station. Many were in a half fainting condition.

Superintendent Williams, of Scotland Yard and the superintendents and inspectors of the various districts arrived at Gower street station half an hour after the explosion and immediately proceeded down the line. They discovered the signal box eastward of St. Pancras church partially wrecked. The signals were separated and the clock stopped at fourteen minutes past nine. The close of the inspection showed that the explosive could not have been gunpowder as the surrounding brickwork was not blackened. It must therefore have been dynamite or gun cotton. The locality of the explosion is on the north side of the line, midway between St. Pancras church and Charlton street. The only clues are a few fragments of paper strewn about the track. At the site of the explosion there is a hole in the solid masonry four feet from the ground, with a diameter of four feet and a depth of five or six inches. The masonry is more or less damaged for eight feet all around the hole. The effects of this explosion correspond almost exactly with those of the explosion at Prud street station four months ago. Both the trains which met at the time and place of the explosion were crowded with passengers. The third-class carriages suffered most from the shock. The signal man who had charge of the wrecked signal box says the floor of the box was hoisted up, and he was half stunned. Specially ascertaining that the signal apparatus was safe, he felt the gas and telegraphed up and down the line. The meeting of the two trains at the place of the explosion is regarded as accidental. The belief is general that some miscreant dropped the explosive, with a time fuse attached, from an earlier train. Proceeding near the spot, the police found a man's cap, some pieces of twine and burned fragments of rag. An Irishman named Joseph Feenly had been arrested at Dudley on a charge of loitering with the purpose of destroying property. His answers to the description of one of the men wanted in connection with the London bridge outrage. He was remanded. The landlord of the Rising Sun Hotel, near the scene of the explosion, says the shock was felt severely in his house. He heard a loud rumbling noise and the house seemed to be shaken to its foundation. He was leaning over the bar at the time and was lifted nearly a foot from the floor. A large crowd of excited people remained at King's Cross and Gower street stations until a late hour. Col. M'Jendie will examine the scene.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Herald's London correspondent visited the scene of the explosion at Gower street station last night and found that the reports of the affair had been greatly exaggerated. There was a big zeeze, but no damage worth mentioning.

THE CZAR'S NEW DIGNITY. BERLIN, Jan. 5.—The report that the Czar of Russia is to be crowned at Samarkand next year, as the Emperor of Central Asia, is confirmatory of a rumor which has been afloat in diplomatic circles for some months. Now that it is given by the authority of the Allgemeine Zeitung, it may be well enough to tell the whole story. The fact is that the idea of Russian aggrandisement by a formal proclamation of an empire in Central Asia has long been entertained by Russian generals and statesmen. Ever since the coronation of the present Czar at Moscow he has been urged by the Chauvinists to grasp an oriental empire, and an antidote to Lord Beaconsfield's master stroke in crowning Queen Victoria Empress of India.