VOL. XXXVIII.-NO. 50.

MONTREAL. WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1888.

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

LATEST FROM IRELAND.

A PAPAL ENCYCLICAL LETTER READ IN THE CHURCHES.

A London Meeting on the Treatment of philon and Mandeville in Prison— payitt and O'Donnell.

Dublin, July 15.—A Papar encyclical letter was read to day in all Catholic churches in the diocese of Datelin. In it the Pope says he has heard with regret tout excited meetings have been held at which inconsiderate and dangereus opinions regarding the recent Papal deerce have been uttered, even the authority of the decree itself being unspared. He has seed with pain torced interpretations put com the decres and statements made that it was prepared without sufficient enquiry hertog previously been made. The Pops, strangly decyler, this assumption, states that the decree was based apon the most complete information, that previous to its issuance he held interviews with the Irish histons on the subject and sent a tried and trested delegate to Ireland to enquire into and report on the true condition of affairs. His Holiness reiterates his affection for the Irish people, and says he has always urged them to keep within the bounds of justice and right. Bo refere to a communication to Cardinal Mc-Cabe in 1881, alding : " As the people were led on with gradually increasing venemence in the pursuit of their desires, and as they were not wanting these who daily feared the flame, the decree became a nocessity." The bishops, he says, must remove all misconception and leave no room for doubt as to the force of the decree. The whole system of the plan of campaign and boycotting is condemned as colawful. A letter from Archicishop Walsh of Dublin, which accompanied the Pope's detter, was also read. The Archbishop said:—"The agreetion referred to is now anded under the resolutions recently adopted by the bishops. The hope has arisen within the past few days that before the close of the present session Parliament will provide for present session Farmament will provide for more urgent needs of the hour. The people may await in peace fuller legislation at the next session. The encyclical letter is dated June 24. It causes intense dissatisfaction.

At Bray people left the church during the reading of the letter. DEWETT AND O'DONNELL.

London, July 14 -Michael Davitt writes that he has no recollection of promising C Donnell's solicitor Mr. Parnell's aid in prosecuting his suit against the Times. He says he offered to give O'Donnell his personal aid in every way he could, and also to de his best to persuade Mr. Parnell to give him pecuniary

The Freeman's Journal referring to Mr. Emith's proposed motion for the appointment by the House of Commons of a commission to enquire into the Times' charges against Irish members of Parliament says the Govern. ment have adopted the tactics of the cuttle fish. They are trying to darken the enquiry with the object of evading a fair issue and preventing their opponents from having a fair trial. It says the attitude of the conspirators in secking to bring in all sorts of issues is for the purpose of indefinitely deferring the report of the commission for political

Five thousand persons assembled in Hyde Park on Saturday to take action with reference to the imprisonent of Mr. Dillon and the death of Mr. John Mandeville. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the course of the Government in the case of Mr. Billon, and declaring that the death of Mr. Mandeville was due to ill-treatment received while in prison.

FAREWELL.

The following is a copy of the address presented Rev. Father Walshe Friday afternoon on behalf of the congregation of St. Francois Xavier church on the occasion of his departure for his parish at Frankfort. The address, as stated yesterday, was accompanied by a purse containing \$520:—

Father Walshe, Reverend and Dear Sir : Though we knew, about seven months ago,

that your stay with us would be but temporary.
it is nevertheless with feelings of regret that we find the time of your separation has arrived.
It is true you were not a stranger to us when you came to take the place of our reverend pastor, the Very Rev. Dean Gauthier. During his absence we have, however, realized how little we knew of you till then, as, by your zeal, your untiring energy and many good and superior qualities, you have not only become acquainted with us, but you have wan our esteem and our

love.

Your labors during the last seven months have been arduous and of a peculiar character; peculiar because you were neither our parish priest nor curate ; arduous because of our parish priest nor curate; ardinous because of their extent, and the results show how well you have achieved them and how admirably qualified you have proved yourself in discharging them, and it is indeed with pleasure that we can bear tertimony to our beloved Dean that during his absence you have conducted the affairs of the parish with a masterly hand and marvelless exceeds. marvellous success.

You have, in fact, become one of us. You have not only done what was strictly necessary, but you have associated yourself with every-thing in your power which would enhance the general good of the congregation, such as advis-ing means to procure funds for our new hospital, encouraging and aiding our Catholic Mutual association, both from the pulpit and out of it, and numerous other things not neceseary to mention.

We say that it is with regret that we are so soon to separate, but we, however, have great pleasure is assuring you that you will convey with you the love and esteem of us all, and to show you our sincerity we know of no more effective way than by doing so substantially. We therefore gladly present you with this small token, though in magnitude it is not much, it is nevertheless a momento of our

Now, dear Father Walshe, good-bye, and may God bless you and prolong your days in good health as well as in strength and useful-luneas.

the congregation.

Father Walshe was visibly affected by the

address and presentation, and replied briefly, thanking the congregation for their kind ex-pressions and for the pleasant relations that had existed between them during the seven mouths he had been here.—Brockville Recorder.

RESTIGOUCHE.

At Restigouche, on the 27th inst., the Solemn Benediction of the three belle, procured at a very great cost from France by the Right Rev. Mogr. C. Guey, will be per-formed by the Right Rev. John Langevin, D.D., Bishop of St. Germain de Rimonski. On this occasion is offered an opportunity seldom occurring of visiting the Bay of Chalcurs and the lower part of the province. The SS. Admiral will arrive at the mission wharf, Restigouche, on the 26th inst., bringing from the Lower Provinces the many friends who have so kindly promised to assist. On Friday, the 27th, the Benediction will take place at 10 o'clock, and in course of the day the steamer will leave for Dalhousie, from whence, on the morning of Saturday, the trip will be made down the Bay to Gaspe Basin. The price of the passage from Resignanch to Gaspe Basin and return is only \$4, and the rate of fare on the railroad from Quebec and back \$6.66, good for five days, i.e., from the 26th to the 31st July. The train will leave Levis at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 26:b, arriving at Campbellton in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sceamers will be in readiness to convey across the Restigouche River that evening and the following morning all travellers. The steamer, on the return trip, will leave on Monday in time for the departure of the train up. The hon, the first minister of the Province and several members of the

Cabinet have kindly promised to assist.

The advantage of such an excursion at this season of the year will impress itself on everybody. The sights and beauty of the country slong the river and down the bay are most impressive, in particular the apot where Jacques Cartier planted the cross -the sign of grace and calvation-when he took poscssion of this part of the new world for France. Restigouche, with its beautiful and lovely little chapel, the quiet and peaceful home of the Micmac tribe, Matapedia and Restigouche rivers flowing peacefully towards the Ocean, all make this a most charming spot, Mgr. C. Guay, the pastor in charge of the

Indians, is one whose name is a household word in this province. By his untiring labors in the cause of religion and the welfare of the Indians, Irish and Canadian, intrusted to his care, he has merited for himself the loving and fond approval of his good people and friends. A warm and hearty welcome awaits all from him.

A PACKED COMMISSION.

The Tories Choose a Tribunal of Their Own to Consider the "Times" Charges Leader Refuses to Accept the Bill Without Explanations.

LONDON, July 16 .- In the House of Com mous to-day Attorney-General Webster as serted that he had neither received nor given the Government any information in reference to the case of G'Donnell against the Times. Mr. Sexton asked whether the attorney general was not consulted in preparing the motion or framing the bill in regard to the commission of enquiry into the Times' charges. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Smith answered that the bill is drawn, and there has been no necessity to consult the attorney-general. (Conservative cheere.)

Mr. Parnell expressed diseatlefaction with Mr. Smith's explanation, and for the purpose of obtaining a full debate of the subject he moved an adjournment of the house. The Speaker declared the motion out of order and that to proceed with a debate when a motion in relation to the same question was already recorded would be a violation of the rules. Mr. Gladstone here asked if a vote on the motion for leave to introduce a bill for the appointment of a commission of enquiry would be taken to-night.

Mr. Smith said he hoped it would, but if it was proposed it could not be. It is for Mr. Parnell to say, he said whether he accepts the proposals of the Government. We do not desire to debate the bill. If the proposals are received copies of the bill will be immediately circulated among members. I will then fix a time for the second reading, but I must frankly say that I will not make any arrangements for debating a bill of this kind I certainly will not occupy the time of the house at any length in discussing the measure. The Parnellite members here left the house to consult on the course to pursue. Mr. Parnell was interviewed in the lobby, and stated that the position assumed by the Government was intolerable and unheard of. They had offered him as an alleged criminal a tribunal of their own choosing and constituted in accordance with their own views, but had sought to debar him from debating their position, merely asking him to accept or Who ever heard of a man accused of a crime being called upon to approve of the court proposed to try him? Mr. Parnell said he must examine every possible bearing of the bill before he would permit it to proceed

After midnight Mr. Smith formally moved that the House permit the introduction of the bill. Mr. Parnell rose to oppose the motion. He expressed surprise that Mr. Smith should make such a motion without desiring to make an explanation. (Applause,) After informing Mr. Balfour that he might suppress his ill-timed levity, Mr. Parnell proceeded : - If the letters are genuine, I am not an honorable but a dishonorable member, and it is for me to say whether to accept the bill or not. He wants me to accept the bill without knowing the names of the jury or judges selected by him. Why should I trust him? I know his party and his attorney liness.

Signed by the church wardens in behalf of foul libels. (Cries of Oh! on! and cheers.)

It appears to me the Government desires to the canula to be passed over it, and the rubber put the cart before the horse, to keep the question of the authenticity of the forged letters in the background, but I shall give no chance to the hon, member to back out of it, and if I find on examining the details of the bill in committee that they fail to ensure the fair enquiry which I demand I shall claim my right. Mr. Parnell was here interrupted by loud laughter from the Coccervatives, leading the Speaker to cry loudly "Order, order," while a Parnellite was heard to shout: "Sure, they're only a pack of cads!" Amidst the excitement one of the members rose for the purpose of naming the offending member, but the Speaker ignored the matter. Mr. Parnell then continued. saving : "I shall claim my right to enforce the judgment of the House on those details,

but for the present I decline to argue with Mr. Smith " (Cheers.)

Mr. Smith, replying, said that he had given in the terms of the motion the fullest description of the measure, and that on the second reading the Parnellites would have an adequate chance of discussing the measure, so also in committee, when the names of the judges would be given. Replying to Mr. Sexton, Mr. Smith promised that the bill would be printed on Wednesday, and that the second reading would be moved on the following Monday. He expressed the hope that the debate would not be prolonged. Thereupon the bill was read the first tim

The Parnellites intend to raise prodebates on the Irlsh estimates in t'arlia at. The Tories are largely in favor of drogging the commission bill if Mr. Smith's conditions are not accepted.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

Specially reported for and taken from THE MONTBEAL DAILY POST.)

LONDON, July 10.—The death of John Mandeville has created a profound impression. He was a prisoner with William O'Brien in Tullamore jail, where they served a term, five months each, soding his imprisonment last December. Their offense was the technical ill-gality, of preventing evictions on the Minchelstown estate whereby they actually saved to a large number of lease hold tenants their farms. Mandaville was a well to do Mitchelstown estate whereby they accounty saved to a large number of lease hold tenants their farms. Mandeville was a well to defarmer, widely known, and remarkably popular. He was of piant stature and as brave as he was modest to a degree. O'Brien was much affected by the news of his companion's death, and of the two men none would have supposed that the slender, nervous, frail and intellectual enthusiast would have outlived his brawny fellow prisoner. O'Brien told me Mandeville's death was entirely due to his treatment in prison. The story reads like a tale of the inquisition Mandeville submitted to the authorities, but refused to wear convict garh, and to break his will they put him on bread and water and solitary confinement for weeks; but though he sickened be would not yield. They made sickened be would not yield. They made several attempts to steal his clothes, but failed. Finally the governor and six warders attacked him in his cell one night, bound him down and tore and cut all his clothes off. He wrapped himself in his sheet, and, being still on brad and water diet, walked his c-ll steadily for 24 hours to keep warm, as it was midwinter. Then they took the sheet from him and he put on the prison clothes. He lost 50 pounds weight in prison and has been broken down in health

O'Brien does not propose Mandeville's death shall pass unnoticed. He asked in the House whether the cause of his friend's death was to be investigated by the Government, and, upon re-ceiving no satisfaction from Balfour, gave notice that he would take the opinion of the House on the matter. This means one brilliant speech, at least, for O'Brien is deeply moved, and is a most wonderful speaker when moved.

There have been rumors for two days that Mr. Parnell was to be proceeded against for high treason. They were absolutely baseless, however. The fact is that, on the contrary, he proposes to take one day at least discussing his right of investigation by parliamentary committee. He was refused such an investigation and thereupon gave a notice of motion for the appointment of the desired committee. The Government wish the matter dropped, so far, at least, as Parliament is concerned, as they are exceedingly nervous over any proposition that threatens to waste time. The extension of that unreates to waste time. The extension of the session is becoming almost inevitable, and if the present sitting is not extended a month or two over the regular time, an autumn term will be unavoidable.

London, July 11.—Your correspondent talked with Sir Morrell Mackenzie at dinner about

the report which the famous specialist has just read. Sir Morrell has not yet decided what form the reply will take, nor, in fact, whether he will make any reply at all, but asked me to simply say that the statements concerning him-self are a tissue of falsehoods. I have reason to believe that, though the subject was not mentioned by Sir Morrell Mackenzie, he has in preparation an elaborate work on the great case of which he had charge. The details to be made public of his contemplated book will demonstrate the incapacity of Drs. Bergmann and Braman so conclusively as to ir-retrievably ruin their professional reputations. In fact, Dr. Mackenzie, though determined on publishing this work for the benefit of medicine at large, had decided after a thorough consider-ation for these rival physicians upon postpon-ing its publication until after their death, Whether he will maintain his charitable resolution under the circumstances is a question. I imagine he will not. Sir Morell will be influenced in his decision whether he shall reply categorically to the German doctors by the will of the Empress Victoria, who is anxious that her husband's memory

is anxious that her husband's memory should be left at peace, and would dislike any prolonged discussion as to his malady. The friends of Sir Morell Mackenzie are highly indignant at the charges prompted by professional jealousy, and reply with a degree of vigor exceeding that of the Germans. It is flatly asserted that Bergmann appeared at the consultation preceding the operation in a state of intoxination appraisant as to call for an observation. cation so apparent as to call for an observation from the Empress. Again, it is declared that once in changing the canula Bergmann so grossly blundered as to miss trachean, and forced the metal tube into the flesh of the neck. This blunder was discovered by the English doctors then present. Bergmann did not have another optortunity of attempting to insert the canula, although after his mistake he devised a How can I trust him to do me justice, I can-not to-night say whether I accept or reject it, tube, which should act as a guide for the metal,

by Leherisse and Laisant. Floquet was accompanied by Clemenceau and Perrin. The duel lasted only four minutes. Boulanger seemed to be excited and nervous. He made several passes at Floquet, who was pale and equally excited, and who did not seem to be an expert swords and who did not seem to be an expert swords-man. Finally Boulanper made a desperate dash at Floquet, who thrust his sword out and held it so some instants. The General was run through the neck. He staggered, clayed his hand on the wound, and fell unconscious in the arms of Leherisse and Laisant. The doctor put of blood. The General was immediately carried away. I could learn nothing definite about his injuries. The affair was kept a profound secret to all. News of the duel is not yet circulated in the streets of Paris. LONDON, July 13 .- The public interest in the

medical combat over the body of the late Em-peror Frederick has been greatly augmented by the receipt in various places and from different sources of startling statements concerning the present position of the Emoross Victoria. These statements ought to be incredible, but they are not, at least to any of those familiar with the way not, at least to any of those familiar with the way things are carried on at the military court of the military kingdom of Prussia. There is general belief here that the quarrel between the doctors will become the subject of international inquiry before it ends. When the session of the Kronrath was called, however, there was general pricking up of ears. This very unusual proceeding became more interesting when appeared that its session directly concerned Empress Victoria. What transpired during their call upon her noboly knows. In during their call upon her noboly knows. In the meanwhile the organs of the Chancellor's porte, or "Reptile press" as it is now called, kept up their bitter and brutal attacks on Dr. Mickenzie and the Empress, claiming that Frederick had no right to the throne, and that his accession was due to unlawful manduvering, and that he himself was decrive t, and that the German people had been sham-fully tricked by an English woman and an English doctor. are in power, and are bitter to the last degree. and mal gnant attacks of the Cancellor's organs

Mr. Smith has compromised himself and his position rather seriously by his cavalier treat-ment of Lord Salisbury's bill reforming the House of Lords. Perhaps no leader in the House of Commons ever made such an ambitious mistake. Lord Salisbury wanted his bill passed, and expected it to be passed, but Smith, while the debate on the bill was proceeding in the Lords, assured the Commons that no attempt would be made to pass it. When Lord Salis bury heard what his lieutenant had done he told the Lords it was needless to discuss the measure any further, as Mr. Smith in Paris had aban d ned it. Rumors were flying about that Mr Smith would resign. This last blunder has Smith would resign. This last burder has bury's patience was at an end. This, no doubt, is premature, but it was said seriously by Unionists deep in the confidence of the Government that Smith could not remain much longer His natural successor would be Lord Randolph Churchill, but the differences between Randolph and Salisbury are still too great for immediate

reconciliation.
If Sir Michael Hicks Beach's health permit ted he might be the man. Lord Randolph's health, too, is a little impaired and he is going to France, or perhaps Spain, in search of a fres

stock.

Flequet and Boulauger were both slightly
wounded by swords at the duel this morning at

LONDON, July 16 .- The Pope's letter was read in all the churches yesterday. It was received in silence. Observers could not escape the im-pression that the people felt that His Holiness pression that the people felt that His Holiness was interfering in matters not within his jurisdiction. Archbishop Wal-h's letter says it may seem strange that the Pontiff should condescend to address the Irish people as His Holiness has done in this memorable letter, for he seeks to justify himself. The people desire to be faithful Catholics, but if His Holiness had refrained from condescending to send his first letter the from condescending to send his first letter, they would have liked it better.

The Pope's letter is kind in tone, expressed his regret that his first letter has caused un-toward excitement, and he deplores the fact that some have come forward and summoned the people to excited meetings, where inconsiderate and dangerous opinions are still in cir culation, even disputing its authority. That is just where the shoe pinches. The Pope's first letter has loosened his hold on even his faithful Irish subjects, and there runs through his entire second letter a tone of apprehension. The truth is that the Pope went too far, and the Irish peo

ple think so. A Berlin correspondent throws some light upon the story of the Empress Victoria being rirtually a prisoner. Although not under lock and key, she is so surrounded by officials and soldiers of the court as to not be free. It appears that certain state papers have disap peared. They are reports sent from St. Peters burg, Vienna and London by the German miliburg, vienna and bondon by the German mut-tary attachés there, and these papers were at Friedrichskron on the evening of the Em-peror's death. They disappeared, however, next day. Besides this a certain political testa-ment by the Emperor Frederick has been sent to London, and its return is especially desired. All attempts to recover these papers thus far

have been made in vain. Emperor William has sent in turn all his ministers to his mother for information concerning these papers, but none have been received with the exception of Herr Friedborg, Minister of Juestice, and a friend of the late Emperor. He was received but obtain

ed no information. It was following his failure

the canula to be passed over it, and the rubber tube was then to be withdrawn. It is plain that the last is not yet heard of the Emperes's case, and that professional rivalry will bring about revelations as interesting to the public us to the medical fraternity.

Pants, July 13.—General Boulanger and Premier Floquet fought a duel at ten o'clock this morning as a result of yesterday's quarrel at the Chamber of Deputies. The duel took place in the garden of Count Dillon's country place at Neuilly. I had a fine view of the whole affair, thanks to the friendly branches of a tree into which I had scrambled, after scaling the Count's garden wall, as I was not invited to attend the duel. Boulanger was accompanied by Leherisse and Laisant. Floquet was seconded press.

METIS ARMING.

Islf-Breeds of the Saskatchewan Preparing to Fight Canada-Impoverated and Starving - Calling on Gabriel Dumont to Lend Them to Independence.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD WINNIPEG, Man., July 12,-There is no doubt that further trouble is brewing up at Batoche, on the banks of the Saskatchewan, and that the Dominion Government will have another rebellion to cope with if her policy is not changed. Constant murmurings reach this district,

and, judging by hints received by the half-breeds here from their relatives in the vicinity of Batoche, it would look as if actual prepations were being made for armed resistance to the Dominion Government. Since the rebellion swept over the lind and the hungry herds of uniformed looters ravaged the country, carrying off everything they could take, the condition of the pror half-breeds has been growing rapidly worse until to day it is something deplorable.

They have not the wherewithal to live, and

la desperation they have sent for Gabriel Dumont, asking him to raise funds for them in Quebec and come to their speedy assistance, when they will place themselves and all they possess in his hands and engage to tight under his leadership. They have met in solemn council and appointed him their chief, sweering that if he will defend their ights they will all stand by him and give the last drop of their blood.

LETTER FROM THE HALF-BREEDS, The following letter, signed by a number of their tone and intentions : -

have no work. The day of the buffalo is must be permitted if they are not fostered by past and we cannot get any game. "We have written to Gabriel Dumont ap"

pointing him our leader and pledging our-selves to stand by him with our last drop of blood. We expect he will come to us and lead us out of our terrible difficulties. We therefore want all of you, our good friends, to pray for us and to promise '18 every assistance in our sore need. Could you send us money and give such other assistance as we may need?
"We are preparing for the worst, but if

Gabriel Dumont comes we do not fear the result. Gabriel would have led us to victory last time if Riel had not been here. Let us know as soon as post le what you can do, so he met the defendant, Baueroisn, and the latthat we may know how to act."

the government is considerably alarmed at the reports of organization and armed resistance which have reached headquarters. The Metis are known to be desperate and resolute, and it is well understood that the Roman Catholic clergy will not interfere with them, as they believe the government has treated their people badly. It is also stated on good authority that the government has asked the Lieutenant-Governor of the Torritories to proceed West at once and require

time prevent any rising. Bargess, Deputy Minister of the Interior, Isaleoon his way to the West, and is believed to be commissioned by the Government to treat with the half-breeds.

The final returns of the elections are in and give the Government thirty-three seats out of thirty-eight. Norquay was elected by two majority. It is expected that the vardict will have a most beneficial effect upon the country, as it shows that the Province is determined to work out its own destiny.

THE FRENCH PORT DEFENCE BILL DISMISSED.

PARIS, July 16 .- In the Chember of Deputies to-day, the credit of \$13,400,000, asked by the Government for the strengthening of port defences, was dismissed. Admiral Kranz urged its consideration. It was necessary to extend the moles at Cherbourg to prevent enemies' torpedo boats from entering the port and blockading the roadstead. The project had remained on paper since 1882, because the attention of the naval department had been directed toward the east. M. Wicker-sheuner opposed the extension of the moles and thought the best means of securing the country's safety was to increase the Channel squadron. Admiral Krans replied that the navy did not fear a call to fight at any time, but it was urgently necessary that the ports on which the navy would have to depend for support should be placed in a state of security. The motion to vote for the bill was defeated by 341 to 143.

The prevalent sprits among men to-day is to feel a secret hoslity against a life which date or dated subsequent to July 1, 1872, surpasses their own; and therefore it is that must be accompanied by an authorized we hear these tales, fables, elanders, fiction German translation at the cost of the parties. about monks and nuns .- Cardinal Manning.

A DYNAMITE PLOT.

A SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST BAIL-WAY BROTHERHOOD MEN.

Intest Chicago Sensation-How it is Claimed Engineers and Firemen Wanted to Get Even with the "Q" Road-The Presentment la Court.

Chicago, July 13-An outline of the case against the members of the Brotherhood of Eugineers and Firemen accused of complicity in the dynamite plot against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad was presented in court to-day by United States District Attorney Ewing. Six of the accused, Chief Bruereisn, Gooling, Wilson, Bowles, Broderick and Smith were present. The presentment caused a great sensation among the crowd of railroad men, lawyers and reporters that filled the court room. The statement of the district attorney was apparently based largely on a confession made by one of the six, Alex. Smith. The latter sat apart from the other defendants and notwithstanding the efforts of his brother who was in court doggedly declined to be represented by the Brotherhood attorneys or have anything to do with them. District Attorney Ewing said: "I think it will appear from the evidence that on or about May 28th last at the town of Eck, four or five miles from Aurora, there was a dynamite cartridge placed upon the track of the Chicago, Bur-lington & Quincy read and exploded. The evidence will show that a few days prior to the explosion at Eok, Bowles, one of the ac-cused, went into the room of Chairman Hoge, of the Brotherhood, at the fatter's rooms in the Grand Pacitic Hotel, Chicago, and showed him

A NUMBER OF DYNAMITE CARTRIDGES and that they talked then about the use of

these cartridges. A very few days after-

wards this explosion at Eok took place. It

will appear further that some three or four days before that explosion, and after the conversation between Bowles and Hoge, Bowles met Smith (one of the defendants) and talked with him about the use of dyna-mite; told him how it could be used; told him something of its explosive power and invited him then to go with him and they would find some; the evidence will further show that on the leaders and sent to a prominent half-breed evidence will further show that on the relative of Riel, in St. Binliace, indicates night of the 29th of May last, somewhere about 9 o'clock, Bowles procured a buggy and "BATOCHE.—We, your poor relatives of a horse, and with Smith drove down to Eok, the Saskatchewan, have suffered terrible On the way down Bowles showed Smith the wrongs at the hands of the Government, and dynamite cartridge, which corresponds with unless we are relieved speedily must starve the cartridge found in the possession of the or take some steps which will bring disaster parties. They drove to the town, then fifty and death upon cur nation. The troops or sixty yards from the railroad, when Bowles robbed us of our possessions, and we have got out of the buggy, went over to the track never been compensated for our losses, and put the castridge on the rail, coming Without crops and with ut seed grain we back and reporting that he had done so. have scarcely been able to subsist. This They drove back to Aurora, and just as the Bismarck's action is simply brutal, as all vulgar state of sifairs cannot last much longer. We were nearing the town the explosion took place and part of the engine was wrecked. A day or two later Bauereisn met Smith on the street and said Bowles had left a nackage for him at Peck's Hotel. Smith went to the room of the hotel as directed and found the cartridge and caps. A few days after that Baueresen met Smith on the street again and asked him if he had set off any of that stuff yet. This was on the 14th day of June, the day of the Brotherhoad picnic. Smith told him he had not, and Bauereisn replied that that would be a pretty good night to do it. Smith got the cartridge and went down to South Aurors, and

PUT THE CARTRIDGE ON THE TRACK

of the C . B. & Q. The day after he did that

ter again asked him if he had let off any of that stuff. He told him that he had, It is learned through private channels that and Bauereien told him he thought so, because he had heard the explosion. Now the evidence will show that on that night there was an explosion at that place. We pass now from that time to a couple of weeks later, between Jane 16 and July 1. Bowles was nway and there was correspondence between him and Bauraisn and others concerning his whereabouts and what he was doing. That correspondence in the haniwriting of Bauereign showed that Bowles was doing some business that was into the disturbance, and if possible exert very secret; that he must be careful that no such influence as will in the mean one was watching bim; that it he believes that the man he suspects is really following him to shoot the devil; and their telling him "not to buy any more of the stuff at present for various reasons." The district attorney further stated that on July 5 Gooding gave Smith a letter to his wife. and that, on presenting it she gave Smith a package containing cartridger, luse and caps. Smith put another paper around the bundle and delivered it to the Brotherhood hall at Aurora. At the hall there he met Broderick, Bowles and Bauereien and said to one of them, "That package is out in the untercom." The ovidence will show that a very little while after that Broderick, Bowles and Bauereisn and Wilson all went out of the hall together; that Broderick had this package in his arm; that they went down to the train together, coming to Chicego, and the three, leaving out Bouerelan, took the train to come here and carried that package to the train and were arrested upon the train, and when that package was examined it was found to contain four half pound dynamite cartridges, and in Broderick's possession were a number of these famine caps that can be used for no other purpose that I know of on earth, but to explode that infernal stuff. J. J. Kelly, secretary to Chairman Hoge, was placed on the stand and told how Bowles had brought dynamite to Hodge's room in the Grand Pacific hotel. The package was opened in the presence of Hoge.

It is officially announced that after January l next legal documents in Alsace-Lurraine written in the French language, bearing no date or dated subsequent to July 1, 1872,