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PRICE FIVE CENTS

BRIGHT AND THE FRANCHISE.

An Eloquent Appeal to the British Parliament.

The Ex-Minister's Masterly Statement of Ireland's Case.

THE CORRUPTION AND WICKEDNESS OF THE UNION.

FIRMLY SPEAKING THE TRUTH.

In the House of Commons the Right Hon. John Bright, ex-minister, made a telling and brilliant speech on the "Representation of the People Bill." He was received, on rising, with great enthusiasm and prolonged applause. In the course of his remarks the right hon. gentleman said: "The objections to this bill are objections of Ireland entirely upon the old lines. Ireland has always been treated differently from England in regard to these questions, and the object of the Opposition now is to continue that different treatment. This was done even when there was nothing of that strong current of disloyalty in Ireland, and nothing of that sore disturbance that there has been within the last three years. During the Government of Lord Melbourne, from 1835 to 1841, the Whig Administration of that day made many efforts to do some things that would be useful and just to Ireland; but all those efforts were thwarted by hon. gentlemen who sit opposite, or if by any good luck they escaped from this House they were soon rejected and destroyed, and it is upon record that Mr. O'Connell, during these years, put an end to a time entirely to the agitation which he had been concerned to give his most honest assistance to the Government in order that some measure might pass that might tend to the pacification of his country. But these measures were not passed—(hear, hear, from Mr. Healy)—and until the time when the present First Minister became Prime Minister at the end of 1868 there was no strenuous and resolute attempt to force measures of that kind through Parliament. This evil policy has been continued. It began, I may say, a couple of centuries ago—perhaps more, but it has been continued ever since. It has not been entirely rejected until within very recent years, and if there be in the world, or if there be within this empire, any plot of ground on which the principles of the Tory party have had full and undisputed play, that spot of ground is in the kingdom of Ireland. Mr. Disraeli told us in a very remarkable speech that

IN IRELAND YOU HAD AN ALIEN CHURCH.

What is an alien Church among a people but a source of irritation—a constant outrage? You had, then, with regard to the land, the great bulk of the land within not a remote period confiscated and held by your system of laws under a close monopoly, so that the people could be dispersed amongst the people of Ireland. Then you had absentee proprietors who for the most part cared little for the true interests of the population, and had no sympathy whatever with the religious teachers of the people, and who religiously—though I hope nobody will suppose I include every body—were only for the collection of their rents; and then they had a government in Dublin Castle which whether you had a member from this side of the House or from that to represent it in the House, remained very much the same, for it was all carried on through magistracy of a particular colour, and the whole House ought to know by this time that the Government has been one in Ireland. The right hon. gentleman from Dublin University knows that until of recent years there has been a Government exclusively of the principles and policy of the party of which he has been so distinguished a member. During all that time their representation was a farce. Whenever there was a county contest in Ireland there was a local civil war, and if you turn to the Blue Book, which contains the evidence before the committee which sat in 1869, you will see that the military officers in Ireland had to arrange for parties of soldiers here and there over the country in order that the peace of the country might not be disturbed. Well, the Irish people, as the English people, had confidence on them the machinery of the ballot, and whatever result has taken place, it is clear that the elections are much more tranquil than in past times. What were the natural results of all this?

THE PEOPLE WERE DISCONTENTED AND DIMINISHED.

They have been so for fifty years, and for more than fifty years, but as none of us are responsible for anything beyond that time, I confine my observations to fifty years. Now, in this year 1884 we have an hon. gentleman from Ireland, representing one of its chief cities and a great influence in that country, speaking of himself as a foreign element (Home Rule cheer). That cheer is not very enthusiastic. But there are hon. gentlemen there who have not repudiated the statement that I have just made as something like a novel party. (Mr. O'Brien, "Hear, hear," and "hear, hear.") Some of these gentlemen, and a party, I suppose, in Ireland, are in league with persons in a distant and a foreign country, who as far as their stupid and malignant and wicked ideas will enable them to do it, are determined to make war upon this country. Now, this is a thing of a day, it is a thing of a hundred years ago. In this year of our Lord, 1884, in a speech made on the occasion of the American war,

deplored the fact that some of the bitterest enemies of the English Crown were to be found among the Irish people who had emigrated to the American colonies. I want to ask everybody who has a doubt on this matter whether it is worth while to go on with Ireland upon the old lines? Is there anything in the political history of this country that is so complete, so painful, so shameful a failure as the government in Ireland—not by the Imperial Parliament, for it was as bad, or even worse, when they had a Parliament sitting in Dublin. I ask,

ARE WE TO GO ON THE OLD LINES, OR TO TRY

SOME NEW

lines? I am for new lines. You may, if you like, give justice, equality, to all your people throughout the three kingdoms, or you may act with injustice and contempt as far as regards the five millions of people of Ireland. You may rule, as you have ruled for centuries, that country as if they were forever to be a "conquered people;" or you may rule them as a portion of a great and a free nation (cheers). You may keep and rule by force—force is the great remedy of a party opposite (laughter and "hear, hear.") Opposition cries of "Oh, oh," and "Withdraw." I am sorry to disturb the hon. gentleman who said "Withdraw," but really if he is not acquainted with that fact he ought to be on this side of the House. I say that if you like you may rule in Ireland by force. There is nothing there you cannot do by force. You can put down all insurrection and all rebellion, and you may defy the efforts of Irishmen who hate England, whether they be in Ireland or whether they be on the American continent. You have power, if you like, to sustain, and in fact, if it may be, to make more severe your absolute power over the government of the Irish people. I am speaking now of that power which Mr. Dillon, I think, on one of those benches, mentioned a few years ago, in which he said he appeared here to carry on war here, because another field—which I understood he would have preferred—was not open to him. That is a candid statement. It is known by every sensible Irishman—there is not one, however violently he may feel towards us at times, who does not know that what they get from England they do not get because it is impossible for England to withhold it. They know that England could be more cruel, if possible, than ever she has been before; that her power is great enough to do anything she likes to do. But, depend on it,

THAT IS NOT THE WISH OF THE PEOPLE OF

ENGLAND

(cheers). If there ever was a people in this world who had political association with another who wished that other people well at this moment, it is the people of Great Britain (cheers). But, for my share, if the ancient lines are to be worked upon, and if Ireland is by no means to be separated and united to this country, then I can only wish, using a simile I once used before in this House, that she could be unmolested from her fastenings in the deep and moored some 3,000 miles to the westward (Home Rule cheer). I ask the House whether there is not another and a better plan, whether it would not be more satisfactory to the people of this country to do full justice, if we have confidence in full justice, to the people of Ireland in this matter of representation? We have removed the grievance of an alien Church, we have given to the Irish cultivator of the soil the security which he had hardly hoped for, a security, I think, about as good as the freehold which hon. members opposite wish they could induce him to buy. Having done all this, what shall we do in regard to the franchise and the power of Ireland in the Imperial Parliament? The noble lord (Lord J. Manners) points to the hon. member for Cork, and says what terrible things will happen after a general election. I do not believe in these terrible things.

The hon. member for Cork is not a fool (laughter). He, no doubt, has his wishes, honest, good wishes—in some respects very different from mine—with regard to the country of which he is a native; but depend upon it, you will not be worse, however complete be the fair representation of Ireland within the walls of this House. My opinion is that the course which I am recommending is the only one which is likely to answer in the long run, and to bring about this change, which we all so much wish for. Now, what we desire in this bill, especially in regard to Ireland, is to purchase tranquillity by no special sacrifice from England, but by measures which will win the Irish people from disorder, conspiracy and rebellion, to a happy union with the free nation in whose name and by whose authority we are assembled in this House (hear, hear). Any member is at liberty to say that this is absolutely impossible. I am not at liberty to say that I believe it to be possible, but I know the other plan to be impossible. It has been tried longer than the lifetime of the oldest man among us, and, therefore, I am anxious that at all risks we should see if it be not possible to do that which, if our fathers had done it, would have made Ireland as tranquil and as well united to this country as Wales or Scotland is at this moment. Now, a few sentences about the distribution of seats: "I am willing to accept the statements of my right hon. friend the Chief Secretary, who said that twenty-six or thirty-seven members was the proper number for Ireland. I am not at all particular about two or three members. The Reform Bill of 1832, the population of Ireland having increased within thirty years, added five members to the representation of Ireland. Two of them have vanished, and Ireland has now 19 members. Have hon. members ever thought of the Act of Union (hear, hear)? Pay the Act of Union is final with regard to this matter. (A Voice: "This Irish Church.") An hon. member speaks of the Irish Church; I knew precisely he would do so (a laugh). The Act of Union declares in one of its clauses that the Protestant Church of Ireland is to be united forever with the Church of England. Well, we know what "for ever" means in such documents (laughter). The

Act of Union, though it existed something like a treaty, was a treaty made entirely on one side (Home Rule cheer). It was made by Great Britain the powerful nation, and offered to the Irish nation; and I am bound to say here, that notwithstanding

THE CORRUPTION AND WICKEDNESS OF THAT GREAT TRANSACTION,

the Union, it is to my mind a great proof that there was a sense of justice in the English Government at that time, remarkable and not to be forgotten, when they put in the Act of Union that Ireland should send 100 members to the Imperial Parliament. I wish to say a word to the hon. gentleman who spoke about the Irish Church. The more powerful party to a treaty of an act has a right to surrender anything afterwards which it believes to be unjust to the weaker party. We surrendered the Irish Church as an establishment, because we knew it was a grievance to the Irish people—(hear, hear)—and that it would be an advantage, not to the Irish people only, but to the Church itself, if the Church as an establishment were removed—and what has happened? Why, during these three and four years in Ireland you never heard a word from any person connected with the agitation—Land Leaguers or Fenians, or from anyone in public—and I doubt if anything has been written in their newspapers attacking the clergy of the Protestant Church in Ireland (cheers). Is not that a proof that the clergy have been removed from a position which they never should have occupied? and I believe the bishops and clergy, and thousands of their more intelligent laity, at this moment, if they could come upon the floor of this House, would say that it has been an advantage to Protestantism, to Christianity, and to the tranquillity of the country, that the Irish Established Church had been removed. Therefore, the Government of England were at liberty to do that, because it was a concession to the Irish people; but when you come to a restricting of the rights of the Irish people, then I say you are bound—and there is nothing on earth will ever persuade me, except I see it done, that the Parliament of this country, the Imperial Parliament, this representation of the people of Great Britain, will lessen the just, the Act-of-Union-settled representation of Ireland in this House—(hear, hear)—whether it be 103 or 100 is of no consequence. But I say that to go below a hundred is another thing. Some hon. members say the population of Ireland has been diminishing up to this time. I am not sure that that diminution is to go on (hear, hear). I shall be disappointed with the operation of the Land Act if it does not to some extent retain men on their farms and in their country. I believe when the matter is fairly discussed, and the opinion of Irish members is heard, the House will take a liberal and a just view of this question. However, for myself, I am determined to stand by the Act of Union. I must declare solemnly that I think the House would commit a grievous injury, a grievous affront, a grievous insult and wrong to Ireland if they departed from that great Act of Parliament the Union, upon which, for all the rights which it guarantees,

SURELY THE IRISH PEOPLE HAVE A RIGHT

implicitly to rely. There are two paths which are open to us: one the union by force and on the old lines; the other, the union with justice; and, notwithstanding what hon. members opposite will say, I believe, at no remote period with prosperity and peace. The one path leads to disloyalty, discontent, conspiracy, insurrection, anarchy; our past conduct has led to all these calamities. The line I would point out to the House is a different one. I will run all the risk of doing justice to Ireland (cheers). I believe it is only by that, and by confidence, that you can overcome the disturbed state of feeling that has been created, and at some not remote time bring Ireland into the same harmony with England that Scotland now exhibits. Sir, this great measure of right, which we are now discussing, was explained a short time ago, and defended, in a speech great as the subject with which it dealt. It has, I am convinced, the approval of the vast majority of our people. I trust and believe the House will give its hearty sanction to it, and that it may prove hereafter to be a new charter of freedom and of union to the three nations in whose names we sit here, and for whose dignity and welfare it is our duty and our honor to labor (cheers).

Irish Affairs.

New York, April 13.—The Times' London cable says:—Several of the Irish boroughs are taking advantage of the Easter recess to give a welcome to their representatives in Parliament. Limerick presents the freedom of the city on Monday to Michael Davitt, Dwyer Gray, owner of the Dublin Freeman's Journal and a member of Parliament for the County Carlow, and Charles Dawson, member for Carlow borough. On Tuesday Drogheda will make Mr. Parnell a burgess and feast him at a corporation banquet. At Wexford on Wednesday a demonstration will be made in honor of T. M. Healy, the member for Monaghan, and of the Redmond brothers, one of whom, John, is member for Newross, and the other, William, for Wexford borough. The acceptance of Parnell's scheme to raise funds from which to pay a salary to the nationalist members of parliament is making rapid headway. The success of the project is becoming assured. The Oshello priests are giving active assistance to Mr. Parnell's land purchase and settlement company; all the priests in the diocese of Galway have purchased ten shares each and every curate five shares. The same thing has been done in most of the Irish dioceses. The conservatives in the Commons have decided to oppose the extension of the franchise in Ireland. When the house goes into committee on the franchise bill Henry Chaplin (conservative) member for Mid-Lincolnshire, will make a motion to that effect.

DAVITT'S LETTER.

PARNELL'S ELECTION MANIFESTO.

A NATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

Non-Parliamentary Obligations of the National League—Favorable English Opinion—Government Expenditure in Ireland—The Luxury of being Governed by England.

(Special Correspondence of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.)

DUBLIN, March 30, 1884.

A controversy which has been going on in the Freeman's Journal for and against the advisability of County Conventions being held for, among other purposes, the selection of parliamentary candidates in view of the nearness of a general election, has called forth a manifesto from Mr. Parnell, which is sure to attract considerable attention. Dealing with the possibilities of an early dissolution of Parliament, he is of opinion that the coming of autumn will be the best time to be selected by the government to appeal to the electors; and he is in no way apprehensive that the event will find the Irish constitutions unprepared. He reiterates his statement that Ireland will return seventy-five nationalist members, and he expressed a confident opinion that no difficulty will be found in providing the thirty-five suitable men that will be required to raise his present party of forty to the number which he fixes upon as the limit of its future strength. This is a very sanguine outlook for the parliamentary department of the national struggle; but it implies no more than what can be achieved, if the work is only set about at once.

A Proposed National Fund.

That portion of Mr. Parnell's manifesto, which declares for the necessity of establishing a National Parliamentary Fund, will be the part which will receive the closest criticism. That some means must be resorted to for the financial support of an active Irish Party, is admitted on all sides friendly to the movement of the National League. Men like Messrs. Sexton, Hooley, Redmond, and others, are not possessed of means or property sufficient to enable them to devote half the year to the service of the Irish people without running the risk of ruining themselves. On the other hand, those Irishmen who are wealthy enough to bear the expense of residence in London are, as a rule, hostile to the Irish popular cause, and would, if entrusted again with the Irish representation at Westminster, render it subservient to personal or anti-national interests. There is, therefore, no alternative. If an Irish Parliamentary party is to be maintained as an active factor in the struggle for Irish self-government, it must receive financial support from the Irish people. Upon this question there are no two opinions in the National League; and I believe there is a general desire on the part of all who appreciate the value of earnest and persevering Irish effort in Westminster to sustain a party which is capable of performing solid work there.

There are two ways by which it is proposed to pay the Irish members, and Mr. Parnell favors the one which contemplates the creation of a special fund. The other is one which several constituencies have already partially resorted to, namely, the defrayment of election expenses by the National League and the presentation of a sum of money, by way of a testimonial, to the elected member by the constituency. To the central fund plan there are many objections which may yet influence Mr. Parnell in his final decision. The tendency of special appeals or funds is to monopolize the attention and the subscriptions of the people. Many deserving interests are overlooked while one is being singled out for special support. The National League comprises many such interests, none of which can be temporarily overlooked without serious if not fatal injury to the popular movement which the League has been organized to carry on in Ireland. The support of evicted tenants is one. The carrying on of organized opposition to landlordism, and to the other anti-national forces always at work in Ireland, is another. In these two departments of League expenditure, more than \$10,000 was required last year, and equivalent sums will be needed each year in future if the same kind of work is to continue to be performed. Any scheme, therefore, which should overlook the necessity of providing the funds of the National League with money sufficient to meet its non-parliamentary obligations, or any method of raising a distinct fund which would withdraw support from the exchequer of the League, would materially injure the efficiency of the home organization.

The most workable plan for the payment of members would be one which should make of the National League Fund a National Exchequer that would be available for every kind of work that is contemplated in the programme of the National movement. One such central fund would combine many advantages, over two separate ones. Many people would contribute to the support of evicted tenants who might not subscribe to defray parliamentary election expenses, while others would be willing to help the work of organization in Ireland who might object to paying for membership of a foreign senate. It would, also, tend to keep the work in Westminster in harmony with the work in Ireland, and thus lessen the chances of di-

vided action between the country and its representatives, by having but one exchequer from which to draw supplies for the necessities of the whole movement.

The constitution of the National League is in thorough harmony with the project which Mr. Parnell is contemplating, as Article 4, Section D, includes "The payment of the members of the Irish Parliamentary Party" within the purview of the League programme. The only thing required to stimulate the efforts of all who are anxious to help the project of paying the Irish members is, to complete the government of the National League by having the Executive Council duly elected, and to have such Council—which is to be made up of one elected delegate from each county in Ireland, with sixteen members from the Irish Parliamentary party—to issue an address to the Irish race asking for the necessary assistance. The funds entrusted to such a Council could then be devoted alike to the payment of members and the maintenance of other departments of the national movement.

Favorable English Opinion.

Commenting upon Mr. Parnell's manifesto, the London Echo speaks as follows:—"It will be well for England, as for Ireland, if English statesmen grapple with the question which the concession can still be made with grace and dignity. Otherwise it will be made a treatise as every concession to Ireland has been made, when its effect will be not to appease, but to stimulate agitation. That local self-government which is enjoyed by all the larger and most of the smaller colonies cannot much longer be withheld from Ireland. The only thing that is doubtful is whether it is to be conceded to justice or to menace; whether it is to be withheld during the present period of comparative tranquillity, to be conceded in time of public danger."

What Ireland Pays for being United by England.

It is a general belief among people not familiar with the facts that England and Scotland are contributors to the cost of ruling Ireland; and English writers not infrequently declare that the English taxpayer would be relieved if Ireland were only given her own way and be allowed to drift out of the Union with Great Britain. The moral which virtuous Englishmen would wish intelligent foreigners to draw from this is, of course, that we Irish are really a burden to our masters, and that if we were abandoned to self-government Ireland would soon become a bankrupt nation. Fortunately, English official facts are often made to refute English prejudiced assertions, and from a return recently obtained by Col. Nolan as to the relative contributions of England, Ireland and Scotland to the Imperial Exchequer, and approximate expenditure from some in the administration of each country, we have another instance of truth being on our side and falsehood on the side of our enemies. During the year 1882-3 the revenue contributed by Ireland to English government, was £8,194,000, while the total expenditure in Ireland by and for the same government was £7,011,000, leaving a balance of £1,183,000, or revenue over expenditure. Apart from any consideration of the purposes for which the seven million pounds have been expended, we are made to contribute one-seventh more to the English treasury than even the needs of our rulers require for their services in ruling us.

But when we examine a few items of the Government expenditure in Ireland, and compare the money which is spent in purely English work with what is devoted to purely Irish interests—not forgetting that all the money is levied off ourselves—we can see what Ireland suffers and what the English connection gains by our membership of the union with Great Britain. The cost of English law and "justice" for one year is £1,088,285; The military police of England costs us £1,530,144; the army which England maintains in Ireland costs us £1,854,448; the naval forces which watch our coasts for England cost us £223,036; the pensions which England provides for those who keep us "loyal," cost us £555,148, while the salary and household expenses of the chief superintendent of the English Government business, the Lord Lieutenant, amounts to £30,501. Here, then, is a nice little bill for the poorest country in Europe to pay for the luxury of being ruled by the power which has given her that rule—purchased pre-eminence—£5,221,560, with the surplus of more than one million revenue over expenditure, represents what we are compelled to pay each year to those who treat us like dogs, and who tell the world, in addition, that we are a burden to the self-deceiving, Irish-loving, patient Britisher! For purely Irish purposes not more than £2,000,000 of our own money is expended each year, leaving more than £3,000,000 of a burden upon us for the "honor and privilege" of being included in the union between Great Britain and ourselves! On financial as well as on National grounds few fair-minded men will gainsay that we Irish people are not justified in our efforts to become self-governed. The money which is squandered each year on military, naval, consular and other matters, not in any the least degree pertaining to the social welfare of our people, would, if expended upon land reclamation, arterial drainage, harbor building and similar undertakings, eradicate Irish poverty in the course of a few years.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

THE COLLEGE OF CARDINALS.

The College of Cardinals now includes the greatest genius and first divine among English-speaking Roman Catholics, Cardinal Newman, and in Cardinal Hergeuother, who was appointed in the same year, it has secured the greatest German historian, Haynald again, Archbishop of Cologne, and Prince Furstenberg, Archbishop of Olmutz, are also regarded as men of much mark. Haynald is considered next to Stresemeyer, the ablest speaker and most adroit logician in the Council.

THE DYNAMITE CONSPIRATORS.

The recent arrests and their results—The Clan-na-gael Association—Watching the Informers—Views of the English Press—The prisoners' antecedents.

BIRMINGHAM, April 12.—Rogan, drill instructor of the Birmingham volunteers, has been suspended and his house has been searched. He was constantly in company with Egan, who was arrested yesterday. James Egan, who was arrested yesterday on the suspicion of being an accomplice of Daly, was brought before the court this morning charged with conspiring with Daly to cause an explosion. He was remanded to prison to await trial. Egan's wife declares that the papers belonging to Egan which the police secured refer to the operations of the Home Rulers, and not at all to dynamite. The police inspector testified that he had been watching Egan for five months; that Egan and Daly were very intimate, and were in the habit of spending their evenings together. Egan had claimed that he knew Daly only as Danman, but the documents which were seized proved that his claim was false.

LIVERPOOL, April 12.—Daly, who was arrested yesterday on suspicion of being a dynamiter, was brought before the court this morning charged with having in his possession infernal machines with intent to commit a felony. He was remanded to prison for a week to await trial.

GLASGOW, April 12.—Fitzgerald, who was arrested in London two days ago, reached here last night. He was brought before the court this morning charged with being a Fenian organizer. He was remanded to prison for a week to await trial.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The Tribune's special London cable says: "The arrests of Daly and Egan again direct English attention to America as the headquarters of the dynamite party, of which both these men are supposed to be agents. The police openly announce their belief that Daly, originally and Egan, probably, were connected with the recent explosion at the Victoria Station, of which the American origin was conclusively proved. Papers found in Egan's house at Birmingham are reported to implicate the Land League. Egan was secretary of the Wolverhampton branch.

Recurring to the influence which the discovery of the new dynamite plots will exercise on American opinion, the Globe says:—"How will America take these fresh revelations? American citizens doubtless detest the cowardly scoundrels who abuse the hospitality of the United States by making use of the Republic as a dynamite base, but why do they not relieve themselves of the reproach of allowing Fenianism publicly to hatch murderous plots against the English people?"

The Times says "the American advice to England to let the Irish agitators in the United States alone, because the agitator and his ways cannot last, does not relieve the danger of English citizens. These agitators keep the Irish-Americans discontented and out of harmony with the sober industrial life around them in America. England has a pressing concern in the suppression of this obnoxious class, but American law has no word to say about them." Other journals head their accounts of yesterday's arrests with "American Fenians in England." But, notwithstanding the criticisms and head lines, none of the men arrested have yet been shown to have any connection whatever with the American dynamite party. Fitzgerald is not known to have been in America. He was a Fenian and land leaguer. His last appearance in Dublin was at the funeral demonstration of Charles J. Klokham. He was a commercial traveller for a firm of wool merchants at Cork for some time, and had some secret means of livelihood. It is supposed by some that he was acting as an informer for the Government, while taking part in the conspiracies of Silgo, Westmeath, and Cork. Denman, otherwise Daly, lived for a short time in the United States. He returned from there to England last October. He went to Birmingham early in March. Since the time when Dr. Bass was the Irish parliamentary leader, Daly has had connection with the Home Rulers, Land Leaguers, and Irish secret societies. James Egan, the accomplice of Daly, was never in America. Daly is supposed to have been the link between the Amey and the Irish conspirators. He always had plenty of money, and displayed diamond rings and other jewellery. In spite of the newspaper talk, the arrests are, as a matter of fact, creating no excitement.

Mr. Egan says Daly took the name of "Danman" because he intended to make the Dublin as a music hall singer under that name. He intended to return to America at the end of April.

Colonel Majndie, in a report of the dynamite attempts at London railway stations says:—"There never was a case requiring more searching examination. A great crime was planned, the results of which were limited by only a slender chain of what it would be profane to call accidents."

The Observer, in an article on the arrests, says:—"If the American law cannot reach the dynamiter, it ought to be altered. A demand to this effect might fairly be addressed to the government at Washington as the main objection in favor of the Alabama claims was that it is the duty of every government to have such municipal laws as will prevent injury to the citizens of a friendly state."

EL MAHDI DEFIANT.

CAIRO, April 15.—El Mahdi publishes a letter commanding the tribes to push forward the siege of Khartoum; and to blockade all roads and embrace the Turks and Infidels in all other ways possible.