VOL. XXXIX.—NO. 38.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1889.

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

mark's Passengers.

A Perilens Undertaking Well Performed-A Birth in Mid-Atlantic in a Howling Storm.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—The steamship Missouri, with 361 people from the wrecked Danmark, arrived here this svening. All were well but three passengers, who are doing well. The Danmark's passengers are doing well. The Danmark's passengers are looking hearty and show no signs of the hardships they must have endured. General Passenger Agent Rath, of the Thingvalla line, came from New York to provide for the comfort of the passengers. Capt. Hamilton Maxwell, of the Missouri, was the lion of the day. As the Missouri came down she ploked up several tug loads of representatives of the on several tug loads of representatives of the Thingvalla line, of Peter Wright & Sons, the agente, and of the leading newspapers of the country. The Danmark people displayed every sign of joy at reaching terra firma. Crowds on the piers along the river tront sainted the Missouri, the vessel answering lith the whitele Off Creamwith point when with her whistle. Off Greenwich point where the Pennsylvania railroad has coal-shipping plers every locomotive in the yard and the tug river craft blew their whistles and the pasengers waved their handkerchiefs. The Rev. O. M. Holm, of the Swedish Society of Philadelphia, came aboard and spoke words of the Danmark was affecting in of comfort to the passengers. When the boat touched the pier the passengers were conducted to a well-laden table, 200 feet lorg, at which they had their fill of good things. Captain Murrell was presented on behalf of several prominent shipowners and citizens with a handsome floral ship. Among the passengers there were so few who could talk in anything but their native language that it was difficult to obtain from them an intelligent story of the accident to the Danmark.

The Story of the Bescue.

Captain Murrell, of the Missouri, says :-We lift London on March 28, at 2.20 p. m. On April 5th wa sighted the steamship Danmark flying a signal of distress. There was a strong wind blowing at the time, but we bore down and found her disabled. Captain Knudsen reported the tail end of his shaft broken and wished me to take his passengers to New York. Owing to the state of the weather and, because I was not prepared to accomodate such a number of people, I offered instead to tow his vessel to the nearest port. This offer was accepted, and at 3.50 p. m. we placed a tow rope on board the Danmark and proceeded slowly, heading northwest for St. John's, Newfoundland. The wind blew with tremendous force all night and progress was most difficult. On April 6, at 6.30 a. m., finding I could make ne headway in a westerly direction, and seeing ice to windward I determined to make for St. Michael's, one of the Azore islands. The captain of the Danmark agreed that this was the best course, and one hour later we equared away for St. Michael's. At 7 a.m. the Danmark signalled : "we are leaking considerably. There are now three feet of water in ait hold, and it is gaining rapidly." I saked what I should do, and the signal came: "Keep on to wind." At 9.30 a. m. the Danmark signa lad :

"The Danmark is Sinking.

We must abandon the ship. Will you take our passengers?" Without hesitation I signalled, "Yes, I will take all on board and do heat I can." I cut the tow line and we dropped down to the Danmark. Chief Officer Glen came on board and said that although the weather was fine Capt. Knudsen had decided it would be better to abandon the ship and get all the people on the Missouri while there was time. At 930 a.w. we launched our two lifeboats. Seven of the sinking steamer's beats were also made reference to the admirable conduct and manned. A heavy swell was running, and it was only by the hardest work that we were able to avoid accidents to the people and beats. The women and children were removed first and then the male passengers and crew. The officers of the Danmark remained on board their vessel. At 2 p.m. we finished transferring the passengers without an accident. About an hour later the barometer began falling. The weather was looking dirty and I sent word to Captain Knudsen and his oficers to come on the Missouri. After getting some provisions from the Danmark which

had settled perceptibly in the water, The Yessel was Abandened.

Captain Knudsen being the last to leave. We had then on board besides our own crew of 45 men and 4 passengers, 669 cabin and steerage passengers and 69 officers and men of the ill-fated steamer. We pulled the plugs out of the bottoms of the Danmark's boats and left them to sink. Our last view of the Danmark showed that vessel rapidly We threw overboard most of our cargo bebow decks consisting principally of baled rags, to make room for the additions to our list. We had only enough food to last three days, and Ideelded to make all possible haste to St. Michaels, 720 miles away. The cabin passengers of the Danmark were accomedated

A Little Stranger's Advent-

On April 7 at 1.20 a.m., Mrs. Linnie, aged 18, a pretty little Danish woman, gave birth to a girl in my cabin. The little stranger was christened Atlanta Missouri. The child was born during a howling storm which rooked the vessel and caused the sea to break the sea. hel's at 5 p.m. on the 6th. The weather was how proud and how pleased we all will be question was getting on in England. He. Oarthy, Bishop of Cloyne, against the Ton. When the triumph comes, as come is will, as when the triumph comes, as come is will, as when the triumph comes, as come is will, as when the triumph comes, as come is will, as when the triumph comes, as come is will, as when the triumph comes, as come is will, as when the triumph comes, as come is will, as when the triumph comes, as come is will, as when the triumph comes, as come is will, as when the triumph comes, as come is will, as when the triumph comes, as come is will, as when the triumph comes, as come is will, as when the triumph comes, as come is will, as change, and to refuse to published when the conservatives, but there is another blinds in the meanwhile endeavour as well important one to occur at Birmingham soon. It is retraction and apology when the libel to day.

time, showed signs of fear. All through the perform. It is again my duty to thank you trying time which preceded this storm they for the many preyers offered for me during acted admirably. The gale kept increasing my absence. No doubt it is largely through story of the Rescue of the Dan- which continuely broke over the vessel. We succeeded in obtaining a canonical sanction which continuous processors and this storm from the Holy See for the University of made als learful of reaching port safely. By Ottawa and also through your faithful daylight of April 8:h, however, the gale had materially decreased, and we were able to make fine progress. The 9th went by with-out incident, and at 9.30 s.m. of April 10th

We Arrived at St. Michael's

Oa April 11, at 11 a.m., we landed 370 of the passengers and the crew of the Danmark, including Captain Knudsen. We kept on beard the families, endeavoring to leave the single men and those not having children at St. Michaels. At 6 p.m. of the same day we left St. Michaels with 365 people from the Danmark, including eight of the crew of that yessel. We had fine weather all the way to Philadelphia, and a remarkably small amount of sickness on board considering the crewded condition of our boat. We have only three cases in the hospital now. The best of good nature prevailed during the action to the continuous the continuous transfer to the continuous transfer transfer to the continuous transfer tra the entire trip. We had plenty to est on the voyage from St. Michaels here, having taken an ample supply on board at that place. Bound for Their New Momes.

To-night a special train on the Pennsyl vania road conveyed nearly 300 of the Danmark's passengers towards their destinations in the West and Northwest. The rest, who were destined for the East, also left to night over the same line. The final leave taking between Captain Murrell and the passengers of the Danmark was affecting in the extreme,

ARCHBISHOP DUHAMEL'S RETURN.

We print below the reply of Archbishop Duhamel to the address presented to him on

his return to Ottawa.

The Archbislo, in responding spoke first in English. He said: "Before I begin to thank you for this most cordial reception I feel it my duty to return thanks to Almighty God for having committed me to so noble, so truly Catholic, and so faithful a congregation as that over which it has been my lot to preside. I feel most thankful for this grand dmonsteration, and feel thankful for the sentiment of Catholic attachment to the Holy Father, and for all that has been done in this city towards the furtherance of the truth. Only six months ago I left Ottawa to go to the Eternal City, with the intention and hope of having some counsel with the head of the Church who so ably presides over the the Church who so ably presides over the spiracy against his life. He tells the follow-Church of Christ. On first meeting His ing story, which he says he had from the Holiness I said to him, 'There is in my General's own lips:—After the Paris election, diocese a grand institution, such as your Heliness likes to see in every part of the Catholic ment was preparing to begin legal proceedings world, an institution well worthy of the orand church which you so wisely govern. grand church which you so wisely govern, and which contains within itself the solution of all the difficulties under which the world labours. This institution has had several noble legacies bequeathed to it, and through the sacrifices and benevolence of many devout Cathelies, it has acquired a noble standing. The institution has increased in usefulness through the generosity and devoutness of its able and earnest professors, and even the civil authority of this new country has given it means of doing more good by granting to this institution the status of a University.' Almost before I had got through with these words the Holy Father came near to me, as brother to prother, and said: 'I think there will be no difficulty about this. I shall give the canonical sanction of the church that the College of Ottawa will be among the Catholic

After having received this satisfactory information from the Holy See, it was my pleasure to telegraph to the College of Ottawa the news of which I have just made mention, words which would be most welcome to the faithful clergy and the devout professors and directors of the institution in this city. I to the satisfactory actions which characterized you as a true branch of the Hely See of Peter, to the Holy Father, and of your immortal affection. You will feel honoured that you were worthy of this especial favour from the head of the Church, and if on this occasion I feel so much happiness to be again in your midet, it is because I know your feelings are like mine, and that we turn with all due thankfulness to God, the author of every good, who has been pleased to so ordain that the College of Ottawa should be recognized as a

C tholic University. Ottawa has a name as the most noble of the many cities of Canada. The Pope acknowledged it as the centre of a great and flourishing country, where good works are many. Several times I had the honour of an audience with His Holiness, and I say, too, that on every occasion that I went to the Vatican there was on the steps of an old and wondrous building the seldier of a power that has taken possession of Rome without any title and against all justice, and notwithstanding that the whole Catholic world has given its opingoing down, her stern being almost even with the whole Catholic world has given its opinthe sea, and the water was breaking over her. ion that the Pope only has the right to the

temporal possession in the city of Rome.

This captivity in his own palace does not prevent the Holy Father from praying fervently that God may bless allof his children, even of those erring children who are doing said yesterday that his appointment was

the work of hell against him.

The captivity of His Holiness virtually in the Missouri passengers' cabins and the implying that he must be kept in prison, is that I am here," he added, "I can say that officers gave up their cabins to the wemen enough to make every Catholic pray and do I am glad to come to America, for if my all that he can to have him restored to his temporal kingdom. I am sure the Pope heard with gladness the words issued from a meeting in this city as they have been uttered from many places in this world, that the like the open hearted hospitality manifested Pope's captivity was most unjust, and when 250,000,000 of Catholics shall have done their duty, his rights will be restored. You have done well, when you expressed these senti-ments of thankfulness, and I say to you again how proud and how pleased we all will be

to protect the emigrants, who, for the first as we can to realize all this that we wish to The question has been gone over so much it refuted, is "to add insult to injury." time, showed signs of fear. All through the perform. It is again my duty to thank you that interest by the public is on the wane, I The London issue of the Herald is said to prayers that the Holy Father has agreed to establish an order of Canons, who will be taken from amongst the priests of this diocese and who will be entrusted with pastoral duties under the first pastor of the diocese, so that the glory of God may be thoroughly demonstrated in this important diocese. The Sovereign Pontiff in his beneficence in granting this privilege has shown his appreciation

of the fact that this diocese is progressing. Other matters have been settled which will be made known at the proper time, which show the great interest that the Pope takes in his children throughout the world, and especially those in this diocese, whose good work has been particularly brought before him.

For the fourteen years that I have been a bishop I have received hearty support and I hope that the same generous co-operation will

be with me in the future.

It is for me to devise plans; it is your duty to give a helping hand to carry them out. As these good works have been so effectually carried out in the past, so we may hope they may be done in the future. I must thank you for this grand demonstration, and I must pray that good may come from our mutual operations in the future, and that you will give me this co-operation.

I have been commissioned by the Holy Father to bestow upon you a special blessing, which I shall do after I have spoken a few

words to the congregation in French. His Grace then spoke in French much in the same style as his English response, which he virtually repeated, After he had concluded, His Grace proceeded to the altar and pronounced the special banediction on the congregation present. This was a very imposing ceremony and after it His Grace re tired with the clergy to the vestry where numerous persons were introduced to him.

GEN. BOULANCER.

Tells the Story of a Plet on Elis Life.

London, April 22,-A friend of General

Beulanger, who is here preparing the ground for him, declares that the immediate cause of his seeking a foreign land was not so much the political prosecution which was directed against him as the discovery of an chicial confriends and advisers repesented to him that this result would be a serious blow to the cause and urged him to fly, to save the party. He was reluctant to follow this advice and preferred to remain and submit himself to the courts, confident that an impartial trial would result in a triumphant vindication. But discovery was made which caused him to change his mind. A Government plot had been formed to put him out of the way. The details were communicated to him, two hours after the plans were completed, which were in substance as follows :- During the night of Monday or Tuesday at the beginning of April the Chief of the Political Service in the office of the Prefect of Police and the Commissioner of Police, with a half dozen assistants, were to enter his hotel, and arrest him with the Universities that have already done so much good and still are doing good.' ostensible purpose of conducting him to prison. A body of hired ruffians were to he placed in ambush a short distance from the house, who were to rush upon the police as they passed with their prisoner and make a pretense of rescuing him. In the melee the police were to fire several shots as if in self defence. The supposed assailants were to return the fire, they being armed with pistols for the purpose. In this exchange of bullets, harmless to others, the General was to have been shot as if by mistake. Had this failed, he was to have been thrown into prison and a courtmartial was to have been summoned next day, with General Gallifet at its head. He was to have been tried and condemned to death, and the sentence executed within forty-eight hours. Such was the report brought to the Ceneral. After a hasty consultation with his intimate friends he yielded to their wishes and departed for Brussels.

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

Arrived and Interviewed at New York.

NEW YORK, April 22 .- Sir Julian Pauncefote, the new British minister, is sixty years old, of sturdy build, alightly above the medium height, with a full face, which, though marked with the lines of thought, is yet ex-pressive of the utmost good humor. He has a firm mouth above a rather square though-not massive chin, a straight nose, and a pair of honest grey eyes. He wore yesterday a plain business suit, and if seen on Broadway would be taken for a prosperous business man. He aomething of a surprise to everyone, but to no one more so than to himself. "But now ene more so than to himself. "But now that I am here," he added, "I can say that treatment by my American fellow voyagers is any oritorion, my reception in this country will leave nothing to be desired. I shall try and do my duty, and more I cannot say. by the American people and I feel assured that, although this is my first visit to the United States, I shall find myself most hap, pily situated." Sir Julian was asked how the home rule

think.

Speaking of Mr. Gladatone, the new minister said :- " He is still a most indefatigable worker; his voice is as powerful as it was twenty years ago, and it is a pleasure to listen to his clear and vigorous utterances.

He will probably die in the harness."

Sir Julian will return to England for his wife and family next September. He has four beautiful daughters. Sir Julian has already secured a home in Washington.

ROMAN EVENTS.

The Pope on the Roman Question.

(Liverpool Catholic Times.)

In a recent letter to the Bishop of Brescia, in acknowledgement of a pastoral of the Bishop warning his flock against the insidious teachings contained in a pamphlet just leaved under the title "Roma s l'Italia e la realth delle cose," which purports to emanate from the pen of a Prelate, says: "Who can tolerate that any private individual whoseever should dare, without a shade of authority but of his own accord, to pass judgment on matters of the highest importance, which are intimately connected with the power of tho Roman Pontiff and with the independence itself of the Apostolic Ministry! And the more so as the question has been already decided by the Pontiff himself, he having often and clearly signified what he himself thinks and what others ought to think of it also. Can it be allowed then, consistently with duty, to clearing up several points which have hither-teach the people otherwise? Still more ex. to been somewhat obscure. The major having travagant and conceited is it to pretend to counsel and dictate to the Holy See what is additional light he possibly could on his conadvisable to be done in the matter. Unnection with the Canadian Home govern-doubtedly the sum and substance of all this ment, without trespassing on the inquiry is that the new state of things and the cir. new being conducted by Sir James Hannen cumstances that accompany it should be accepted by us without a protest. In other words, it is required that this work of violence and injustice should be ratified by us, as if it were not clear that the condition to which we have been for a long time roduced is entirely opposed to the dignity of the Roman Pontiff and destructive of his liberty; so that we have been constrained by necessity not only to admit it, but even to suffer it, as long as it pleases God, the supreme and providential Ruler of all human affairs! Let it be added that the civil power of the Roman Pontiffs has not been attacked by the will of the people, but rather by the audacity of evil sectaries, who, bound by oath to destroy the authority of the Church commenced by destroying its civil power, in order that having taken away that safeguard, they may more easily turn their forces and assault against the Church itself. How openly and daringly they are that are before our eyes only too plainly tell us. Hence it is both opportune and useful to use all possible diligence in warning the people against such writings which are all the more dangerous, coming, as they often do,

terest, they assume the cloak of authority to the deception of the people." Padre Agestine at San Carlo.

under the gales of a pretended modesty and

of an assumed appearance of religious in-

The tide still flows with increasing power towards San Carlo. This morning the vast building was crowded in every part, and being Sunday a large number of the working classes were to be seen among the vast cougregation. What is remarkable is the overwheiming number of men of all classes, who listen with marked attention to the plain and irresistable arguments of the eloquent Franciscan. The sermon this morning was on the observance of the Sunday. The points treated were—the Sunday is the Lord's day and the man's day; its observance is necessary, since God has commanded it, and man requires it, for himself, his family and society. In speaking of the duty of man to his family, the power and eloquence of the preacher worked visibly upon that vast multitude, and around me I saw the tears atream. ing down the cheeks of men. Whilst in the latter part of his sermon he spoke of the grinding power of capital and sordid averice which reduced the working classes to mere brutes or machines, his thrilling denuncia-tion was listered to in breathless silence. The Padre has made his impression upon Rome. His power lies in his thorough earnestness: he apeaks right out from his heart to the hearts of men. At the same time his remarks are full of clear and logical argument. Simplicity of matter and language marks his discourses. He says nothing new, but it is his manner and his knowledge of men that give him such influence. At first many ventured to put the furore down to our losity—the novelty attracted; whilst some said, " Vox et preterea nihil." Now all admit his sermons are producing real and solid good. The Jesuita, the Passionists, and the Friars say their confessionals of late have been crowded day by day, chiefly by men who have been moved to return to the practice of their religion by the force of his words. The last number the Civitta Cattolica gives a glowing enlogy of the effects of Padre Agos-tino's preaching in Florence. I regret to say that he is labouring under a severe cold and will not be able to preach to morrow, but he will, if possible, resume his sermons on Tuesday. In the Senate House Signor Crispi has been questioned as to the dastardly outrages to which the distinguished preacher has been subjected, and his answers and explanations, if they show the hatred that may be expected from one of his character, also make it clear that he felt it was dangerous to allow the opponents of religion to meddle with Padre Agostino and his reputation.

Libelling an Irish Bishop.

The libel oult of the Most Rev. Dr. Mc-

have committed both offences. It took up the Lenteu Pastoral of the Bishop of Cloyne, as eminent and as revered a prelate as the Irish hierarchy can beast of, and it falsely and maliciously took a passage out of the Bishop's Pastoral and constructed out of it a terrible theory of morals which, without hesitation or just fi ation, it attributed to the revered Bishop. It maliciously perverted, by suppression and suggestion, the meaning of the Pastoral, took a passage out of it and mutilated it, and then called on the world to condemn the wickedness of an Irish prelate. It declared the Pastoral of the Bishop more worthy of a brigand than that of a prelate, and based its assertion upon a misrepresenta tion as vile as over a journalist perpetrated. As the Herald declined to retract and apologize, Bishop McCarthy has commenced an action against it, and the chances are that the assailant of the patriot prelate will find the libelling of an Irish Bishop a costly amuse-

LE CARON'S EXPLANATION.

He was Employed by the Dominjon Government.

London, April 20.-When it was announced ed that Mr. Labonchere proposed to discuss in the House of Commons the action of Mr. Anderson, assistant commissioner of police, and his communications with the Times, a Press association representative had an interview with Major Le Caron for the purpose of clearing up several points which have hitherdescribed himself as willing to throw any and his collesgues, the following conversation

took place:

Reporter—Major Le Caron, if you have no objection I would like to run back for a moment to your connection with the Canadian Government. You have doubtless seen the extract from the Canadian Hansard, which has been quoted here, to the effect that Sir John Macdonald denied having ever had any connection or communication with you whatever ?

Major Le Caron-Sir John Macdonald probably had an object in view in framing his answer as he did; and he was quite right as regards the exact words used by him. While I was never known to the Canadian Government by my assumed name of Le Caron, I communicated with them for some years under the name of Thomas Beach, the same name as that employed in my connections with the Home Office.

Reporter-Tell me, please, how you came Major LaCaren-1 was instructed from London to enter into communication direct with the then Governor-General of Canada, and by his direction

I CORRESPONDED WITH JUDGE M'MICKEN, the chief commissioner of police, when the matters connected with the contemplated invasion became acute. It was with this gentle man I had both written and verbal communications, and it is a matter of pleasure to me that I have in my possession many letters from him of the most complimentary character, thanking me for my assistance at this

Reporter-Well, now, we will come to your connection with the Home Office, or perhaps, to be more correct, I should say ith Mr. Anderson?

Major LeCaron-Well, you are more correct in saying Mr. Anderson. As a matter of fact I have always dealt with individuals in a private way, as Mr. Anderson the only epresentative of the Home Government with whom I had communication for the last 21 Vests.

Reporter-Can you tell me exactly how you have stood in regard to the Home Government? You know it has been alleged by Sir William Harcourt, who was home secretary, and Lord Spencer, who was lord lieutenant of reland, that they never heard of you; while it is further stated that your reports were considered so unimportant that they were withheld from the notice of Sir William Har-

eurt while he held office. Major LeCaron-Well, all I can say is I had very good laugh to myself when I read those interesting announcements in the newspapers. My knowledge, of course, does not extend to what took place in public departments here, but I can assert in the most emphatic manner that many of the most serious charges which Sir William Hartourt levelled at the Parnellite members across the House of Commons, smidst deafening cheers from the men who are now hand-and-glove with those whom they then denounced, are based upon information supplied by me and recently given in my evidence before the commission. Attempts were made, notably by Mr. Jenkinton when in office, to ascertain my identity to communicate directly with me. I have in my posses-sion correspondence from Judge McMicken, in which he states explicitly that he had been requested by others to open communication with me on behalf of another English official, whom I ascertained subsequently to be Mr. Jenkinson. My position, however, had been se carefully guarded by Mr. Anderson that I shrunk from allowing my safety to be imperilled by disclosing myself to others.

POWDERLY'S STATEMENTS DENIED. Reporter-Lthink that is all I have to ask

you, Major. Is there anything else you wish to sav ? Major Le Caron-Yes, there is the little

matter about Powderly and his charge against me of having written to him a letter in con-nection with the dynamite outrages. The whole thing is a vile concection, and, to those acquainted with American matters, it bears its own contradiction on the face of it.

How Balfour's Bullies

ARE DOING THEIR WORK.

(United Ireland, April 13.)

Coercion has been hard at work for the last week. In the County Courts or before the Re-movables four members of Parliament, three Carholic priests, a newspaper editor, and a solicitor, besides a number of humbler victims, were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from the maximum sentence of six months ing from the maximum sensence of six months for the new-fangled (figures created by the Coercion Act. Mesers. Sneeby, M.P.; Kithride, M.P.; Finucane, M.P.; Oox, M.P.; Father Marrinan, Father Cunningham, Father Morris, Mr. Moran, solicitor, and Mr. Jaeper Tully, newspaper editor and proprietor, were amongst the victims. There is no use shirking the fact that the County Court Judges who try the appeals are but one degree removed from the Removables by whom Court Judges who try the appeals are but one degree rem wed from the Removables by whom they are originally beard. They are either landlords, like Mr. Henn, the Recorder of Galway, and Mr. Charles Kelly, the County Court Judge of Clare, or they are bitter political partisans and Coercion phamplebears promoted for political dirty work, like Messrs. Webb and Kisbey in the North. Mr. Purcell, O.C. for compute the for whom outless where Q.C., for example, before whom quite a number of these appeals were heard, and who made a parade of impartiality by suppire off the little tag-end of a sentence here and there, is a smil-ing, pleasant faced, pleasant-voiced, bitter Orangeman, to whom Papists and Nationalists are equally an abomination, and who gives his private views on the subject scope in his sen-

tences.
"The iron-hooped and spiked-battery ram, "The iron-hooped and spiked-battery ram, with boat-hooks, chains, ropes, shod poles, rick's sledges, and acaling ladders," consigned to County-Inspector Lennon, of Letterkenny, are all, it reems, defensive armour for the protection of the police. So the Irish Attorney General has declared; so the Irish Chief Secretary has dared to resterate. The wretched, half-starved evicted tenants of Donegal are such despersate follows, that the hemograph Geovern. desperate fellows that the beneficent Govern-ment has found it necessary to arm the police, for their own protection, with scaling ladders and iron-spiked battering rams to encounter and iron-spiked battering rams to encounter them. Mr. Morley audaciously ventured to suggest that the iron-spiked battering ram could not be used for defensive ourposes, and that the one object for which it could be employed was battering down the cottages of the unfortunate terants. But Mr. Balfour, with a virtuous indignation, maintained that they were inoffensive appliances intended solute for the properties. ances intended solely for the protecti me of the police. The subject is a splendid one for the most imaginative Coercion cartoonist. He can inflame Coercion, the Primrose dames, male and female, with a picture of a gallant member of the Royal Irisu Consessionary products himself from the unprovoked violence of an Irish tenan — with a to ding ladder, a nicki exp. protecting and an iron spiked bastering ram. as true to life as most cartoons they publish.

to be lightly treated by any thinking or feeling man. There is a terrible truth behind. man. There is a terrible truth behind. The police of Ireland are being converted into the standing farmy of eviction. The supply of emergency blackguards is failing, or, what is more likely, the supply of funds to pay them is felling off. The police are deputed to do the tumbling down of houses for the future. The public are to pay taxes to supply landlord exterminators with iron shod and spiked battering rams, and pay emergency man in ing rams, and pay emergency men in dark-green unforms and helmets to work them. This is what "law and order" has come to in Ireland—policemen guarding petroleum cans and assisting in mid-night confisquations; policemen swinging ironshod and spiked battering-rams and tumbling the cottages of famine-stricken peasants down shout their ears. These men are to be supposed paid protectors of the peace, and this is the way they protect it. To this pass we are brought in the third year of the beneficent reign of Balfour the Benevolent. Yet—oh, strange infaturtion 1—the bad-hearted and wrong-headed Irisbry are not even yet sufficiently imbued with rever-ence for the law as represented by the petroleum can and iron-shod battering ram.

The peasantry of Gweedore are trembling or

But this audacious absurdity is not a matter

the brink of famine. So much the detailed question of Mr. Swift MacNeill, M.P., which we missed with surprise from the Freeman, plainly enough proves. The potatoes on which they live have failed. At the sham trial of Mr. John Kelly at Bunbeg, Sergeant Kelly was compelled, on cross-examination, to confess that after fourteen years residence in harren and after fourteen years' residence in harren and mountainous Donegal, last year's crop way the worst he had ever seen. The famished peasants have devoured their seed potetoes. They find it impossible to procure a fresh supply. The price, as Mr. Balfour confessed, has run up from 2d to 6d a atone. They might as well be six pounds for any possibility of the poverby-stricken peasants paying for them. In their sore need they cry to the Government for help to avert the famine. They ask for bread—nay, that were too presumptious. ask for bread-nay, that were too presumptious.
-they ask for a meal of dry potatoes, and a beneficent Government offers them an iron-shod battering ram. A parental grand jury or rackrenters and evictors mocks their poverty with a blood tax of £5,000.

More News From Stanley.

LONDON, April 22.-The British Foreign Office, Sunday evening, received positive information that Henry M. Stanley had sucoreded in making the second meeting with Emin Pasha a little over three months ago, and that their combined forces participated in the recent crushing defeat of the army sent by Khalifa to fight Emin. This victory. removes the unwillingness of Emin to come away, as it makes it practicable for him to take away all his people, men, women and children. A few African experts believe, however, that both Emin and Stanley are awaiting the capture of Omdurman and Khartoum by El Senoussi, and will then come down the Nile to the latter place in Emin's steamers and the three steamers, two nuggars and two boats taken by Emin near Bor from Mohammed, El Bernawl, who had command of the Nile expedition against.

It must be a pleasant right, says Mrs.
Snagge, to see the President of Hayti sur
rounded by his black guards.

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