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CRIME UNDER THE CROWN

## MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1884.

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# DISASTROUS FIRE.

BestleHty and Officialism-O'Brien, M.P., Meets with Government Opposition in his Exposure of the Monstrous Boings of Castle Officials. OFFICES OF THE IRISH NEWS AGENCY, ) Palace Chambers, London, S.W., June 21st, 1884. Once more all Ireland is swept across with

indigration, because of the employment by a Court of Justice of the unscrupulousness of

the worst form of political partisanship, Judge Lawson has again justified the feeding that he is an excellent Irish representative of the judicial methods which in England went out with the lamented Judge Jeffries. The history of the fine inflicted on Mr. O'Brien is as follows:—
Some months ago the editor of United Ire-

and was informed that Mr. James Ellis French, the head of the detective force in Ireland, had been dismissed from the service on account of the commission of nameless offences. He at once called attention to the matter in his paper, and challenged the Govrement to deny his assertions. At last french was gonded into taking an action; but he feared to face the court, and after many delays the judges themselves were compelled to remove the case from the list. Meantime the Government was called upon day after day and in issue after issue of United Ireland to prosecute French, and the only reply of the Government was to egg on French to proceed against United Ireland, in the hope that in this way an obnoxious newspaper would be got rid of. Vice of the worst description did not offend Dublin Castle, the thing to be put down was a fearless National organ. The next step was in the House of Com-

mons. Here again every obstacle was put in the way of Mr. O'Brien. The Speaker and the Clerk at the table exhausted all their efforts to render it impossible to bring the question forward. Mr. O'Brien was anxious to make a general motion to the effect that he would call attention happen between this and then. to the conduct of the Government towards 'certain officials" in Ireland. The Speaker refused to accept this motion as too general in terms, and compelled Mr. O'Brien to mention a number of names. Here came a grave difficulty. Mr. O'Brien desired to charge French and Cornwall—the secretary of the post office—with one class of crime, but he also wished to attack the Government for their teleration of Mr. George Bolton for quite a different kind of offence. The history of Bolton is that of an official who would not be tolerated in any other country in the world but Ireland. He was found guilty in a public court of swindling a lady of large fortune whom he married by a frauduleat marriage settlement which he drew up o'BRIEN, M.P., UNCOVERS OFFICIAL ADMINATIONS himself, and he was denounced by an English Julge in the severest terms, and yet he is retained as a prosecuting attorney by the Dublin Castle because of his great services in the packing of juries. Mr. O'Brien was compelled by the ruling of the Speaker to lump Bolton with French and Cornwall in the motion; he publicly protested in the House of substantiate every one of his charges Commons against being compelled to take against Mr. Cornwall. At the opening of the his motion or submit to this form of bringing it forwar!. Then in his newspaper he compled the three men together in a paragraph and styled them all "felons." Bolton took advantage of the step to which Mr. O'Brien was driven by the Speaker, and brought against the secretary by Mr. O'Brien. an action for libel against Mr. O'Brien - counsel for the defence insisted upon makin not, be it remembered, for calling him out their case completely, which they successful wife but for classing him in the same category as French and Cornwall; in other words Mr. (Firien is charged for calling Bolton that which be always protested he never intended to call him. The defence of the Government is even more miserable; they declare that Boston is justified in so interpreting the article of United Ireland because he is accused of "felony," whereas the swindling charged yesterday returned a verdict for O'Brien. against Bolton amounts only to a "misde meanour!" Meantime the Government are exhausting every means to make the case of United Ireland a failure. The witnesses to the infamies of these Crown officials whom Mr. O'Brien obtained after infinite effort and at great expense, are being got out of the country where possible, and Mr. O'Brien's letectives and Solicitor have to watch every beat going from Dublin to England lest some

of these witnesses should be spirited away. The last stage of the transaction is this Lust week Mr. O'Brien published an article which, while repeating and repeating in no measured language the real charges brought against Bolt'n, altogether repudiated the charges being the same as those brought gainst French and Cornwall. This article Solton brought before the Court of Queen's Bench as a contempt of Court. Another motion was tried at the same time.
Belien has adopted the skillful expedient of fixing the trial of edient of fixing the trial of is ease in Belfast before a county jury. In ther words he has laid his case before a jury hat would probably be only too glad to hang Mr. O'Brien and to confiscate his newspaper without trial at all. Be it remarked that it is a County Antrim jury and not a Bellast jury that is to try the case; it is more than probable that a Belfast Town Jury would entirely consist of Orangemen, but a Catholic might have some chance of slipping n; but, of course, the County jury will be taken exclusively from the Orange andlords, who dread United Ireland as their most dangerous enemy in the press. Mr. Brien applied to have the case tried in bliu; and it was the most natural thing hat the trial should take place in Dublin. t was there that the libel was publishedit is there that both Bolton and Mr. O'Brien ordinarily live; it is there that the witnesses or both sides live. Yet the court decided that the trial should take place Belfast. In dealing with this part of the case Judge Lawson went out of his way to attack the personal character of Mr.

official circles in England. The counsel of Mr. O'Brien was arguing that Mr. O'Brien's life might be in danger in Belfast. Lawson professed not to believe a word of this, and declared that Mr. O'Brien would be quite as safe in Belfast as in a church, "if he ever goes to church," added the judge with a sneer. This observation has excited keen feelings of rage, because it was meant to prejudice the jury against Mr. O'Brien by representing him as an irreligious man, and because the charge is so grotesquely untrue. Though no man in colleagues by his admiration for the Protock ant Irishmen who have worked and died for Ireland, it is well known that Mr. O'Brien is a devout and constant member of his own church. This indecency of Lawson is not, however, to pass unnoticed. Mr. Sexton gave prompt notice of his intention to raise the question in the Flouse of Commons last Thursday, and there will certainly be a lively debate.

Now with regard to the other part of the case. Mr. O'Brien has been fined £500 for contempt of court. His friends at once offered to pay the fine; and the money would have been subscribed in a few hours if that were necessary; but Mr. O'Brien resolutely refused to allow this course to be taken. He had two reasons-the first was that if fines were paid in this manner, it gave judges like Lawson the power to levy a new tax on the Nationalists of Ireland. The second reason is that Mr. O'Brien believes the judges have placed themselves in a difficulty by their precipitate conduct. It does not seem so far as one can see at present that there is any power of levying the money. Mr. O'Brien has no property in Dublin, United Ireland being the property—not of himself, but of a company. Nor does its eem possible but of a company. Nor does its eem possible for the court to obtain his arrest in London while he is attending Parliament in the discharge of his duty. Thus there seems no way for the judges out of their difficulty at the present moment-until at least the prorogation of Parliament absolves Mr. O'Brien from his Parliamentary duties -but that is not till the middle of August, and a great deal may

Such are the facts of this case If any Irish Nationalist required stimulus to help Mr. Parnell and his colleagues in the work of getting rid of the unholy rule of Dublin Castle, it is given by the record of these transactions. Loathsome heasts are employed in some of the highest and most important offices of the country, are cherished, and screened and protected, find walous partizans in the judges; while insult, fine and imprisonment are the reward of one of the noblest, most self-sacrificing, and high-minded Irishmen alive to-day.

### 41- A ----PROVING HIS CHARGES.

M.P., editor of United Ireland, reached fever heat to-day. Mr. O'Brien's counsel, in openthis course, but he had no choice but to drop | court a great crowd of excited propie was present. Mr. O'Drien's counsel had compelled several young gentlemen, belonging to the best families of Dublin, to attend as witnesses. These were sworn and skilfully examined Every one of them admitted that he had parti cioated with Mr. Cornwall in the crime alleger a swindler, a forger, a defrauder of his indoing by a long series of sworn revelation wife that for classing him in the same cate on the part of the witnesses, ane qualled for the unnatural depravity shown. It would be simply impossible to convey in print anything like; correct idea of the nature of to-day's testimony er of the profound excitement produced by the disclosures. Mr. Cornwalt's counsel promises to introduce rebutting testimony to-morrow. Dublin, July S.

In the Cornwall-O'Brien libel case the jury

# IBERVILLE CONVENT.

Long before the sun had shed its golden rays over our hemisphere, the pupils of this handsome little villa were eagerly awaiting the tinkle of the listle bell which would announce to them the breaking of that joyful day, the day so long expected which would crown with success all their efforts of the preceding year. On Monday, June 23rd, at about 9.30 a.m., all were assembled in the grand hall, which for the occasion was artistically decorated with real flowers. A charming overture was played by the Misses Lasnier, Barris and Girard, followed by the distribution of the crowns of conduct which were bestowed on over sixty young ladies, which was succeeded by a very brilliant quartette performed by the accomplished hands of Misses Lonpret, Ryder, Beaudoin and Bessette.

Silver medals were taken by Misses M. Bessette and R. Lasnier, and gold medals, including general proficiency, were won by Misses R. Loiselle and R. Warren. The exhibition of work took place on Sunday, when a choice selection of drawings, hand-painting, embroidery, etc., etc., were displayed. Th morning's performance finished with farewell addresses in both languages read by Misses R. Loiselle and R. Warren, followed by a few closing remarks from the Rev. Mr. St. George, spiritual director of the Convent, who expressed in glowing terms his great satisfaction with the success met with during the scholastic year. We are obliged to add that young ladies wishing to acquire French should pay a visit to this charming villa, which is beautifully situated on the banks of the Richelieu, where we are sure they would find great satisfaction in regard to terms, board, tuition and everything in general.

The Pope has received with special distinction the Nun of Kenmare, who came to him Object in a manner that has created the to seek a benediction for an institution of her becast indignation throughout Ireland, and last has caused dismay and disgust even in ham, England.

Lie . Firsts of fermion the little village of Lie Stand Guard over their worlden freeets.

ching was the score of the mass discissions are than over the every took place within the monitorality. Shortly after one delock the figures short no with a subject time from the Schaberry road.

The much credit cannot be given to Guardian very lenient, and readily come a cache on mess with a subject time from the Schaberry road.

Mann. Engineer Mach, and firemen Rold.

dolarsten. Adam Elder and John Gordon for the manner of the contract the scale of the contract time there are the manner of the contract the manner of the contract time. of the conflagration, and an effort made to get them into working order. Captain Fred. Ledore got his men together, the one steam engine that the village possesses was brought out, and horses having been obtained as speedily as possible, Engineer Joly drove off to the scene of the configration. But just as the engine had neared the scene the first mishap of the day occurred. Meeting some waggons on the way the horses attached to the engine took fright, and before anything could be done

RUSHED INTO THE FLAMES,

Had it not been for the presence of mind of an onlooker both horses and engine would have been destroyed; as it was, the horses were badly burned about the legs and body, and the wheels of the engine were badly charred. A strong wind was blowing in a northwesterly direction from the point where the fire had originated, sweeping the roaring flames before it on the numerous wooden buildings in the vicinity. But instead of attacking the fire from the front and by which it could have been easily subdued, the brigade started to work from the Salaberry Hotel, and fought the conflagration from behind. The flames spread with great rapidity, and the conflagration promised to soon as-

ALARMING PROPORTIONS.

In this emergency the mayor of the village, Mr. L. Pigeon, telegraphed into the city for assistance. The message was received by His Worship Mayor Beaudry, who at once laid it before Ald. Hood and the members of the committee, and it was at once decided to grant the necessary aid. Accordingly a special train was obtained and Guardian Mann, of No. 5 station, with the Bertram engine and five men, left shortly after 3 o'clock for Lachine. The run out was made in quick time, and the Montreal licemen were soon at force, and, under his energetic management, efforts were at once under way to stop the ravages of the devastating element. Realizing that the only way to cheek the flames would to work at the westerly side of the fire. At this point was situated a small wooden shed which served as a connecting link between the burning district and the remainder of the village, including Dawes' brewery and a great deal of valuable property, and, had the fire once spread a ross this it would be hard to estimate the results. The fire had already

# COMMINCED TO MAKE HEADWAY

on the shed, when Guardian Mann ordered several powerful streams to be played upon it, which in a short time chectually extinguished the liames. Then the streams were brought to play upon the burning buildings. the names being fought from west to east. The effect of this judicious management soon became apparent, the fire being gradually got under control.

The burning district occupied a couple of acres of land, bounded on the cast by Descarries street, where the fire originated on the west by Corinne treet, on the north by the railway track, and on the south by St. Joseph street and the river. The district between these points, which was composed of several streets of wooden buildings, was soon one mass of tlames. The majority of the buildings were principally occupied by poor people. The affrighted inhabitants, at the first sign of danger, commenced emptying their dwellings of all their household effects, and the fields in the vicinity of the railway track were soon crowded with furniture of all descriptions. The lurid flames devoured everything before them; people, in their excitement, rushed from their houses amid the dense masses of smoke and cast their household effects into the river to save them from destruction. All this time the firemen, under Guardian Mann, were working heroically to get the flames under control, and their efforts soon began to be met with success, the fiery element being kept within the bounds of the Salaberry and Dominion hotels. Everything between the two points was, however, burnt to cinder, and all that remained to tell the tale of the fire were the tall chimneys. Hotels, houses and outbuildings were completely swent away. Altogether 35 buildings were burned to the ground, and 60 families thrown homeless in the streets.

THE LOSS

must be at least \$50,000, only one quarter of which, it is estimated, is covered by insurance. The fire spread to the very edge of the water, destroying the premises of Messrs. Daoust & Archambault, boat manufacturers, and a number of valuable skiffs. The majority of the houses belonged to the tenants and were the results of their haracarned savings, so that by their less many people will be rendered almost penniless. A number of the tenants were, however, partially insured, but only for small amounts. When the fire was once got under control the authorities went to work to make provision for those rendered homeless, nearly three hundred in number. Rev. Father Piche, the parish priest, was zealous in his labours to

heir relief, which was headed by Mr. A. to Bismarck in that State, and was sent to Boyer, M.P.P., who subscribed \$300 towards Heidelberg University in 1877, when he was this purpose. Mr. Dalves was also very energiate of the complete his education. A PORTION OF THE VILLAGE OF LACHIEF getic in the matter and sent messages to BURNED DOWN -- INTY FAMILIES HARD Montreal and to Laprairie for tents in which to come the unfortunate people for the night, for sing. He was also somewhat of a toy story. LESS - LOSS FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. many of whom were, however, compelled to an in prently complaints were made to his

freacht is more tolerant, though in political kept by Mr. M. Picard, a brick outling significant classification for the Protect unterland on St. Joseph street close to the river's cient color's they probably saved the village edge, in near proximity to Messrs. Dawes & of Literine from a far more extensive confla-Co.'s expensive brewery. Adjacent to this pration than what actually occurred. The building were several brick and a large num. Lactine men also rendered good assistance, building were several brick and a large number of wooden buildings, and it was seen that the fire and started in a most dangerous sent, and by the united efforts of the force the fire and started in a most dangerous sent, and got completely under control by six The Lachine fire brigade were at once warned o'clock, it having been confined to the dis- the matter between them with rejet already mentioned. The scene at night swords on the spot. The challenge was in the hurned district was a particularly vivid accepted, and in two passes. Melz passed his one. The flames still smouldered anid the deried rains, and ever and anon burst forth with renewed energy, only to be quickly subdued by the zealous firemen. Here and there amid the burning buildings could be seen people carrying their effects to a place of safety or making temporary accommodation for themselves for the night, while the firemen still kept streams playing upon the smouldering remains of the buildings. The work of the tremen was over buildings. The work of the firemen was over by nine oclock, and the Montreal men at once made preparations to start for home, the engine and reel being brought down to the railway station in readiness for the arrival of the special train. It was not until near eleven o'clock, however, that the special train of a passenger and platform car arrived, in charge

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

of Mr. Kirkham.

About eight o'clock the Council of Lachine met to devise the means of assisting the sixty families left without shelter or food. A committee composed of the Rev. Cure Piche, Mayor Pigeon, Councillors Andrew J. Dawes, H. Legault, Placide Robert, Alphonse Pare, Beuj. Crevier and Ludger Metras with Messrs Desire Girouard, Arthur Boyer, Rosaire Thibaudeau, Andrew Allan, Edward Wilgress, Joseph Hickson, Louis Clement, Joseph Larche, Hon. Mr. Mer. cier, C A Geoffrion, Ern Chantelonp, Alf Brown, Thos Leclair, Mr. McAndrew, Andre Robert, Dosithe Leganlt, James Somerville, L Forest, N P, D P A Valois, J B O Martin, Job Abbott, J A Descarries, C A Decary, N P. Ls Pare, Malcolm McNaughton, Frs Dupre, E E Gilbert, Michael Usvis, John O'Neil, Captain Thompson, Thomas Chapman, Horace Baby, James Richardson, L N Ben-jamin, M Conway and C P Davidson, was at once named to receive subscriptions, the same of the conflagration. Guardian The Rev. Curé Piets being appointed as gen-Mann was given entire control of the whole eral treasurer; and Messrs. Bawes & Co., St. eral treasurer; and Messrs. Dawes & Co., St. James street; Gironard, Notre Dame street; Arthur Boyer, 329 Commissioner street, and the Hon. Rosaire Thibandeau, St. Paul street, that an organized rine, including elements of were requested to receive subscriptions in Lospon, July 7.—The excitement in Dublin be to cut off the communication between the worth libel suit of Mr. Cornwall, secretary of burning district and the rest of the village, the Dublin post office, against William O'Brien, Guardian Mann ordered the eagine to be set scribed on the spot by about diffeen gentlemen present. The origin of the fire remains a myseery.
Among those who suffered from the flames

were J. B. Picard, Justinien Belanger, Dame Venve Paul Picard, Gedcon Consincan, Francois St. Amour, Damien Bouchard, C. Cherrier, Benjamin Belanger, Xavier St. Denis, Louis Lejour, M. Pilon, Daniel 8t. Onge, George Bates, Adolphe Le-blene, Louis Carrigan, Dame Veuve Carrigan, Louis Princeau, Romand Duquette, Delphis Massie, Hermisdas Belanger, Alfred Latour, Baptiste Charette, Pierre Lalonde, Charles Lalonde, J. B. Richer, Alphonse Leblane, Anthime Cadieux, Michel Leger, Fred, Mur-phy, J. B. St. Aubin. Dame Venve Burns, Hermany ilde Charette, M. Bergeron, F. La-Ionde, As xandre Leblane, and a number of others whose manes it was not possible to ob-

### A GERMAN NOBLEMANS RO-MANCE.

THS FLIGHT TO AMERICA -- FROM A BAR-TENDER TO A FORTUNE AND A TITLE.

ALEANY, June 27. -- Some very romantic facts have been disclosed to-day in a report. in connection with the adventures of a young terman barkeeper here, who turns out to be an heir to a fortune and title in Germany. Until within a few weeks ago there was employed at Henry Dorr's Cosmonolitan beer saloon in this city, a young man as bartender named Charles Melz, whose classical accomplishments astonished many of the frequenters of the place. He possessed a knowledge of Greek and Catin, was ready at classical quotations, was an adept at feneing, and spoke fluently in English, French and Spanish, as well as in German. He was a handsome man, with the blonde German aspect, tall and slender, and cultivated a full blonde mustache. Hewas reticent about himself, dressed very quietly, and had a very slight accent. people who came there wished to indulge in quotations from any author, whether classic or otherwise, he seemed to take an interest, and for a time he became among the better educated members of the Legislature and their friends, quite an umpire upon all mat-ters relating to literature. His skill in feneing was disclosed accidentally when a friend lunged at him with a cane, and he, coming few passes struck his friend two orthreetimes in the ribs, and then, by a dextrous twist, wrested the weapon from him, throwing it twenty feet away. No one knew his history. He went on drawing beer, seldom drinking, and never telling the story of his life.

On May 29 a brother of Melz came into the saloon, and a warm greeting took place between them. The brother remained here sev eral days, when both went to New York, where they now are, at what address is not known. But before he left Melz confided to Henry Dorr his history, which is one of the most curious romances outside of fiction. He ather by the Heidelberg guild wittes of his

students were more hil trions then usual, tagg serenaded the daughter of a wealthy ourgher u uned Schoppfen, to whom Metz had been paying attention, and while doing so a rated community to by a Lieutenant Werszen or fered them to disperse. Meta proposed coulty to the bentement that the two setweapon through the lieutenant's breast, Meiz's friends immediately hurried him away. and after several weeks in hiding he was enabled to cross the Vosges Mountains, in sehis way by rail to Marseilles, where he suncti for America. He arrived in New York, attempted school-teaching, found it paid him little more than his board, came to Albany, and for nearly six months was a bartender for Henry Dorr. In the meantime he had heard nothing from home, not having written for fear that his father would be implicated in his crime by the Bismarck regime, and it was only at the close of last month that he heard a word from home. On May 29 the younger brother of Meis found him after two years' search, and gave him the information that the father had died two years before and left his title to the elder brother (the barten-der,) with about 250,000 marks, or about \$60,000, ahundred acres of landand the ancestral mansions.

The two brothers left a week ago for New York, having in the meantime held communication with the Bismarck Government and found that the crime of the young Landgrave n killing the licutenant in a duel will probably be condoned. They expect to sail at once for home.

# A BOLD BAND OF THIEVES.

AN EXTENSIVE SYSTEM OF RAILWAY TICKET FRAUDS DETECTED -- SELLINGBAD FOR GOOD.

New York, July 2. The largest and boldest swindle of which any financial corporatien has been made the victim in years has been slowly une ethed for some weeks past by the police, who to day descended upon a gang of thieves, captured three of its leaders a full confession, that will lead to the arrest of a store of their helpers. Their story shows | quarrel as it stands, but it is very impr another and bolder wond of thieves, existed among the employes of the Elevated Road, the object of which was to defraud the company by a bold and clever.

SYSTEM OF TORGING TICKLIS. substituting them for real ones and making the latter yield revenues calculated on a basis of \$200,000 a year or thereabouts. The plan was feasible and, had it succeeded, would have seemed to its originators a fortune and absolute humanity from punishment. Col. Hain, manager of the Manbattan Elevated Railrona Comprany, some weeks ago reported to In pector Barns, that apparently counter feit tickets were passed on the road in large numbers, but the receipts had not diminished. Offectives were put on the case, who found that Wm. H. Pindar, the lieket egeat on Ca sixth evenue real, was in frequent communication with John B. Cole, a former cuaplayer of the company, who had been can lift abbing it and discharged. Detectives are rested Pindur yesterday and in his possession was found

A BUNDLE OF COUNTERFEIT TRUKETS and another of real ones. On investigation the number of the good tickets was found to correspend with the number of the counterfeit ones dropped in the gateman's box on the previous evening at Pindar's station. Pindar had been selling bad tickets for good, but had turned all the money into the company. The police were greatly nonphissed by his action. Cole's address was got in Pindar's possession, and he was arrested. His house was searched and in it were found 18,000 counterfeit tickets and 1,200 genuine. In Cole's house was got the address of August C. Speth, lithographer, who printed the forged tickets. He was also arrested, and in his house in Brooklyn the detectives found an apparatus

FORGING TICKETS

and any quantity of red and blue tickets. Speth said Cole had got him to culist in the job. Cole, when acting ticket agent, had managed to rob the company of about \$14,000 by abstracting cancelled tickets from the ticket boxes, removing the cancelled stamps and selling them again for genuine tickets. Cole's plan was to hire a score or more agents print counterfeit tickets, get his hirelings to sell these, and for each one sold get a genuine ticket. Those delivered to him would be filed away until a hundred thousand worth had accumulated on his hands, when he would destroy the counterfeiting plant and hire men to peddle the real tickets near the unief stations of the road at a reduced rate. His outside the bar, took another cane, and in a plan would have succeeded admirably had ACCIDENT LED TO THE DISCOVERY.

The scheme had just been started, and Cole had just succeeded in getting fifteen or twenty agents into his pay. Cole gave to the police the names of twenty or more agents employed by him, and these will shortly be arrested. He also told them where to look for a batch of false keys that were being used by the thieves on the road. Cole said he could, with his knowledge of the stealing going on on the road, save the company fifty thousand a year Rings within rings, organized for robbery, Cole said, had existed on the road for years. No two men employed by Cole in his scheme provide for the comfort of the poor people, is the eldest son of Baron Steubendorf of and made arrangements to have them housed and fed. A subscription list was started for and fed. A subscription list was started for powerful leaders of the opposition morrow will witness further developments.

## AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

A MAYORALTY ELECTION --- A PARTY FIGUR ~AN ORANGE DEMONSTRATION AT NAWRY .- THE TWO OBRIENS.

Cong. June 30, ... By a coalition of Whigs and Conservatives, Sheehan (Liberal) has been elected Mayor by a majority of two over

the Nationalist candidate.
Grantenian and Nationalists came into collision vesterday at Warren Point, County Lown. Two Orangmen were arrested. One Nationalist was stabbed almost to death.

Naway, only 1. The Orangemen to-day colobar of the anniversity of the buttle of the Boone Hills. Bantires were lighted in carious parts of the country about. A procession, preceded by bands, marched through the salests earrying an engy marked "The Traitor Lundy," which was afterwards burnel. The police dispersed a crowd of Nationalists which was stoning the proces-

New York, July 1 .- Particulars of the dispute between the two O'Briens are as folows: -- During the debate on the Franchise bill, William O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, made a speech in which he went out of his way to make savage atmcks on the Orangemen. He was repeatedly interrupted by Sir Patrick O'Brien, member for King's County, who finally gave him the lie direct. Both the O'Briens, who, by the way, are not relatives, lost their temper and each challenged the other to come outside the sacred precincts of the house and settle their differences in the good old style of Sir Lucius O'Trigger. Sir Patrick appears to have been in dead carnest, for he immediately retired to the river terrace, in the rear of the Houses of Parliament, expecting his name-sake would follow. William, however, did not deign to attend, and Sir Patrick has ever since been denouncing him as a coward. Sir Patrick, when asked to-day about the deullistic fiasco, admitted that he had a long standing enmity against the editor of United Ireland, owing to the continued attacks by that paper upon his relatives. Sir Patrick added vehemently: "But the main thing that angers me against the wretch is that his name is O'Brien. How he ever came by it I don't know, but it is impossible that he could have got it legitimateyl. However, I would willingly have taken him out and taken a shot at him if he had been gentleman enough to accept my challenge; but what can you do with a coward?" Later in the day Mr. William O'Brien gave his version of the incident. He said : The simple fact is that my noble namesake was drunk. I confess that I allowed his taunts to irritate me before I noticed his conand looked them up. When the proof of dition, but when that was pointed out to me their guilt was placed before them they made I treated his vapourings and his challenge dition, but when that was pointed out to me with silent contempt. It is a very pretty that anything more will come of it. Every-inely is aware that Pat is simply an eccentric oid "blathermuskite" and nobody minds what

# JSPERIAL PARLIASIENT.

THE CENSURE RESOLUTION THE FRAM-CHISE BILL IN THE LORDS.

Loxnos, June 30. In the Hone of Comnons to-day. Mr. Gladstone mo ed that the vote of censure of the Government's Egyptian policy be given precedence of all other. ness. The motion was defeated by 190 to 143. The result was wholly unexpected, Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues in the Govconnect voted with the Conservatives in order to allow the debate to take place us con as possible. The sight of members of the Covernment voting with the Opposition caused great amusement. The Parnellites and the majority of the Liberals opposed the motion. Before proposing the motion, Mr. Ghelstone stated that he anticipated asking the House by a vote to sustain or reject the Anglo French agreement and the result of the conference. Much speculation is included in as to the course the Parnellite members will pursue when the final vote is reached Mr. William Sexton, member for Sligo, said that the league members had resolved to withhold their decision concerning the vote of censure until the last moment, and would conceal their intention until they actually coted. From present appearances, however, Mr. Sexton thought the Parnellites would

vote against the Government.

London, July 1.—In the House of Lords to-day Lord Cairns gave notice that he intended to meet the second reading of the franchise bill with a motion that the bill is incomplete. On the introduction of Lord Carnaryon's motion of censure of the Government's Egyptian policy, Earl Granville expressed his agreement with the remarks made vesterday by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons. The subject was, therefore, drop-

# THE EGYPTIAN MUDDLE.

FRANCE DEMANDS A WAR INDEMNITY FROM CHINA-REPORTED DEATH OF GORDON.

Paris, July 7 .- In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Ferry said Chiga was guilty of foul treachery at Langson and France would exact immediate and complete satisfaction. He has telegraphed the French minister at Pekin to demand a war indemnity of \$25. 000,000 francs, and has also instructed Admiral Courbet to seize the Fort Cheon arsenal as a guarantee for the payment of the indemnity.

SUAKIM, July 7.—News has been received here that General Gordon has been murdered hy his soldiers and that El Mahdi has occupied Khartoum.

#### ARCHBISHOP CROKE AND THE FU-TURE OF IRELAND

DUBLIN, July 7.—Archbishop Croke in dedicating a church at Ballyneeby yesterday, exhorted his hearers to pray that Ireland might be a nation again. He insisted upon energetic action for the attainment of civil and religious