

**The Catholic Record**  
 Published Weekly at 68 Richmond Street,  
 London, Ontario.  
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 THOMAS CORRY, Publisher & Proprietor.

General Agents:  
 Messrs. Donat Crowe and Luke King,  
 Ottawa Agency,  
 P. J. COPPEY, Gen'l Agent, 74 George St.  
 RATES PER ANNUM.—One Copy, \$2.00;  
 three Copies, \$5.25; Five Copies, \$7.50; Ten  
 Copies, \$12.50. Payable in every case in  
 advance.

Advertising rates made known on applica-  
 tion.

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**Catholic Record.**  
 LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 14, 1885.  
 THE ICE BOAT HORROR.

The people of Canada have read with horror and indignation of the sufferings of the passengers on the ice boats conveying the mails from Prince Edward Island to Nova Scotia. In a late trip of one of their boats the sufferings endured were of a harrowing character. All the passengers and crew had to bear with the cruel severity of an Arctic wave and storm bearing down on the arm of sea dividing the island from Nova Scotia. Dr. McIntyre, M.P., was rendered snow-blind, other passengers benumbed and frost-bitten—while of the crew one poor fellow will lose both hands and feet, another a hand, a foot and ears, while a dozen will be deprived of toes and fingers.

His Grace Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, who for many years resided in Prince Edward Island, in a letter to the Halifax Herald, vigorously denounces the niggardly policy that has led to such inhuman sufferings. "There are," says His Grace, "no words strong enough to condemn the inhuman meanness of the authorities or their ignorant flippancy in the House of Commons regarding the winter mail service with Prince Edward Island. The men only get paid \$30 for the round trip over the ice, and as they failed to make the round trip this time they will not get a brass farthing for all their peril, toil and suffering. So will the government that it can spend thousands in inducing Huns and Goths and Tartars to come to Canada, but cannot spend hundreds to remunerate Canadians for necessary public service."

His Grace very properly holds that the question of winter communication interests all Canada, and, therefore, with just emphasis denounces the mean and niggardly way the mail service is conducted. He proposes as a solution of the difficulty that railways to both capes be completed, piers built and powerful tugs on both sides either keep the channel open or meet the small boats at solid ice. He urges on the representatives of the Maritime provinces to stand together and be patriots for once. "Whenever the question engaged the attention of Parliament, no matter whether Mackenzie or Macdonald ruled, it was," as the Archbishop states, "made a party affair. A supporter of the government of the day would mildly suggest that something should be done, an opponent then bitterly denounced the government for not doing something, while a wily minister looked on and encouraged the contention. When the two parties had exhausted their strength the minister rose to make a stale pun about 'isolation,' very possibly exhibits his ignorance of the whole question, and certainly shows his contempt for the Island specifically and the Maritime Provinces generally. The spirit of party evoked, a docile majority, like a flock of Scotch sheep following the bell wether, would support their leader in ignoring the just claims of the Provinces by the sea. The representatives of these Provinces, forgetting party, must unite in demanding that our birthright and our patrimony receive some at least of the care so lavishly bestowed on the upper Provinces. There are times," says His Grace, "when silence on the part of free citizens is equal to treason. I think the present is such a time, therefore I speak."

There are few if any citizens of the Upper Provinces who will not, we think, heartily concur in His Grace's contention that something should at once be done to procure steady and uninterrupted winter communication between the island and the rest of the Dominion. Prince Edward Island had never entered confederation were it not that a distinct pledge was given of the purpose of the Canadian government to procure such communication. It has long since been demonstrated that the present system is a huge, cruel and expensive failure. We trust that His Grace's timely and vigorous remonstrance will have its effect in the proper quarter. The Post Office department must not be run on a penny wise and pound foolish system. It should, with all legitimate regard for economy, be managed to secure for all classes of our people those conveniences in the way of intercommunication they have a right to look for. It is idle to expect to bring, for years to come, the

expenditure of that department within its receipts. Better by far restrict expenditure on the importation of ignorant and degraded foreigners than to make our postal system a disgrace to our age and a laughing stock for the world.

**HON. FRANK SMITH.**

We have much pleasure in joining with our esteemed contemporary the Post, in its tribute to the Hon. Frank Smith for his distinguished services to his fellow-countrymen and co-religionists in Canada. Although without portfolio, the hon. gentleman, in virtue of his position as a Cabinet Minister, has done the Irish Catholics of Ontario lasting good. Through his influence their claim to adequate representation in the senate has been acknowledged, and the tench of Ontario benefited by the legal acquirements of the Hon. John O'Connor. The Post says:

"It is not pleasant to feel that Canada at the same time is celebrating the culmination of a system which immolates everything to party, which has turned the nominations to a branch of the national Legislature into a mere bribery fund, and now threatens to degrade to the same use the appointments to the Bench of Justice.—Toronto Week.

"The above is taken from the Toronto Week. Mr. Goldwin's Smith's paper. We are happy to notice that the prosperity of Irish Catholics in the Dominion is such as to fairly make him howl. The allusions in the paragraph just quoted are directed against the appointment of Irish Catholics to the Senate, and to another subject on which the professor feels particularly sore. Since the advent of the Honorable Frank Smith to the councils of the Dominion Cabinet our fellow-countrymen in Ontario have reason to congratulate themselves. As independent in fortune as in character, the hon. gentleman wields a powerful influence. Simultaneously with his entrance into the cabinet the Hon. John O'Donohue was appointed to the senate. A short time ago through his influence the Hon. John O'Connor was elevated to the Queen's Bench of Ontario, and now the Hon. Dr. Sullivan, one of the most popular men of our race in the Dominion, has a seat in the upper house. Our people are beginning to get their just due, and to such men as Goldwin Smith this is simply intolerable."

We all the more gladly join in this tribute of regard to the Hon. Mr. Smith for the reason that we have been accused of seeking to do him injustice. What we have always claimed, and do now claim, is that the Catholics of Canada not of French origin are entitled to two representatives in the Cabinet having portfolios. Mr. Smith has without a portfolio done his duty so well and faithfully that we cannot help thinking that with one his services were truly invaluable. That he has, however, done so much to secure for his co-religionists equal rights entitles him to hearty esteem and lasting gratitude.

**TAX EXEMPTIONS.**

On the last day of January a large deputation from the Anti-Tax Exemption Association of Toronto met the Attorney General, with the Hon. Messrs. Fraser and Hardy, to urge on them the advisability of passing an act abolishing all tax exemptions, or a permissive measure giving each municipality the power of doing in the matter as it pleased. The discussion was spirited and searching, lasting fully two hours. The deputation, upon cross-examination by Messrs. Mowat, Fraser and Hardy, appeared to be far from unanimous as to what these so-called exemptions consisted of. Mr. Mowat stated that it was clear that in this country nothing like unanimity has been arrived at even among those most pressing to have the matter made the subject of legislative action. Some, he said, suggest that the proposed bill should be a general measure, sweeping in its character and abolishing all exemptions. This the Premier told the deputation they might rely on as utterly impossible. If any progress was to be made in the direction they aimed at, it would not be in that sweeping way. He and his colleagues were practical politicians, and the legislature was a practical legislature. They could not, therefore, lay hold of a principle and carry it through without reference to the popular mind. The public must be ready for it before any change so radical was made. He did not know of any marked advance in the direction they desired all over the country. If the deputation themselves went through the list of exemptions they had submitted, and agreed upon the items that the public are thoroughly satisfied should not be exempt from taxation, they would find neither the sum large, nor the relief great. As for school property, the Premier held it was absurd to propose its taxation. So also with city property. As to churches, the Premier reminded his hearers that there would be strong arguments against taxing them, should proposals be ever made to do so, and the whole subject required to be handled in the most careful manner.

We have, in connection with this subject, to call our readers' attention to a reported discourse of the Rev. Dr. Moore, pastor of the Bank street Presbyterian church, Ottawa, on this very subject. The rev. gentleman let the cat

out of the bag when he declared that, "as far as the municipality of Ottawa was concerned the anti-exemption agitation might be accounted for by the fact that there was in the minds of many Protestants an ill-defined fear of the encroachments of the Church of Rome. Nor could it be denied that that church had acquired a large amount of real estate, which, under the present laws, was exempt from taxation, and many of the supporters of Protestant churches were willing to tax themselves a little in order to have an opportunity of taxing the Church of Rome to a much greater extent." Mr. Moore, we are glad to perceive, had the courage, a rare virtue in non-Catholic pulpits, to declare that this was not a merely principle to adopt, and with much correctness pointed out that the real origin of the agitation for the abolition of tax exemptions was the extravagance of municipal corporations, which had squandered their resources, and now sought, by taxing churches, to recoup their depleted treasuries. We are glad to see Mr. Moore taking just ground on this important subject. He recognizes in the movement a combination of greed and bigotry, both of which he rebukes. The agitation, as far as it has gone, is a very clear illustration of that species of jealousy which would make one bite off his nose to spite his face. The proposition to tax church property Catholics will ever look on as immoral and unchristian, but they are, it is well for non-Catholics to understand, fully prepared to make every sacrifice that faith and principle demand of them in the event of their churches and schools being taxed. Can those outside the fold say the same?

**THE FALL OF KHARTOUM.**

There is gloom and consternation in Britain at the fall of Khartoum. The brave and adventurous Gordon, who for months had resisted all the assaults of El Mahdi's forces, could no longer withstand the savage onslaughts from without and the thievish treachery within. The advanced guard of the relief forces reached the approaches of Khartoum on the 28th ult., but the city had been in the hands of the rebels since the 26th. The fate of Gordon is unknown. He may have been made a prisoner and be still living, or he may have perished with the two thousand defenders of the long beleaguered city, said to have been massacred by El Mahdi. The mortification throughout Britain over this sudden and unlooked-for reverse is too intense for expression. The press echoes the anger and indignation of the masses in the face of the denunciation of the government on the one hand, and its unanimous call for the crushing out of the Mahdi on the other. Not for twenty-five years have any such deep feelings of disappointment and purpose of revenge seized on the people. The Fall Mall Gazette, after violently assailing the government for its procrastination in starting the relief expedition, continues:

"Islam is now victorious and the revolt and fall of Khartoum will permeate the arch of the world, and unless the Ministry display boldness and wariness equal to their former dilatoriness, a worse catastrophe will follow. England dare not fly before the Eastern foe. It would mean war and mutiny from one end of Asia to the other. She must re-inforce her garrisons everywhere, including India, even if necessary to call for volunteers. General Farle must advance rapidly to Berber and Metemneh. The Sudan garrison must be reinforced and the road to Berber cleared. Every nerve must be strained to prove that the Khartoum disaster has stiffened the resolution to hold England's flag aloft in the face of every foe. Our duty is not to flinch but to prepare for eventualities and relieve Metemneh by water. We have failed to save Gordon. We have now to save Stewart."

The Standard says: "All party spirit should be dropped, and one supreme effort must be made to save Gordon in the presence of a crisis which can be likened to nothing in history save the beginning of the Sepoy rebellion in India."

The Daily News declares: "Seldom in the memory of living men has news been received of such a disaster to England. The cry of 'too late' against the Government is unjustified." The News thinks Wilson's steamers might have arrived at Khartoum earlier. It feels convinced the national calamity will not be utilized in the furtherance of party feeling."

The Daily Telegraph points out that:—"The situation is one of grave and complicated difficulty. Nothing can be gained by wild reproaches for bygone delays. If the Government cannot rescue Gordon let it dare no longer, but retire. Mahdi must be crushed. The Government has the misfortune to repair. All that now is needed is that the steamer rise to the heroic level of our soldiers."

The Times says:—"The shock has no parallel in the experience of the present generation."

The situation is indeed critical in the extreme. The fall of Khartoum will inflict such loss on British prestige as will require a crushing blow to retrieve. El Mahdi must go, or English domination in the East from the Red Sea to Burma will soon be no more. Gen. Wolsley has never, as we have already stated, been fairly treated since the relief expedition was placed in his charge. Khartoum had long since been reached and delivered by that gallant officer had

not jealousy at headquarters and incompetency among subordinates hampered his every movement. Till now his star has ever been in the ascendant. Is it now to pale and sink forever?

While the fall of Khartoum is in some respects to be regretted, it is well to bear in mind that El Mahdi and his followers are fighting for their own homes and country. An ultra pro-British organ says:

"The miserable fanatics and wretches who have for years made this great territory the hunting ground for a band of slave-drivers, are undeserving of any sympathy. They are no patriots fighting against the invasion of even a civilized power. They are men retaining the lawfully constituted authorities of the world in an effort to maintain the existence of the most nefarious traffic which has ever cursed the human race. The great caravan highways of the Sudan are strewn with human skeletons in iron chains, and the grinding wooden yoke—the awful emblems of slavery. These victorious Arabs are simply a band of mercenary slave drivers who are making their last grand stand against the forces of civilization."

Such loose and ill-judged statements as these must be taken for their worth. England has not done so much for liberty in India and other countries under her sway as to render her yoke desirable to the Arabs or Sudanese. They may have trafficked in human beings, but has not English rule in India to be credited with famine-of-recurring and with an opium trade ever spreading? Let the Sudanese be enlightened and christianized—then may we expect the effacement of the slave trade. If Britain can give a guarantee that under her rule Christian enlightenment will shine upon the Sudan, then will he hail her triumph as that of civilization. But the sad example of India is there to inspire us with fear that no such guarantee can be given.

**THE DYNAMITE SCARE.**

When first the intelligence reached America of the dynamite outrages in London, there was a universal expression of hearty condemnation of the motives and methods of the conspirators. The United States Senate at once adopted, by a vote of 65 to 1, a resolution placing on record the abhorrence of that body for the dastardly crime that had alarmed all Britain. Not content with this action, Senator Edmunds introduced a bill for the suppression of dynamite as a criminal agency. This bill is not likely to become law. The Washington correspondent of the Advertiser tells us there are enough Irishmen in the House of Representatives of the "irreconcilable" stripe to prevent that unanimity which is required to take the bill out of its course on the calendar. "Richelieu" Robinson, of New York, or John Finerty, of Chicago, would be sure to "object." And he adds that:

"The weak-kneed demagogues among the representatives, who have neither Irish, dynamite nor any other principles which were ever discoverable by the most powerful microscope, will unite to defeat consideration, and so manufacture cheap capital, since the bill cannot be considered anyway. I write you thus in this connection that you may know that the failure of full Congressional action is unavoidable, on account of the constitutional limitation of this Congress; also, that heart of our people is right in this matter, and that they would not blow up a little child to achieve any political end whatsoever, any more than they would stab a sleeping foe, or kill a defenceless prisoner; likewise that most of the utterances you read as American are utterances of malcontent and malevolent persons, who never were good citizens anywhere, and are not good citizens here, and who are constantly doing their diabolical best to involve the country, which they profess to regard as their asylum, in complications and troubles, from which a devastating war might result. In all probability they will succeed in bringing about the war they desire, but it is humiliating to the citizens of a great nation to feel that their country is regarded with suspicion, and her public action as dishonorable, because refugees use her citizenship for a base end, but as a base of venal operations against Europe. The time is nearing when the dominant good sense and conscience of the people will devise means to stamp this evil out."

"A gentleman said to me yesterday: 'Wait till we have had a taste of it ourselves, and then you will see prompt action.' I hope never to see it. And yet, times are harder than ever. Thousands upon thousands in this land of industry are out of employment, and thousands in a year when corn sells at 50 cents a bushel, and wheat at 70 cents, are without sufficient food and ready for desperate deeds. The recent Socialist meeting in Chicago, presided over by a demoralized negro, which threatened dynamite as a remedy for all wrongs, should perhaps be accepted as a warning note."

The views of this correspondent must be taken with some limitation. We cannot quite understand what he means by "irreconcilable" Irishmen. We cannot for the life of us see wherein an American citizen of Irish origin sins because he is irreconcilable to British rule. He is nowise bound to respect a regime that has impoverished and degraded the land of his fathers, or a government that has naught of sympathy for the institutions of his adopted country. We could understand the term "irreconcilable" as applied to Irishmen who are British subjects, but not to

Irishmen who are American citizens. The fact is that the sober second thought of the American people is against further action in this matter of dynamite repression simply because of any injury done England by men of the O'Donovan Rossa stamp. We believe that the matter is one that should engage the attention of all governments conjointly, with a view to uniformity of action. We quite concur in the view expressed by the Post concerning Senator Riddleberger's action in opposing the Bayard resolution. That journal says:

"The action of Senator Riddleberger, of Virginia, in opposing Bayard's resolution of sympathy with England over the London explosions, was at first thought to be reckless, but, on sober second thought, the press and the people are coming to the conclusion that his course was the correct one. The Chicago Herald says that 'Senator Riddleberger will have to be looked upon with more favor hereafter. It is evident that there is some North American blood in his veins. The United States Congress has had no call to express sympathy with England or abhorrence of the use of dynamite. It was not elected for any such purpose. England has made many of its own subjects its bitterest foes. Its tyranny has been the shame of a boasted civilization for ages. Here in America we know what it is. It oppressed the colonies until it could do so no longer and then it lost no opportunity to annoy or disturb a people whom it could not enslave. If the policy of its corrupt ruling class raises up such enemies of law and order as dynamiters unquestionably are, what business is it of ours? Not a particle of evidence has yet been presented that these explosions are the work of Irishmen. If they are, what American, giving thought to the days when his ancestors were struggling with that remorseless tyranny, would care to be first in extending sympathy to the oppressor? If Irishmen are dynamiters England has made them such. The same power which, with fiendish cruelty, puts murder and destruction into the hearts of these men, can with justice make them its warmest supporters. It may be, however, that the explosions are the work of lawless Londoners, common criminals bent on plunder or mischief. In any event they are nothing to us, and Mr. Riddleberger's opposition to a ridiculous expression of a sympathy which is not felt should be remembered to his credit."

We do not, however, withdraw one word of the condemnation we expressed of the dynamiters and their crime. Their course of action, besides tending to Ireland's injury, leads to the destruction of all social order and the obliteration of morality. Crime so disgraceful and so utterly without a redeeming feature cannot have any other effect than to deprive those who rely on it as a means to an end, of the sympathy of all self-respecting nations.

In this case, there is no proof whatever that the outrages were planned in America, that the dynamite or its manipulators came from America, or that any notable portion of the American people sympathize with the dynamiters or their purposes. In view of these facts it is not surprising that Senator Riddleberger's course should meet with so much favor and that the passage of Mr. Edmunds' bill should be considered impossible.

The allusion made by the correspondent of the Advertiser to the socialist agitation in America deserves attention. The growth of monopoly in that country, whereby the rich daily grow richer, and the poor poorer, has the effect of binding the artisan population in a bond of opposition to the aggressions of capital. That opposition takes various forms, and in times of financial stringency approaches more and more closely to the socialism of Europe. The American people cannot much longer ignore the fact that their republic is cursed by the presence of an aristocracy that has won its influence not by merit, nor by noble lineage, but by some happy seizure of an opportunity offered by the fluctuations and vicissitudes of fortune—an aristocracy selfish, heartless and grinding—an aristocracy whose highest purpose is the aggrandizement of an often ill-gotten wealth, whose highest motive is not love of country but love of lucre. When Americans fully recognize this fact socialism will have no terrors for them.

**O'DONOVAN ROSSA.**

Following closely on the London explosions has come the attempted assassination of O'Donovan Rossa. The event is one of no small importance, not, of course, on account of the actors in the tragedy, but the effect it has produced on the public mind both in Europe and America. By most of those who in loudest terms expressed horror and execration of the London outrages the attempt on the life of Rossa has been received with a shout of exultation, and the wretched assassin lauded as an agent of heaven. The London Standard heads the other organs of brutality in its savage expressions of delight at the crime of Mrs. Dudley and its fierce threats of reprisal against the Irish people. That organ of gilded vice and autocratic insolence goes as far as to state that Mr. Parnell himself should take warning from the fiendish deed of this abandoned female, lest he too should find his Nemesis.

the ferocious refrain of the Standard and advocated that which has been so justly and so generally condemned in Russia. The latter was universally denounced because of his shameless avowal of purposes of murder and outrage. We heartily joined in the denunciations of the wicked crowd and murderous schemes of this unfortunate man. After the attempted murder of Capt. Phelan, the New York Sun voiced the honest sentiments of the vast body of American citizens, as well those of Irish extraction as those of other origins, when it denounced Rossa and his fellow-conspirators.

"We have always," said the Sun, "regarded O'Donovan Rossa and his following as a set of idle knaves, adroit enough to swindle their credulous and ignorant fellow-countrymen by setting up a pretence of conducting private hostilities against England. We have not believed that they aimed at anything more serious than a low and contemptible form of felony; and as practitioners who could be left in the care of the police, we have not been much concerned about them. If, however, as a quarrel among these would appear to dispose, they are an organization of skulking assassins, a league of viciousness and destruction, using our hospitality and the shelter of our flag to concoct and execute the most revolting and cowardly crimes that are known to modern times, then they should be dealt with differently. The law should treat them promptly and with unsparing severity. They should be made to learn that, if they would live in this country it must be as American citizens, and not as thugs and conspirators. It should be made too hot to hold them outside of its jails, for there is nothing here but abhorrence of them and of their practices, and the sooner we are purged of them the better. It would be well if they could be sent back to Ireland. She has no worse enemies in the world, and will know what to do with them. She has no better friends nor anywhere warmer sympathizers in her struggles for independence than she has in America. We recognize with Mr. Parnell and Mr. Davitt that there are no traitors to the cause of Ireland so black as those who use dynamite and whose purpose is secret assassination."

These were the views of all honest men in America in regard of Rossa and his fellow-conspirators. Little doubt can there be that had not Mrs. Dudley appeared on the scene American public opinion had soon crushed out the idle and vicious nest of conspirators that have so long preyed on the credulity of the Irish people.

The shooting of Rossa and the savage expressions of joy with which the announcement of the crime has been received, will, however, have the effect of giving this coterie a new lease of life. The hatred for Ireland so openly and so fanatically expressed by British journals because of the London outrages, of which, for our part, we do not believe any Irishman was the author, has intensified among Irishmen in the old and new worlds, the feeling that deep in England's heart there is a cruel and unceasing hostility to Ireland and the Irish. So eminent and far-seeing a gentleman as Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly, of Boston, has, since Mrs. Dudley's crime, declared:

"I am certain Mrs. Dudley is a paid spy of the English Government. In July a letter was received here from a correspondent in Ireland exposing a female police spy in the employ of the British Home Office. Her name was Mrs. Ryder. The description of Mrs. Dudley answers exactly to her. This woman's mission in Ireland was to ingratiate herself with leading men there and try to lead them into talking about dynamite and dynamiters. All sorts of games were put up on her. As a climax it was determined to introduce her to a secret meeting of dynamiters and then unmask her. She got wind of this and suddenly disappeared. Nothing further was heard of her until December, when it was ascertained she had been sent to this country to do the same work she had undertaken in Dublin. I feel positive Mrs. Ryder and Mrs. Dudley are the same. I hope my suspicion that she is an English spy is not true, for it will appeal to the brutalities of both nations. If so the English will lose more than the Irish, for they have more to lose. An appeal to a retaliatory system between the two countries seems horrible to me, but as an Irishman, I do not fear it. I profoundly hope it may not continue."

Mr. Boyle O'Reilly here voices the sentiments of many of the Irish in America. It is Britain's duty at once to officially disavow all connection with the late attempt on Rossa. Otherwise on that government will rest responsibility for the consequences of that ill-timed occurrence. We have spoken of the attitude of certain Canadian journals on this subject. We have no space but for an extract from an article headed "Charlotte Corday" which some days ago appeared in the Ottawa Free Press. That journal, seeking to establish a comparison between Charlotte Corday of the Revolution and Mrs. Dudley, the heroine of the pro-British enthusiasts of to-day, says:

"Woman's nature is after all, the same. Throughout the length and breadth of the British empire there must be thousands who for years have yearned to wreak vengeance upon the heartless ruffian who has openly collected subscriptions to be applied to the purposes of murder in England. The recent outrages; the cruel credits telegraphed over the world and bestowed to O'Donovan Rossa; his rejoicing over the maiming of men and women; the joy it gave his little English children, with their scared

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