

O'DONOVAN ROSSA'S CAREER.

His Personal Appearance—His Early Life—The Fenian Society and Fenian Movement—His Arrest and Sentence to Penal Servitude for Life—How he was Treated in Prison—The Part he played in American Politics—He Inaugurates the Dynamite Policy.

O'Donovan Rossa is a man of somewhat remarkable appearance, and his figure has long been well known in the vicinity of Newspaper row. He is a man about five feet ten inches high, has bright, intelligent gray eyes, brown hair and reddish thin beard and moustache. Early in life he began to take special interest in the Celtic language, and though he had originally a very limited education he was a man of great natural intelligence and through life he made up a good deal of information by reading. He is an excellent Irish scholar, and in pursuing the study of Celtic lore in his youth he made the acquaintance of John O'Donovan, the celebrated Gaelic scholar and father of Edmond O'Donovan, the distinguished war correspondent, recently killed by the Mahdi's troops at the battle of El Obeid, in the Sudan. Rossa has always kept up his interest in the Celtic language, and he writes creditable verse in Gaelic as well as in English. His prose writing is plain and unpretentious, but is always interesting. He tells a story in a way to command attention and sympathy, and in his speeches there is a homely sort of magnetism that has made him a popular speaker among Irishmen.

IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

Rossa was born on September 4, 1831, at Ross-Carbery, near Skibbereen, county Cork, Ireland. His real name is Jeremiah O'Donovan, and "Rossa" has been subsequently added as a local surname. His father was a small farmer and only able to send him to the then newly established national schools. He was one of twelve or thirteen brothers and sisters. The entire family excepting himself emigrated to America when he was a boy, and he was left with relatives in Skibbereen, where he was apprenticed to a country grocer. After reaching the years of manhood Rossa set up in the grocery business for himself and continued in the business for several years. He was subsequently made a relieving officer—an official under the English Poor laws system. His first conflict with the government arose from the vehemence with which he urged official attention to the scenes of poverty, misery and wretchedness he witnessed in the performance of his duty in this office.

THE PHENIX SOCIETY.

In 1856 Rossa became a member of the Phoenix Society in Skibbereen. This organization was originally a literary character and prevailed throughout Ireland. Presently it changed its character, and under new leaders and with changed principles it became the foundation of the Fenian conspiracy, now so well known to fame. Just about the period mentioned James Stephens, with others, formed in Paris the plan of the Fenian conspiracy, and, returning to Ireland, utilized the Phoenix organization in the furtherance of their project. In May, 1858, Stephens visited Skibbereen and there enlisted Rossa and many other members of the local society in the new movement. In October, 1858, says Rossa, alluding to this period of his life, "we had a drillmaster sent us from Dublin. He had served a period in the American army, and well and truly he did his work among us, despite all the police watchings and hummings. One night we were on a mountain, on another night in the midst of a wood, another in a fairy fort and another in a cellar." But notwithstanding all precautions, the government took alarm, and about four o'clock on the morning of December 5, 1858, Rossa was roused out of bed to find his house surrounded by a strong body of police. He was arrested, taken away and lodged in Cork Jail with some twenty of his companions. In the following July they were brought to trial. Stragely enough, the lawyer who defended Rossa on this occasion was that Thomas O'Hagan whose death as Lord O'Hagan and Lord Chancellor of Ireland was chronicled yesterday. The prisoners, Rossa among the number, pleaded guilty of sedition and were released on their good behavior.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

Shortly after his restoration to liberty, Rossa moved to Dublin, where he took a very active part in the Fenian movement. He made his influence so strongly felt and inspired such confidence in his trustworthiness and ability that he was sent by Stephens as a special ambassador to this country. He labored zealously for the Fenian cause here. Returning to Ireland he became the business manager of the Dublin Irish People, and on the seizure and suppression of that paper on September 15, 1865, was arrested, as were many others, on a charge of treason-felony. The arrest about the same time and subsequent escape from prison of James Stephens, the Fenian Head Centre, will be recollected by many persons, as will also the long series of trials and convictions which followed. Rossa was the fourth prisoner put on trial. He conducted his own defence, and in doing so began that course of filibustering which has marked his whole career and which gave him his first national prominence in the eyes of the lower classes of the Irish people. The course he pursued may well be imagined from the fact that he proposed and strove to read in open court, as part of his defence, the entire files, including the advertisements, of the Irish People for two years. When this proposed wholesale reading was not permitted, he selected those editorials which denounced in bitter terms the late Judge Keogh, who presided at the trial.

SENTENCED TO PRISON FOR LIFE.

The consequence was that on his conviction Rossa was sentenced to penal servitude for life, though some of the other prisoners at that time under arrest—many of whom had been more formidable conspirators than he—were not condemned to more than twenty years. In prison Rossa assumed an attitude of defiance. He was sent successively to Mountjoy Prison, Dublin; Portmouth Prison, London; Portland and Chatham prisons, in the south of England; Milbank prison, London, and Wakefield. He was treated with all the severity that the English penal system admits of. He was fed on bread and water, he was manacled, and he was confined for weeks in dark cells without bedding. These facts, despite all precautions, became known to the entire world, and dignified Rossa into a popular martyr, so that in 1889, while still in prison as a convict, he was elected a member of Parliament from the county of Tipperary—a proceeding, it is needless to say, designed chiefly to throw discredit upon the English Parliamentary system. It is, perhaps, equally needless to say that Parliament quietly legislated his seat away from him. In 1870 he was included in a general amnesty, and after five years' imprisonment was liberated on condition of residing abroad during the rest of his life. On this, and procuring his certificate of naturalization through a legal fiction founded on his previous visit here and through affiliation with the republican party, quickly gained extensive notoriety. He was

nominated for the State Senate in opposition to William M. Tweed, then fast tottering to destruction. Beaten out of sight in the contest, he relapsed into comparative obscurity for some years, dabbling in a small way in American and Irish politics, and in business. Perhaps the most stirring episode of this period was his visit to Toronto, where he narrowly escaped receiving the crown of martyrdom from the Orangemen of that city. Again emerging into light about the beginning of 1878 he started the celebrated skinning fund on dynamite principles. He raised many thousands of dollars for this fund, but some irregularities in the accounts having been discovered, he was compelled to yield it to a Board of Trustees, which embraced many of his former Fenian colleagues. They, speedily eliminated the dynamite idea from the purpose of the fund, and consequently it was run up to about \$80,000.

Since that time Rossa has lived in Philadelphia, New York and Brooklyn, the last city being his present residence.

AS A DYNAMITER.

He has several times started dynamite funds, dynamite papers and alleged dynamite projects. He was at one time threatened with paralysis and a liberal fund was raised in Ireland for his personal benefit. This money was handed over to him and he now enjoys its use. About 1881 he started the organization of which he is at present the shining luminary and its organ—the United Freeman. What his doctrines have been it is needless here to particularize. He preached dynamite, but whether he or any of those connected with him ever really attempted to put his doctrines into practice it is difficult to decide. He was the first person who publicly preached the doctrine of dynamite and assassination in Irish politics, but other Irish leaders have always held that the lamentable results of his teachings were the work of miscreants who had no connection with him. In countless public statements Irishmen of all classes have said that Rossa was merely a blatant boaster for his own selfish ends, and that the outrages in England and Ireland, though they brought grief to his mill, were just as unsolved mysteries to him as they ever were to the English detectives or the general public.

Rossa has been three times married. He has had seven or eight children most of whom are still living. His present wife was some years ago known to the Irish-American public as a poetess and dramatic reader of some slight ability.

Higher Prices for Butter.

All dairymen who use Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Improved Butter Color, agree that it increases the value of the butter several cents a pound. It is pure and harmless, convenient for instant use, has no taste or odor, and gives a clear, golden richness to the butter. It is the very best butter color obtainable, and is not expensive. In every State in the Union the demand for it is increasing.

SUSTAINING A WILL.

DUBLIN, Feb. 4.—On Saturday was sustained, by verdict of a special jury, the will of James Gorman, spirit grocer, who left about a million and a quarter of dollars to various Catholic charities. The Lord Mayor here, who was one his shop boy, contested. The will was sustained mainly through the testimony of Cardinal McCabe, to whom Gorman had said that, as he had derived his fortune from the hard earnings of the poor, he felt that he was their trustee, and to the poor should it mainly return.

LIEUT. GREELY DEFENDS HIS CONDUCT IN THE NORTH.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The house committee on naval affairs to-day decided to report adversely a resolution thanking the officers and crews of the Greely relief expedition for their services in rescuing Lieut. Greely. It was decided to report a resolution providing for the return of the steamer Alert to the British government with the thanks of congress. The house committee on military affairs will report favorably a bill creating the office of assistant chief signal officer, with the rank of major. This is intended to create a vacancy for Lieutenant Greely's acceptance.

A BIG EVENT.

QUEBEC, Feb. 5.—The Irish National League of Quebec are preparing to celebrate the anniversary of Robert Emmet by a grand national concert. Several choirs are being rehearsed under the direction of Miss Carey, a very talented young Irish lady, possessed of musical abilities of a very high order, and "no stone will be left unturned" to make the entertainment one of which every Irishman will feel proud.

A BRILLIANT ORANGE.

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 4.—The attack by Osman Digna's followers upon the scouting party of the British cavalry proves to have been a narrow escape from wholesale slaughter. The British numbered only 80 men and were encircled by 5,000 Arabs. After severe fighting the British charged in close column through the Arab lines and gained shelter under the guns of Suakin.

ENGLAND AND THE NICARAGUAN CANAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—A foreign diplomat is authority for the statement that Minister West has made a proposition looking to the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the building of the Nicaraguan canal under the joint protection of England and the United States, the canal to be built by a company and its three per cent. bonds to be guaranteed by the two governments. The proposition will be laid before the state department shortly.

"THE DOUBLING PROCESS."

Exception is taken by a Brooklyn book-keeper to the figures recently given as representing the amount of corn the doubling process would produce on the squares of a chess board. The London Echo stated that the corn on the squares would fill 1,884,875 barrels, each holding 1,000 bushels, allowing 100,000 grains to each bushel. Most people would accept the figures without question, but the bookkeeper went at it for himself, and says the following are the true figures: There would be 184,487,440,737,095 bushels of corn on the squares, which under the conditions named would fill 184,487,440 barrels.

J. H. Earl, West Shefford, P.C., writes: "I have been troubled with liver complaint for several years, and have tried different medicines with little or no benefit, until I tried Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, which gave me immediate relief, and I would say that I have used it since with the best effect. No one should be without it. I have tried it on my horse in cases of cuts, wounds, &c., and I find it equally as good for horse as for man."

ACCIDENT TO PRINCE OF WALES

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The express train for Caesars, on the day at Avington with a freight train. The Prince suffered only a slight shock.

KHARTOUM FALLEN

Fears for General Stewart.

THE EGYPTIAN PROBLEM

Getting More Serious.

THE CITY TAKEN BY STRATAGEM.

Cheering Despatches from Wolsley—Gladstone May Resign—A Cabinet Council Called—Military Men Take a Gloomy View of the Situation.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Intelligence has just been received that Khartoum has been captured by the rebels. The whereabouts of Gordon is unknown. It is probable that he is a prisoner in the hands of the victors.

OFFICIAL NEWS.

Wolsley telegraphs that Khartoum has fallen. He says when Col. Wilson, who went from Metemneh to Khartoum, reached the latter place, he found it in the hands of the rebels. He returned to Metemneh under a heavy fire from both banks of the river. The Daily Telegraph on official authority confirms the report of the fall of Khartoum. It says the rebels secured the city by treachery. Gordon is probably a prisoner.

FROM THE WAR OFFICE.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The war office has issued the following telegrams from Wolsley which announce that the fall of Khartoum occurred on January 28. Colonel Wilson arrived at Khartoum January 28, and was greatly surprised to find the enemy in possession of the city. He immediately started on his return and proceeded under heavy fire from the rebels. When some miles below Shubuka, a steamer with Wilson's baggage was wrecked, but the whole party managed to reach an island in safety, where they took refuge. The steamer has gone to bring them back to the British camp near Metemneh. Wolsley has no information regarding the fate of Gordon.

BEGINNING TO DOUBT IT.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The report that Khartoum was taken reached Korti by messengers from Gubat, it is said that no official despatch from Wilson confirming the report has been received by Wolsley. It is possible that Wilson was unable to reach Khartoum owing to the enemy's heavy fire, and that his return gave rise to the report that Khartoum was captured.

SENSATION IN LONDON.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—A decided sensation was created here to-day by the reported capture of Khartoum. There were all sorts of reports in circulation as to the manner in which it fell and the fate of Gen. Gordon, but nothing definite could be learned. As the news spread throughout the city crowds began to gather in front of the War Office, the newspaper offices, and other centres of news for the purpose of obtaining the latest information. The report was subsequently confirmed by the announcement that a despatch had been received at the War Office from General Gordon, but nothing definite could be stated that a native courier from Metemneh had arrived at his headquarters with the startling information.

GLADSTONE SUMMONS HIS CABINET.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The confirmation of the fall of Khartoum has excited the wildest excitement throughout the city, but nothing definite can be stated that has been aroused by any of the startling events of the past few weeks. The Government officials and their sympathizers hope that the news will turn out to be greatly exaggerated, and express their belief that General Gordon has not yet been captured. Mr. Gladstone, on the other hand, who is believed to be in the city, is reported to have been summoned to Downing street, and immediately issued a summons to the members of his cabinet requesting their presence at once. Mr. Gladstone appeared to be greatly agitated, and his action in calling a meeting of the cabinet is believed to be for the purpose of tendering his resignation. The streets are thronged with people anxiously discussing the ominous intelligence, and grave fears are entertained that none of Gen. Stewart's little band will ever re-cross the desert. Not since the passage of the Ardennes, during the Turkish-Russian war, has there been such wild excitement in this city. The newspapers are full of groups of excited people discussing and speculating as to the result of this new disaster in Egypt, and the action of the Ministry in the emergency is eagerly awaited. Many predict it will result in the fall of the Gladstone Government.

NO DOUBT OF IT.

LONDON, Feb. 5, 2 p.m.—There is no longer any doubt that the Mahdi holds Khartoum. Some hopes are entertained that Gordon may still be holding out in the citadel. The excitement in England is great. Clubs and public resorts are thronged with people eager to learn the news. Most people take a gloomy view of the position of the British in the Sudan. The war office is besieged with army officers tendering their services for active service in the Sudan. Numerous telegrams are being received from officers throughout the country asking for assignment to a rescue expedition, should the government decide to take such action.

FEARING FOR STEWART.

The capture of Khartoum has created grave fears especially in army circles, for the safety of General Stewart and his army. A number of prominent military officers even express the opinion that unless reinforcements are hurried forward to Korti the fall of Khartoum may lead to disasters to the forces under Wolsley and Korti.

GLADSTONE AGITATED.

The Cabinet Council has been summoned to meet immediately. Gladstone is fearfully disturbed by the news, and some people believe he will resign. A native report says that the Mahdi had 80,000 men in the vicinity of Khartoum, and that he introduced a number of his emissaries into the city. The emissaries mingled freely with the native troops under Gen. Gordon and by bribes, threats and working on their religious feelings, induced them to mutiny. Seven thousand of the garrison deserted to the rebels, leaving Gordon 2,500 faithful soldiers. With this small force he attempted to hold the city against the Mahdi's army, but after several days, in which a large number of rebels were killed, he was compelled to surrender.

When General Wilson reached Khartoum he found the Mahdi's forces had occupied both the town and citadel. He tried to land an ascent, but the fate of Gordon, but the enemy's guns were turned upon him in full force and he was compelled to retire.

STEWART DOING WELL.

Wolsley reports General Stewart is doing well. All the British wounded have been brought back to Gakdul wells.

MOVEMENTS IN LONDON.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The news of the downfall of Khartoum has created grave apprehensions regarding the whole of the Egyptian problem among the members of the Cabinet. Gladstone and Grainger started for London as soon as the news reached them. The Cabinet council will be held this evening. Military authorities think that Gordon sent a greater part of his troops down the Nile to meet Gen. Stewart's forces, and so depleted the garrison that the attack by the enemy from Omdurman was rendered much easier. The greatest activity prevails at the war department. Many of the officials remained on duty all night.

BETTER NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 5, 4 p.m.—Wolsley telegraphs that he does not consider the British position at Gubat in any immediate danger.

STORIES FOR EGYPT.

LONDON, February 5.—The Government has given orders for a further large shipment of stores to Egypt.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The first news of the fall of Khartoum received by Wolsley was brought by messenger, who left the island where Colonel Wilson was stranded and came on foot to Korti. Two messengers were despatched to Korti, via Abu Klea and Gakdul. They reached their destination safely owing to the fact that the news of Khartoum's fall had not reached the desert. Intelligence of the disaster soon spread far and wide and some of the tribes hitherto professing friendship for England have declared for the Mahdi. The Arab garrison at Metemneh received the news with salvoes of artillery. When Wilson's flotilla reached Omdurman it was discovered that the enemy was in possession of the Island of Tutti, just outside the city. The English still pushed ahead, but were dismayed to find that the garrison commenced firing upon them. No flags were flying from the public buildings and the town appeared to be in the undisputed possession of the enemy. The palace seemed to have been gutted. Rumors concerning the fate of Gordon are many, but all agree that the Mahdi captured Khartoum by treachery. The most reliable reports say Faraz Pasha, being left in charge of the camp, opened the gates on January 28 and admitted the enemy. Some rumors state that Gordon, with a few Levantines, is cooped up in a church, others say Gordon has been seen wearing the Mahdi's uniform. The majority agree, however, that Gordon has been killed. Col. Wilson had three steamers, two of which were wrecked in the Nile between Khartoum and Metemneh. The third, bearing Col. Wortley and camp near Metemneh. The excitement over the fall of Khartoum, in England, is increasing. A constant stream of anxious inquirers, including a number of ministers, is pouring into the war office. A. Aldershot the news was received with mingled feelings of sadness and indignation. A great sensation was caused in the Irish garrisons at Dublin when the report was received. It is understood General Wolsley will march across the desert at once and besiege Khartoum at the earliest possible moment.

REINFORCEMENTS.

The war office this evening decided to advise the government to despatch 3,000 troops to Suakin immediately. Gen. Stephenson telegraphs that five thousand men will be needed to clear the road to Berber as the news of the fall of Khartoum will induce the central tribes to join Osman Digna. Stephenson also advises that the present strength of the troops in Upper and Lower Egypt be maintained and that reinforcements be drawn from England and India. Wolsley has renewed his demand for an expedition to Suakin to consist of three thousand men under General Greaves. The cabinet ministers held an informal meeting to-night, but took no definite action. Nothing will be decided on until the cabinet meeting to-morrow.

Orders have been despatched to Woolwich dockyard to immediately prepare to send a month's rations and eight thousand men for the Khartoum expedition. It is stated this evening that Commander Cameron, the African traveller, has offered to start at once for the Sudan to assist the British against the rebels. Orders have been sent to Portsmouth Haven to begin fitting out troopships immediately.

WOLSLEY ADVANCING.

It is reported that Gen. Wolsley commenced an advance from Korti to-day for the relief of the troops near Metemneh, and that he sent orders to Gen. Earle to hasten his advance against Berber, in order to assist in the relief of Metemneh. The objective point of all Gen. Wolsley's movements is now Metemneh. Press messages from the Sudan are greatly retarded. Several newspapers have made application to the war office for permits to communicate instructions to their correspondents, but they have all received a reply that Gen. Wolsley has sole authority in the matter.

LEE AND GORDON.

Gen. Wolsley, in a private letter, says: "I have personally known only two heroes in the course of my life; one was Gen. Lee, the other is Gen. Gordon."

SEVERE DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

MASSOWAH, Feb. 5.—Abd el Kader, sheikh of the Beni-miser tribe, has arrived here with excellent news of the besieged garrison of the interior. He says a great battle was fought in the Gallabat country with a large force of Baggara rebels detached from Senaar. After a severe struggle the Baggaras were utterly routed losing six thousand men and four emirs, one of whom was a nephew of the Mahdi.

Persons of weakly constitution derive from Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda a degree of vigor obtainable from no other source, and it has proved itself a most efficient protection to those troubled with a hereditary tendency to consumption. Mr. Bird, Druggist, Westport, says: "I knew a man whose case was considered hopeless, and by the use of three bottles of this Emulsion his weight was increased twenty pounds."

MR. BAIN RETURNED IN SOULANGES. COLEMAN LANDING, Feb. 5.—In the election to-day to fill the vacancy in the house of commons caused by the unseating of Mr. James W. Bain (Conservative), that gentleman was again elected, receiving a majority of 206 votes over his opponent, Mr. Dorais.

There is no one article in the line of medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good potent strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

"A PATH OF SILVER LIGHT."

One of the most startling projects of the times is to illumine the Atlantic Ocean by means of electric lights—actually to make "a path of silver light" across the water from the banks of Newfoundland to the shores of Ireland. Ten vessels are to be anchored at a distance of 200 miles from one another in a straight line, each carrying a "mushroom" anchor, which forms the central swinging round with the tide, without getting her anchor. These light ships are to be connected together and to the shore by an electric cable, and to be used as messengers to any part of the world.

THE SAME OLD GAME.

THE TRICK THAT IS BEING PLAYED EVERY DAY IN ENGLAND FINDS A SIMPLE NEARER HOME.

QUEBEC, Feb. 4.—Since the explosion at the parliament house here last fall the legislative authorities have always adhered to the suspicion that it was the work of O'Donovan Rossa's followers, and pointed out that the four men who had been boarding at Lewis, and who disappeared during the time of excitement of the explosion were the real actors of the heinous act. Their suspicions have been so deeply rooted that since then they have had American detectives under regular pay working the case up. The detectives, not slow at grasping the opportunity to make a "pile," have been dropping hints to the authorities just to keep the mill going to within a few days ago, a letter came that they had secured the four individuals and all that was necessary was to send parties who could identify them. Accordingly one, Dion, whose name appeared conspicuously at the time of the explosion, giving a description of four suspects accompanied by one Langolier, a master carter, who had driven them while here, were sent over the line by the Provincial Government to identify the men. When they arrived there the detectives met them and accompanied them to Sing Sing, where prisoners to the number of 275 were drawn up in line and Dion and Langolier asked there and then to identify the suspects. They were then taken around to saloons and supposed rendezvous of dynamiters, but were unable to find any trace of them. The detectives undoubtedly were playing a sharp game to keep up appearances that the identifiers were able to give on the return was that they met some of their own townsmen in Sing Sing, especially Ritchoot, formerly a baker, who is serving out a life sentence for murder.

No effort has ever been made to advertise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound outside our own America; yet frequent calls from other parts of the world show that good news will spread. Packages of this medicine have even been sent from Lynn, Mass., to China.

LAY AND CLERICAL EDITORS. Some of our exchanges are discussing who makes the best editors. On one side it is claimed that the very best are to be found among the priests, while others successfully maintain that laymen are better fitted and more competent in many ways for the responsible position of editor of a Catholic paper.

We are of the opinion it makes but little difference what may be a man's profession or position in life, if he has a good education and sound common sense. With these qualifications a priest or layman ought to be able to conduct any journal in the land.

The Colorado Catholic which is edited by Father John F. Quinn, who was a lawyer of many briefs and good fees before he studied theology, says in the last issue of his paper, in referring to the subject:

The Catholic Examiner, of Brooklyn, N. Y., wishes to know what opinions the Catholic Press hold in regard to the editorial management of Catholic papers by laymen. We believe laymen make better editors than priests, when the paper has plenty of capital and the editor ability and sobriety. Priests have been forced to become editors by this want of capital, have given their labor for the sake of having a Catholic paper. The priest is supported by his people and needs no remuneration for editorial work, but the layman must live and, if he edits a paper, must be paid for it. Priest-editors, who have a multiplicity of duties, are very liable to soon lose interest, to write in a rapid, slovenly way which will disgust intelligent readers—but the lay editor, with nothing else to do, and well paid, will always have an interest in his work and use his energy in obtaining for his readers the very best and most pleasing intellectual food. The knowledge of Catholic doctrine is not the private possession of every intelligent layman. Lay-editors are, to our mind, the best; and we hope the day will come when the dire necessity—the poverty of the Catholic press, which forces priests to assume editorial duties—will cease to exist.—Connecticut Catholic.

SPOLIATION DEFEATED. PARIS, Feb. 3.—The bitterness of radical hatred towards the Vatican was exhibited by the vote yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies on M. Bert's amendment. In 1801 a concordat was agreed upon between Pius VII. and Napoleon Bonaparte, re-establishing the Catholic Church and the papal authority in France, which, modified by the concordats signed at Fontainebleau in January, 1813, and in November, 1817, is the recognized law under which the Church in this country holds property. At the signature of the first concordat the clergy in many instances held property in their own name, though the funds were devoted to church purposes. Their income from this property M. Bert desired to have transferred from the church to general educational purposes, and he proposed an additional clause to this effect be inserted in the extraordinary budget. M. Failliez, the Minister of Justice, opposed the motion and said such a measure would do great injustice, as it would deprive the clergy of property they have held for over eight years. The motion was rejected by a vote of 274 to 180.

RELIGION AND LABOR. DUBLIN, Feb. 4.—Yesterday in all churches, district and county, in Monaghan, Ulster, notices were given of a peculiar collection next Sunday. According to the letter of Bishop Donnelly, read by each priest, it seems that last November the proprietor of the jute mills at Castleblarnoy, who employed some hundreds of girls, reduced wages, they reluctantly consenting. Soon afterward he exacted working on Catholic holidays of obligation, that had previously not been done. Under advice of the clergy, the girls, ninety-nine per cent of whom were Catholics, refused. He persisting, they left and the mills closed.

For the last few weeks the girls have been supported by the charity of Catholic and Protestant neighbors alike. They being no longer able to give, church collections are invoked for these "martyrs to conscience" until spring farm labor may give them a chance of earning a livelihood. Much interest and some peaceable excitement prevails in Monaghan and parts of Armagh over the affair, especially as the proprietor is trying to hire Protestant girls as Protestants.

THE ITALIAN OCCUPATION. CALEO, Feb. 5.—The occupation of Bellini by the Italian was probably made. The Egyptian government protested, but this was all. The Khedive, who notified the Porte of the Italian occupation.

The wealthiest men in the United States Senate are the least inclined to oratory.

COLONEL STEWART'S MURDER.

THE STORY OF A BLOODY MASSACRE AS TOLD BY A SURVIVOR.

KORTI, Feb. 6.—Details of the massacre of Colonel Stewart and party have just been furnished by Hussein, the steward on the steamer, who, with two sailors, two artillerymen and three Egyptians, escaped. When Colonel Stewart's steamer left Khartoum there were on board, besides Stewart, the European Consul Power and Herbin, Hassan Bey, twelve Greeks and a number of natives. Two other steamers accompanied Stewart to Berber. The little fleet sailed Berber, but with what result is not stated. Four nuggars joined the fleet at Berber and the party proceeded down the Nile to Abu Hamad. Here Stewart dispensed with his escort, and continued the journey with his own steamer. A short distance below Abu Hamad Stewart's steamer ran upon a rock and became helplessly fixed. The crew disembarked to an adjacent island after spiking the guns and throwing the ammunition overboard. The party left the boat so hurriedly that they neglected to arm themselves. They were soon surrounded by a large crowd of natives, who made friendly propositions. An Arab presented a message to Stewart from Suleiman Wad Gama, inviting the party to Suleiman's house as his guests. They accepted and Stewart and the two consuls and Hassan Bey were conducted to the house of a blind native, where coffee was prepared. While partaking of refreshments Suleiman gave a signal. Two bands of his followers, armed with spears and swords, entered the house, murdered Stewart and the two consuls. Hassan Bey was wounded, but escaped. The bodies were then thrown into the river and the money and valuables divided. While the bloody scene was being enacted at the blind man's house another party of Suleiman's followers attacked the balance of Stewart's defenceless comrades, but the hopeless struggle was brief, all except the narrator and seven, who escaped, being killed or drowned in an attempt to escape. Russian and seven survivors were subsequently recaptured and made prisoners. Hussein was found at Birti, when General Earle arrived there. The other prisoners remain at Berber.

C. R. Hall, Grayville, Ill., says: "I have sold at retail 150 bottles of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, guaranteeing every bottle. I must say I never sold a medicine in my life that gave such universal satisfaction. In my own case, with a badly ulcerated throat, after a physician pending it for several days to no effect, the Electric Oil cured it thoroughly in twenty-four hours, and in threatened diphtheria in my children this winter, it never failed to relieve almost immediately."

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally reliable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

ACHES they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but those who resist their goodness do not get here, and those who once try them will find these Little Pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

Is the base of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or irritate the bowels. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO. New York City.

WALYARDS' PECTORAL BALSAM.

WALYARDS' YELLOW OIL.

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WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING, JAUNDICE, OFFENDING OF THE HEART, SALT PLEAS, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, HEADACHE, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS OR BLOOD.

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