

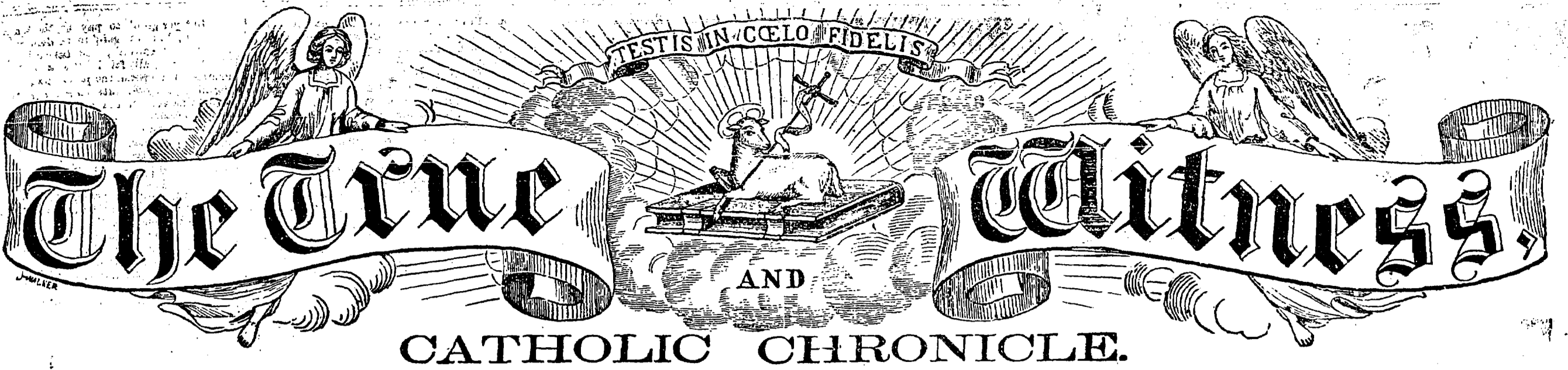
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DUBLIN'S LORD MAYOR.

The Ascendency of the National Party—Irish Topics Discussed by Rev. B. O'Reilly, D. D., in his letter to the New York "Sun."

DUBLIN, Jan. 6.—The new year brought Dublin a new Lord Mayor in the person of Mr. Alderman O'Connor, a Nationalist and a Catholic, both of these qualifications having of late become indispensable to the occupant of the first civic chair in Ireland. I have been watching very carefully the manifestations of extreme irritation which the growing ascendancy of the National party in this city and in Cork naturally produces in the minority, who have until now ruled both municipalities, as well as the destinies of this country. To the Americans a phenomenon of the bitter religious animosity that, in this country, and in Dublin more, perhaps, than elsewhere, is mixed up with political strife, there is something that surprises and saddens. In the great cities of the United States we have outgrown the spirit of narrow bigotry which was displayed in the Know-Nothing movement, and in the professed determination to make of our public school system an engine of proselytism against the Catholic Church. The best minds in our great republic now see and proclaim the necessity of denominational education, the urgency of making the school teacher of religion as well as of letters and science, and the wisdom and justice of not taxing one portion of the community for the creation and support of institutions by which they cannot profit.

Here in Ireland, on the contrary, a small minority of the population have been so long accustomed to lord it over the majority, that any step toward restoring to the latter a just share of equal equality and political rights has always been declaimed against as a wrong. It is very hard for a Catholic, or a Catholic priest especially, to write on this topic with candor and fairness without creating in the minds of readers of another persuasion the impression that he is unjustly partial. And I fancy that were I a Protestant and coming here from the bright and free atmosphere of American social life, I should denounce with infinitely more energy than I would now dare to do the iniquity, the crying and intolerable wrong of that Protestant ascendancy which still reigns and rules in Dublin Castle, pervading every rank of officialism, weighting like a vast pyramid of exclusivism and oppression, on the whole country through the judiciary, the inferior magistracy of the Justices of the Peace and the two hideous armies of the police and the detective forces.

We may question, for a moment and at first light, the policy of the Nationalists and the Catholic voters in insisting that the Lord Mayor of Dublin shall not be a Nationalist and a Catholic. Apart from the bitter experience of years ago, there is one reasonable reason for this in the fact that this is the crisis in the struggle for national life, and that, while the battle is still at its height, no man shall be appointed to any great public office in the people's gift but a man who is heartily in sympathy with the people's effort toward Home Rule. This is simple common sense, the prompting and dictate of that instinctive political wisdom which makes a people see clearly the road to self-preservation and remove every obstacle in their path. This is also the reason why the Irish people at the present juncture feel so bitterly the removal of their prelates or priests holding aloof from the party which bears the national banner, and to which the majority have pledged their support with a unanimity and an earnestness never before equalled.

There is a special reason, both in Dublin and in Cork, why the majority of the citizens will have the Chief Magistrate of their own faith, as well as of their own side in politics. It is because their religion has been so deeply humiliated in the past, so wronged, so persecuted, that they now delight in paying it honor. Remember, in O'Connell's time the Church of Ireland had not been disestablished, and such a pagan as that of last Sunday—the Lord Mayor's going in state to hear mass in the Catholic cathedral—was impossible. The going so before 1869 would have been punished by severe penalties. When, after centuries of Protestant ascendancy, O'Connell was elected Lord Mayor, the utmost the clever lawyer could do was to go in full state to the cathedral door, there to invest himself in his splendid robes of office, and enter the sacred edifice in the dress of a simple citizen.

Last Sunday the Lord Lieutenant went, with his royal escort of cavalry, to attend divine service in the Protestant Church of St. Jude, where the new Archbishop of Dublin presided and preached. Meantime Lord Mayor O'Connor went in his state coach, accompanied by the city officials in full paraphernalia, to the cathedral in Marlborough Street, and after mass Cardinal McCabe dined at the Mansion House. His Eminence, in proposing a toast to the health of the Lord Mayor is represented as saying that "it was an encouragement to the friends of religion to find a city like Dublin selecting such a man for its Lord Mayor."

Certain it is that the ascendancy in all Irish cities at present is to place in the civic chair only men who belong to the people, men taken from among the business men or trades folk. There are those who complain of this tendency both here and in Cork. It is, however, only a return to the customs of the "Catholic ages," when the guilds of workmen governed the city themselves had created, and appointed all magistrates. The medieval custom still subsists in London. I am delighted that in Ireland, with the revival of the popular liberties and the growth of the people's power, there is a tendency to return to the democratic anatomy of the ages when religion was the soul of liberty; and when the laboring masses were "ill-powerful" for good under the salutary guidance of religion. If there is a country on this side of the Atlantic where

the labor question may be solved without peril to the best interests of society or loss of influence to religion, I believe that country is Ireland. Do not blame her, then, for holding fast to the old faith, which made her people so enlightened, so happy, so envied by her neighbors in the age of Charlemagne, which has sustained them through the fearful ordeals which succeeded, and which is now laboring to prepare them for a fruitful use of their full measure of liberty.

At the Lord Mayor's banquet on New Year's Day the aristocratic and Protestant elements were conspicuously absent. The presence of a vice-royal court in Dublin so many centuries has made all the substantial people snobbish and intolerant of the democratic renaissance. The fact that the population of Dublin is largely made up of the professors and students of Trinity College (the University of Dublin), with the privileged male and female schools endowed by former sovereigns or founded by the Established Church, and largely also of the numerous officials, civil, military, and semi-military, dependent on the Castle, makes it the stronghold of Protestantism in Ireland. It is hard for all these, with the memories of a domineering past to look back on, to see one after another of the great judicial, or administrative offices occupied, with a prospect of permanency, by persons of a religion so long despised and banned.

I do not approve of chanting hymns of triumph when the Catholic majority succeed in getting back some one of the great offices from which they have hitherto been excluded. But when you look closely into the long lists of officials belonging to every department of government, you are astonished to find that the religion of the majority is so miserably represented in every one of them, both in the administration of justice and in the personnel of the University Senates and Boards of Education. The National Board and the Intermediate Board contain only a small minority of Catholics; so is it with the Senates of the Royal University and the Queen's University. So is it on the Judges' bench.

One remarkably Protestant monopoly has lately been pointed out by the English as well as by the Irish press—the Dublin General Post Office. Every lucrative position in it is filled by a Protestant. Indeed, until quite recently, this strong wall of officialism was a stronghold of the ascendancy. The evil fate which has so deservedly befallen Cornwall, and French, and Bolton, has caused the English public to look more closely into the personnel elements of the local administration in Ireland. Do not blame the Irish, therefore, for feeling jubilant over every successful effort to dislodge some one of these odious placements.

While the new year opens on a most depressed condition of all business and industry in Ireland and a very disheartening prospect ahead, the national heart is far from depressed about the political prospect. True, the operations of the Redistributors bill and the wording of the Boundaries Commission are far from realizing the extravagant hopes of the more sanguine patriots. The Commissioners are "gerrymandering" the electoral districts, and they will continue to do so, all in the interest of the minority. A most interesting controversy is now going on about the decline of the Irish linen industry, its cause and remedy. This question has been taken up by the Belfast Morning News. Two letters have already appeared from the pen of an expert, a thoroughly well-informed writer. As to the cause, he judges that the linen industry almost exclusively confined to Ulster, was "solidly Orange," an oppressive monopoly, depending on the banks instead of honest capital, and run without much regard to honesty in other respects. It was religiously exclusive as well, and, strange to say, it made, or helped to make, of Ulster the poorest province in Ireland, instead of the richest, as people had fancied and boasted all along.

Now we are going to revive the linen, the flax-growing, industry all through Ireland, by establishing a Linen League, to work on parallel lines with the Land League. I know The Star and American public opinion will commend the project and bid the leaguers God speed. Cheering words from America had a wonderful effect on this brave-hearted people, so ready to adopt and push forward every enterprise conducive to the national weal.

I had the good fortune to spend with Mr. Davitt, at the house of a common friend, the last night he spent in Ireland. We were born within a few miles of each other, and this, together with our common views on national matters, have made a closer acquaintance delightful to one of us at least. He is a singularly quiet, gentle, but bright and energetic spirit. The land question was uppermost in my mind when we met. "The landlords are doomed," he says, "and must go." That is not at all an improbable prophecy. It is the opinion of the great scholar, who is in all Ireland the foremost authority on all questions relating to the tenure of land, and the best acquainted with the practical working of the last Land Law and the courts established under it. This eminent man, whose name I am not at liberty to mention, declares that the Land Courts have simply defeated every good purpose Mr. Gladstone had in view in passing it. The presence on the bench of Justice O'Hagan (not the Lord Chancellor of that name) has been a disaster to the poor tenants all over Ireland. Before two years are over he thinks the question of the tenure of land will be so profoundly and radically altered by the great revolution going on in international commerce that landlords will be too glad to sell out for what they can get for their property. I had not time to draw from Mr. Davitt an expression or explanation of his own peculiar views about the "nationalization of land." I do not think the "agrarian" features in Mr. O'Hagan's theory.

My own late studies about the ancient system of land tenure in Ireland, in Celtic times, leads me to believe that Mr. Davitt is not far from holding, with myself, that it would be better, if a fundamental change is to be effected in Ireland, to revert to the system of holding land under the old Brehon law of our ancestors. Every tribe or clan owned in common

the district in which they dwelt. Its limits were well defined in the written records of the Judges. The chief and his tenant or heir presumptive were assigned lands which were attached to the office, not to the persons who held it, and could not be alienated without the consent of the tribe. So were the lands attributed to religion, to education, to hospitality. The plough lands, pasture lands, and wood lands were also well marked, and distributed yearly to the husbandmen and herdsmen. I have satisfied myself by close and conscientious research that the Ireland of the age of Charlemagne was a land of abundance, where Christian civilization was daily elevating the people. Unfortunately there was no unity of government. This lack of national cohesion exposed a simple, peaceful, national, intellectual people to the power of the warlike Dane and Anglo-Norman. If it were possible, by buying out the landlords, to revert to something like this national or district tenure of property, it would be preferable. Do you know that they have bought out the landlord in more than one locality, and that they hold the land after this fashion?

And now comes up in Ireland the no less agitating question of land tenure in cities. It is growing in practical interest every day and soon must be ripe for some solution. Ah, happy America! I wonder if her people are grateful enough to Him who made both the land and the sea.

BERNARD O'REILLY.

"GRATTAN'S PARLIAMENT"

Mr. Parnell in Cork—Great Speech of the Irish Leader—Full Report.

Mr. Parnell, M.P., addressed his constituents in the Opera House at Cork, and was accorded demonstrations characterized by great enthusiasm. It was packed from floor to ceiling by immense crowds of all classes of the citizens, on the platform being the principal public men of the city, including the Mayor (who presided), the junior member for the city, the member for Tipperary, and the Rev. Mr. Sheehy. On coming on the platform Mr. Parnell was greeted with a magnificent ovation by the audience, who rose to their feet, waving hats and handkerchiefs, and singing "God Save Ireland." When the enthusiasm had subsided,

Mr. Parnell, M.P., rose and said:—Mr. Mayor and ladies and gentlemen,—The Mayor has kindly claimed for me your indulgence, and indeed last night, when I set out on the journey which he has described to you, I felt a sinking at my heart lest when I should reach Dublin I should feel myself unable to go any further or to keep my engagement with you this evening; but when I approached Ireland I found myself getting better and better (cheers, and cries of "bravo!"), and when I reached Dublin and came near your beautiful City of Cork, the change became increasingly marked (cheers), so that when I reached your city I felt myself quite restored and strong as if nothing had ever been the matter with me (cheers), and a voice, God keep you so long! but at the same time I do intend to claim your indulgence this evening and to make my remarks much shorter and fewer than they would have been under other circumstances (hear, hear and applause). The previous speaker, Mr. Mahoney, has reminded you and me that it wants a month or two of five years since the constituency of Cork honored me by making me its representative (cheers).

A voice—You are worthy of it.

Another voice—And you killed Whiggery (cheers).

Mr. Parnell.—My victory was a very remarkable one (cheers). Coming as I did amongst you, and representing the principles which I did represent, it was extraordinary that in the limited constituency of the city at that time, and with the ideas which then prevailed amongst the constituency, you should have selected such a politician as me (laughter). Your member, your late respected member, Joseph Rensyney (cheers), had often told me that it was impossible for Cork to return two Nationalists, and my return was the first occasion upon which two members of my way of thinking sat for and represented your city.

A voice.—They knew we were the right sort, sir.

Mr. Parnell.—But greater was the advance marked by my return by a very narrow majority it was as nothing to the change which has since taken place (hear, hear). Altogether leaving aside the great extension to the constituency which the Franchise act has made, you have since shown in the election of my able colleague, Mr. Deasy (cheers)—that it is no trouble for you to elect any number of Nationalists (applause); and the present constituency of Cork under the Franchise act will leave you in a position free from care, so far as choice of your representatives goes. I do not suppose that the will of Cork will ever again be contested by the oligarchy in this city. At that election in 1880 I laid certain principles before you and you accepted them (applause, and cries of "We do!"). I said, and pledged myself, that I should form one of an independent Irish Party to act in opposition to every British Government which refused to concede the just rights of Ireland! (loud applause). And the longer time which has gone by since then the more I am convinced that that is the true policy to pursue, so far as party policy is concerned, and that it will be impossible for either or both of the English parties to contend for any long time against a determined band of Irishmen acting honestly upon these principles, and backed by the Irish people (cheers). But we have not alone had this object in view. We have always been very careful not to fetter or control the people at home in any way; not to prevent them from doing anything by their own strength which it is possible for them to do. Sometimes,

perhaps, in our anxiety in this direction we have asked them to do what is beyond their strength, but I hold that it is better even to encourage you to do what is beyond your strength, even should you fail sometimes in the attempt, than to teach you to be subservient and unreluctant (applause). You have been encouraged to organize yourselves, to depend upon the rectitude of your cause for your justification, and to depend upon the determination which has helped Irishmen through many centuries to retain the name of Ireland and to retain nationhood (applause). Nobody could point to any single action of ours in the House of Commons or out of it which was not based upon the knowledge that behind us existed a strong and brave people, that without the help of the people our exertions would be as nothing, and that with the help and with their confidence we should be, as I believe we shall prove to be in the near future, invincible and unconquerable (great applause). The electors—the old electors—the electors who will be swamped (laughter) in the great mass of Irishmen now admitted to the rights of the constitution, so far as they existed in this country, were on the whole faithful to their trust. Indeed, it was not until we showed by a good many proofs that we could do without an enlargement of the franchise, and that with the old, restricted suffrage we could do all that was necessary in the way of Parliamentary operations, that the opposition to the admission of the masses of the Irish people to the franchise disappeared (applause). But I look forward to the future with a light heart. I am convinced that the five hundred or six hundred thousand Irishmen who within a year must vote for the man of their choice, will be as true to Ireland, even truer to Ireland, than those who have gone before them, and that we may safely trust to them the exercise of the great and important privilege, unequalled in its greatness and its magnitude in the history of any nation, which will shortly be placed upon them. I am convinced that when the reckoning comes, after the General Election of 1886, that we in Ireland shall have cause to congratulate ourselves in the possession of a strong party, which will bear down all opposition, and which, aided by the organization of our country behind us, will enable us to gain for our country those rights which were stolen from us (cheers). We shall struggle, as we have been struggling, for the great and important interests of the Irish tenant-farmer. We shall ask that his industry shall not be fettered by rent; we shall ask also from the farmer in return that he shall do what in him lies to encourage the struggling manufactures of Ireland, and that he shall not think it too great a sacrifice to be called upon when he wants anything, when he has to purchase anything, to consider how he may get it of Irish material and manufacture (hear, hear), even should he have to pay a little more for it (cheers). I am sorry if the agricultural population has shown itself somewhat deficient in its sense of its duty in this respect up to the present time; but I feel convinced that the matter has only to be put before them to secure the opening up of most important markets in this country for those manufactures which have always existed and for those which have been reopened anew as a consequence of the recent exhibitions—the great exhibition in Dublin and the other equally great one in Cork which have been recently held (cheers). We shall also endeavor to secure for the laborer some recognition and some right in the land of his country, (applause). We don't care whether it be the prejudices of the farmer or the landlord that stand in his way (hear, hear). We consider that whatever class tries to obstruct the laborer in the possession of those fair and just rights to which he is entitled, that class should be put down, and we will, into doing justice to the laborer. We have shown our desire to benefit the laborer by the passage of the Laborers' Act, which, if maintained and maintained in many of its provisions, undoubtedly is based upon correct lines and principles, which undoubtedly do much good for that class, and undoubtedly will secure for the laboring classes a portion of what we have been striving to secure for them. Well, but, gentlemen, I go back from the consideration of these questions to the Land Question, in which the laborers' question is also involved and the manufacturer's question. I come back—and every Irish politician must be forcibly driven back—to the consideration of the great question of National Self-Government for Ireland (cheers). (Do not know how this great question will be eventually settled. I do not know whether England will be wise in time and concede to constitutional arguments and methods the restitution of that which was stolen from us towards the close of the last century (cheers). It is given to none of us to forecast the future, and just as it is impossible for us to say in what way or by what means the National question may be settled, in what way full justice may be done to Ireland, so it is impossible for us to say to what extent that justice should be done. We cannot ask for less than restitution of Grattan's Parliament (loud cheers); with its important privileges and far-reaching constitution. We cannot, under the British constitution, ask for more than the restitution of Grattan's Parliament (renewed cheering). But no man has the right to fix the boundary to the march of a nation (great cheers). No man has a right to say to his country:—"Thus far shall thou go, and no further";—"We have never attempted to fix." "No plus ultra" to the progress of Ireland's nationhood, and we never shall (cheers). But, gentlemen, while we leave those things to time, circumstances, and the future, we must each one of us resolve in our own hearts that we shall at all times do everything which we shall do to obtain our Ireland the fullest measure of liberty (applause). It is this which we shall strive to obtain, and contention amongst each other in this we shall not give up anything which the future may put in favor of our country, and

while we struggle to-day for that which may seem possible for us with our combination, we must struggle for it with the proud consciousness and that we shall not do anything to hinder or prevent better men who may come after us from gaining better things than those for which we now contend (prolonged applause). Mr. Deasy, M.P., Mr. John O'Connor, M.P., the Rev. Eugene Sheehy, and other speakers addressed the meeting, after which Mr. Parnell was moved to the second chair amid a scene of indescribable excitement, while vociferous cheers were given, and a voice in the crowd exclaiming, as the hon. member took the Mayor's seat, "The king is now on his throne." The meeting was most orderly and appreciative during the progress, while continued and deafening cheers were given as Mr. Parnell left the building.

THE SOUDAN

LONDON, February 9.—It is understood that the Government have received word that Gen. Wilson's party is safe. The opinion prevails at the war office that Gordon is alive and defending himself in some inaccessible part of Khartoum, where he had prepared a urgent demand of Wolseley have been or deral to proceed rapidly to Egypt to open the Sudd and Berber routes. A naval demonstration in the Red Sea to co-operate with the land movement has been arranged for. The Pall Mall Gazette states that the cabinet has decided that to defeat the Mahdi is necessary to vindicate England. No immediate advance upon Khartoum is considered possible or will be attempted, unless it is found that there is good reason for believing Gordon is still holding out with a handful of followers in the Mission house at Khartoum, where it was reported he had taken refuge. In the absence of this, Wolseley, it is said, will probably continue to advance by the river until he reaches Berber, where he will spend the summer with his army and wait for the September rise of the Nile before advancing. Two months must, according to this plan, elapse before there can be any advance in force from Suakin.

The number of reinforcements already ordered to Egypt is 8,000. Preparations have been completed for the transport of commissariat and ordnance. Vessels are already loading at Woolwich. The Grenadier Guards have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for foreign service.

LORD WOLSELEY'S FORCES.

The force at present under the command of Wolseley numbers about 8,000 men, and is divided into three divisions, one under command of Col. Boscawen (Gen. Stewart being wounded, and Col. Wilson, the next in command, encamped at Guba), in the Nile, where his steamers were wrecked on the way back from Khartoum), numbering some 2,000 men; one about the same strength with Gen. Earle, now on the march to Berber, and the third with Gen. Wolseley at Korti, or on the way thither. Besides these there are smaller detachments at Gaiduk wells, where Stewart had his first fight; at Abu Klea, where Buraby was killed and where there are a large number of wounded men, and a force under Gen. Buller, last reported on the way from this last post to Guba. The official statement of the force is as follows:—General Officer Commanding in Chief—Lord Wolseley, at present at Korti. Military Secretary—Lieutenant-Colonel Swaine. Aide-de-Camp—Major Wardrop, Major Brough, Lieut. Childers, Lieut. Ayres, and Capt. Lord C. Bessford. Lord Bessford, at last accounts, was on the way to rescue Col. Wilson's wrecked detachment. Chief of Staff—Major General Buller. Aide-de-Camp—Major Fitzgibbon. General Buller is probably at Guba by this time, having started from Gaiduk on Friday last with the Royal Irish and Sussex regiments, Acting Adjutants and Quartermasters—General-Colonel Furse and Col. W. F. Butler. Col. Butler is with Gen. Earle's column en route round the bend of the Nile for Berber. Deputy-acting adjutant and quarter-master general—Lieut. Col. Alynne. Brigadier general—Major General W. O. Lennox. Aide-de-camp—Capt. B. Holmes. Brigade major—Lieut. Colonel R. W. Gordon. Brigadier general—Major General Davis. Aide de camp—Lieut. Col. C. Douglas. Brigade major—Lieut. Col. T. B. Hitchcock. Brigadier general—Major-General Freemantle. Aide de camp—Capt. T. W. Skopford. Brigade major—Lieut. Col. W. E. Kelley. Cavalry—10th Hussars. Artillery—B. Brigade, G Battery, 2nd Brigade, 1st Battery, 5th and 6th Scottish Divisions; 1st Battalion, Southern Division; 8th, 11th, 17th and 26th Companies Royal Engineers. Detachment of Telegraph Battalion. Company Commissariat—3rd Coy. Royal Engineers. 1st Battalion Royal Irish regiment; 1st Battalion Royal Yorkshire regiment; 2nd Battalion, East Surrey; 2nd Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; 1st Battalion, Royal Sussex regiment; 1st Battalion, South Staffordshire regiment; 1st Battalion, Black Watch or Royal Highlanders; 2nd Battalion, Essex regiment; 1st Battalion, Berkshire; 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent; 3rd Battalion, King's Royal rifle corps; 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders; 1st Battalion, Cameron Highlanders; The Black Watch and Staffordshire regiments are with Earle's column, and the Royal Irish and Sussex regiments with Gen. Buller. The force at Guba consisted of ninety men of the 19th Hussars, three divisions of the camel corps, in all about 1,080 men (composed of various regiments, and some Blue Jackets), 450 mounted infantry, a Royal artillery battery of 40 men; 80 Royal Engineers; 60 men of the naval brigade, the Royal Sussex regiment—320 strong; 80 men of the Essex regiment; 50 men of the staff corps; and a number of the medical staff.

These war contingents were reduced by the fighting at Gaiduk, and the detachment left there, but have also been strengthened by the arrival of a camel corps, some Royal artillery and part of the rifle corps.

THE LONDON EXPLOSIONS.

CHANGING THE CHARGE AGAINST THE PRISONERS—HIGH TREASON.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The examination of Cunningham and Burton, the alleged dynamite men, began to-day. The Bow street police court was crowded. Quilliam, counsel for Cunningham, was permitted to have an interview with his client before the latter was brought into court. Burton declined the services of the counsel, saying he would defend himself. Poland opened the case for the crown. He created a sensation by immediately announcing he would withdraw the charge of conspiracy and substitute that of high treason and felony against both the prisoners jointly. Under the new indictments the solicitor proceeded to state in detail the testimony of the Crown would produce to sustain the charge. In doing this he repeated the history narrated at the former examination of the prisoners. He stated that Cunningham had arrived from New York on Dec. 20th, and came to London after staying at Liverpool a short time.

Poland said as yet the case against the prisoners was in its infancy. The police were hard and successfully at work, and daily securing more information about the conspiracy in carrying out of which Cunningham and his colleagues were the instruments. The Crown would prove that the headquarters of the conspiracy was in America. The prisoners had come from America bringing dynamite of the "Atlas" brand.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Cunningham, continued Mr. Poland, has been in England before. He came to England in May, 1884, and was here when the Scotland Yard explosions occurred and dynamite was found placed against the Nelson column. Burton was in England from March until September, 1884. In July or August he was in St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He returned to America in September. The explosions at Gower street station occurred on January 2nd, a short time after Burton and Cunningham arrived. The train which arrived at the station at the time of the explosions started from Aldgate, and both prisoners lived near Aldgate. It would be shown that the men were on the train, and were active in causing the explosion.

Miss Cannon, proprietress of the lodging-house at 40 Great Prescott street, testified when the prisoner first came to her house he brought a brown bag and large brown trunk, both of which he carried up stairs himself. He informed her that the trunk was not his, but belonged to a friend, and he was going to buy a smaller one. He shortly afterward returned with a smaller brown box. The brown trunk was not seen again, although she could not tell how it was taken away. He had no visitors, and received no letters, nor wrote any.

A widow, who keeps a lodging-house at 32 Scarborough street, testified that Cunningham, had hired a room on January 14th. He gave no references, but said he came from 40 Prescott street. He had a brown box and brown bag. He usually went out about 9 a.m. and returned at 5 p.m. The morning of the explosion he went out, taking nothing with him, and returned between 12 and 1 o'clock and was in his room two or three minutes; then he left the house and did not see him again until requested to go the police station that evening. He gave the name of Dalton.

Miss Cannon, recalled, was closely cross-examined by Quilliam. She got mixed up as to the color of the box or trunk alleged to have mysteriously disappeared from Cunningham's room at her house, and began to waver in her testimony. When questioned whether the box taken to 32 Scarborough street was not the only one Cunningham had while lodging at her house, she broke down, and refused to swear to the identity of the trunk found in Burton's possession as being the one she alleged Cunningham had at her place.

Miss Cannon was considered one of the crown's most important witnesses. Her refusal to swear to the identity of the trunk caused the prosecution considerable disappointment.

Emma Harvey, the landlady in Turners' road, testified that Burton engaged a room at her house on 10th January. He brought with him a Gladstone bag. Afterwards she said he had obtained work and was going to bring a trunk to his room. He did not state where he had got the trunk.

Detective Koper testified that he saw Burton and Cunningham converging together on the 10th January in High street, Aldgate. Burton denied this, and said he never saw Cunningham before he entered the dock to-day. Burton said he went to America in September on the Alaska. The brown trunk, brown box and Gladstone bag were produced, the police having traced and secured them all. Their exhibition produced a wild sensation.

Cabman Bacon identified the trunk as one he took to the Prescott street house. Cabman Crosbie testified that the trunk was the same he took from the Prescott street house for Burton. On the journey Crosbie said he stopped for the trunk about 10.30 p.m. on January 12th. Burton denied Crosbie's statement, repeating his own former story, and said the trip to Turner's road was made at seven o'clock in the evening. Crosbie denied this and said he would prove he was home at that time.

After other testimony and address by Mr. Poland, the prisoners were remanded till next Monday, when testimony will be brought to convict them of complicity in the Gower street explosion.

OBITUARY.

On Monday at 11 o'clock, there died at Pointe Claire, after a sickness of 17 months, Mr. Paul Novour, one of the oldest residents of this place. He deceased was over 77 years of age and had been during a long life for about 25 years in a great respect in all the neighborhood, and his regretted by numerous circles of friends. His wife survives him. The funeral takes place on Wednesday at 10.30 a.m.

Advertisement for Jacob's Oil, a German Remedy for Pain, used for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, and other ailments. It claims to be a cure for various pains and is highly recommended.

Advertisement for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, described as a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla and other blood-purifying roots. It is used for treating various skin diseases, rheumatism, and general debility.

Advertisement for Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured by Dr. J.C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. It describes a cure for various forms of rheumatism using a specific preparation.

Advertisement for Meneely & Company, West Troy, N.Y. They deal in various goods and have a branch in Montreal.

Advertisement for a Province of Quebec, District of Montreal, Superior Court. It mentions legal proceedings and a case involving the City of Montreal.

Advertisement for the Province of Quebec, District of Montreal, Superior Court. It details a case involving a woman who wears a No. 9 shoe.

Advertisement for Young Men! - Read This. It promotes the Voltz Belt Co. of Marshall, Mich., and their Electro-Voltz Belt for various ailments.

Advertisement for Itching Piles - Symptoms and Cure. It describes the symptoms and provides a detailed cure using a specific ointment.

Advertisement for Consumption Cured. It describes a cure for consumption, mentioning a patient who was cured after years of illness.

Advertisement for Eppe's Food - Gratifying and Comforting. It describes a food product that is easy to digest and beneficial for various ailments.

SPOLIOING FOR A FIGHT. PARIS, Feb. 3.—Prince Bismarck at the present moment is the object of the concentrated attention of diplomatic Europe. His conduct toward England is most highly aggressive.

THE PENITENTIARY WARDENSHIP. KINGSTON, Feb. 3.—Dr. Lavell, surgeon in the penitentiary, has received a despatch from Ottawa asking him if he would accept the wardenship.

To the aged and infirm, the nourishing and invigorating properties of Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion give renewed strength and buoyancy of spirits.

In this country the degrees of heat and cold are not only various in the different seasons of the year, but often change from one extreme to the other in a few hours.

Young ladies on the eve of marriage in some regions now give "spinster dinners," to which only female friends are invited.

How often we hear middle-aged people say regarding that reliable old cough remedy, N. H. Down's Elixir: "Why, my mother gave it to me when I was a child, and I use it in my family; it always cures." It is always guaranteed to cure or money refunded.

Every mother should have Arnica & Oil Liniment always in the house in case of accident from burns, scalds or bruises.

A mine of magnetic ore has been found in Fresno County, California; also a spring near it that cures the itch.

ILL-WON PEERAGES. AN UNHALLOWED UNION. By M. L. O'Byrne.

well, Gormanston, Kenmare, and others to the king? The omission, you see, has placed you under ban; or why not have had your name enrolled in some of the militia corps?

CHAPTER XXVIII.—Continued. "So be it! I for one beoano not, nor reek what good may spur a cold-hearted braggart to zeal in patriotic cause.

CHAPTER XXIX. THE PLOT DEVELOPS.—PIKES FOUND ON ROBERT BYRNE'S DESK. Meantime, while convulsions shake the land, and Demosthenic eloquence thunders in the senate.

"I am cognizant of the fact of which I now admonish you, sir. It has been reported at the Castle that Lord Edward Fitzgerald had been received and entertained by you at Clare Hill."

"Not with parties interested for private motives or ends in believing you guilty, Mr. Byrne," said Hussey Burgh, with significant glance; "you must demand open trial, and employ first counsel in the case."

"There are two of them at this moment, I believe, keeping guard upon the house; that we may not vanish with the smoke up the chimney, or elude them by any sleight-of-hand or necromantic spell."

Robert Byrne's heart swelled with grateful emotion, yet his eyes looked more thanks to each friend than his lips expressed. The second stranger meanwhile said: "I also take this opportunity, sir, to introduce myself as Don Antonio M'Mahon de San Luis."

"I had no reason to mistrust their loyalty; yet I did not like their friendly intimacy with Lord Edward Fitzgerald. I feared that soon or late their principles might not be proof against seduction."

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stood in your pumps, and caught the body of a poacher trespassing on my ground, I'd send him to Charon, to ferry across the Styx to Hades!"

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"But yer goin' to pay us the ten pounds anyway; I'm not goin' to be done out of it; an' I let out nothin' ye can take a houl' of."

"Yes, yes, all fair in the way of trade," made swift response the jovial lawyer, smacking his lips again after a glass of Madeira.

"Fulminating maledictions, hearty and earnest, upon himself, the company, and the world in general, and upon the tantalizing man of law in particular, and consigning all indiscriminately to the Bottomless Pit."

"I dunno, yer honour. I heard as how my grandfather's father kem to Ireland wid Cromwell in the old times."

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1885

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS: We have sent out a large number of bills to subscribers in arrears, and up to date the returns have not been as large as they should be.

The British war office reports that no troops can be spared from Ireland to do service in the Sudan. Gordon may perish, but Ireland never. This would seem to justify the opinion that the union between the two islands couldn't get along without the presence and the aid of the military.

In spite of the annual expenditure of over \$730,000 for repairs and the building of new penitentiaries, Russia is much exercised how to find room for the ever-growing number of prisoners, who amounted in 1882 to 95,500, and in 1883 to 97,357.

The committee on foreign affairs in the American House of Representatives have reported adversely on the dynamite resolutions. While viewing the use of dynamite with abhorrence, the committee held that to adopt the resolutions would be an acknowledgment that citizens of the United States were parties to the conspiracy against England, and were connected with the explosions.

The increase of mortality among children in England has of late been most remarkable and excited most astonishment. An investigation which has just been held now discloses the fact that the increase comes simultaneously with the growth of the practice of insuring children's lives.

The Rev. Canon Bagot has written to the Dublin Freeman advocating the raising of the tobacco plant in Ireland. At the time of the Union it was in a flourishing condition and was of great importance as an industry.

In 1831 a new act of Parliament made it penal to raise more than a very small quantity of a few square feet on a farm.

The religious condition of Harvard College is under discussion in Boston. Since the venerable Dr. Peabody retired from the preacher's chair, three years ago, no attempt has been made by the University authorities to fill it.

The exports from Great Britain in 1884 of all kinds of merchandise showed a decrease of about 3 per cent. as compared with the exports of the previous year.

The McCarthy License Act is to be carried to the Privy Council for another decision as to its constitutionality. The verdict of our own Supreme Court that the Act was unconstitutional should have been acquiesced in by the Government, as it had met with a ready acceptance at the hands of the people.

MONTREAL is earning quite a reputation for demonstrations, celebrations and "blow-outs" generally. The Toronto World pokes a little fun, tempered with sarcasm, at Montrealers for their childish sentimentalism.

We notice that none of the newspapers, either foreign or domestic, and none of the public speakers, who so vigorously called upon Mr. Parnell and the Irish party to disavow all responsibility for, and all connection with, the dynamite explosions, and who passed condemnation upon the Irish leader and his party for their silence, have not a word to say in denunciation of Mr. Gladstone and his Government for withholding an expression of disapproval of assassination and a disavowal of all connection, direct or indirect, with the attempt on O'Donovan Rossa's life.

It would seem that Mr. Blaine has not yet fully submitted to the decision of the American people in the late election for the presidency, and that he will make another effort to capture the White House.

franchise, and if found true, that the vote of the States so offending be annulled. This is rather ill-timed, however, and although the Senate has a republican majority, it is scarcely probable that they will attempt to upset the verdict of the people and disturb the peace and union of the nation for party ends.

WHAT IS THOUGHT AND SAID OF US. The readers and subscribers of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS very frequently send in reports as to how we are accomplishing our mission.

The two subjoined letters, one from Ald. Thomas Hanley, of Belleville, Ont., and the other from Mr. P. Cullen, of Prince Edward Island, will give a fair idea of the universal esteem in which THE POST and TRUE WITNESS are held, and of the support which is extended to them throughout the length and breadth of the land.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS: Enclosed please find my subscription for 1885. Continue to uphold the good cause of Ireland and you will merit in the future, you have received in the past, the thanks of all true friends of Ireland.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS: DEAR SIR, - Will you kindly send me last week's TRUE WITNESS? During the many years I have been a subscriber to it I have no recollection of missing a number before; and I will now, with your kind permission, avail myself of this opportunity to thank you for the many years of genuine pleasure afforded me by the "Old Reliable" TRUE WITNESS.

DEAR SIR, - Will you kindly send me last week's TRUE WITNESS? During the many years I have been a subscriber to it I have no recollection of missing a number before; and I will now, with your kind permission, avail myself of this opportunity to thank you for the many years of genuine pleasure afforded me by the "Old Reliable" TRUE WITNESS.

Belleville, 2nd February, 1885.

CANADIAN JINGOISM.

"An Old Soldier," in a Jingoistic letter to the Gazette of this morning, suggests that the monied men, who composed the meeting called to celebrate Stewart's victory, organize and equip a regiment of good stout Canadians and send them to the Sudan to aid the British in killing and driving the poor natives out of their own country.

African or other uncivilized tribes. If we want glory we should look for it in higher and fairer fields and in nobler and more honorable causes.

AN APPEAL TO ASSASSINATE PARNELL. In all this infamous work of assassination, of dynamite explosions, of threats and counter threats, and of jubilation on both sides over the destruction of life and property, there is nothing to compare with the distastefulness and atrocity of the threat of the leading organ of the English Conservative party, the London Standard, against the life of Mr. Parnell.

The Standard advises Mr. Parnell to take the fate of Rossa to heart and says stranger things have happened than that Mr. Parnell, too, should find his Nemesis. This covert threat, coming as it does from a responsible exponent of English public opinion, is a disgrace and a crime against civilization and Christianity.

The prospects of the Irish National party are generally considered excellent, and it is calculated that in the forthcoming struggle there will be at the outside only three Whigs and fourteen Tories returned at the general election; all the others will be staunch Nationalists.

APPLAUDING THE AVENGER. If the importance of O'Donovan Rossa is to be gauged by the sensation which has been created by the attempt of an Englishwoman on the dynamiter's life, he is indeed a mighty foe of England, more than many people ever gave him credit for.

The London newspapers containing the first intelligence of the shooting of O'Donovan Rossa sold like wildfire, and the clubs of the metropolis interrupted their revels at midnight to receive the latest reports on the "tickers." The news spread with wonderful rapidity throughout the city, it was posted on innumerable newspaper bulletins and caused the wildest excitement.

The successful march of General Stuart through an African desert and his victory over the Arabs the other day did not cause as much enthusiasm as this attempted assassination. Subscriptions have already been started in many places in London for the purpose of defraying the expense of Mrs. Dudley's defence, and it is said that subscriptions are coming in so fast that more money will be donated than will be necessary.

hand was turned against one who as richly deserves death as ever miscreant did. Coming from a religious journal, this is rather startling declaration. The sentiment it expresses is quite revolutionary, and not warranted by any known code of morality.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE NATIONAL PARTY. The prospects of the Irish National party are generally considered excellent, and it is calculated that in the forthcoming struggle there will be at the outside only three Whigs and fourteen Tories returned at the general election.

FOREIGN TRADE RETURNS. The most remarkable thing disclosed by the Trade and Navigation returns for the past fiscal year, is the fact that for the first time in the history of the Dominion of Canada the aggregate trade of this country with the United States exceeded in 1883 and 1884 that with Great Britain.

THE RIGHTS OF THE WORKINGMEN. The working classes of the Dominion, but especially those of Montreal, have many and serious grievances to redress.

GENERAL GORDON AT KHARTOUM. The news of the fall of Khartoum has created an immense sensation in England.

THE RIGHTS OF THE WORKINGMEN. The working classes of the Dominion, but especially those of Montreal, have many and serious grievances to redress. The working man of this city, by an absurd and unjust law in the municipal code, is prevented from exercising the right of the civic franchise.

less I gave them some government outlook than with me. But all these reasons... The English Cabinet turned a deaf ear until it was too late. Even in the tardy expedition of the Nile expedition, while General Gordon was prominent objective point, it was quite apparent that no attempt was to be made to give Khartoum a government or to relieve its people.

THE RIGHTS OF THE WORKINGMEN. The working classes of the Dominion, but especially those of Montreal, have many and serious grievances to redress. The working man of this city, by an absurd and unjust law in the municipal code, is prevented from exercising the right of the civic franchise.

Table with 3 columns: Year, Produce of the mine, Produce of the fisheries, Produce of forest, Animals and their produce, Agricultural products, Manufactures, Miscellaneous. Rows for 1884 and 1883.

The foregoing is the total Canadian and foreign produce returned as having been exported during two years. Another statement shows that of the \$86,521,185 returned as actually exported only \$77,132,079 was the produce of Canada.

THE RIGHTS OF THE WORKINGMEN. The working classes of the Dominion, but especially those of Montreal, have many and serious grievances to redress. The working man of this city, by an absurd and unjust law in the municipal code, is prevented from exercising the right of the civic franchise.

This is a completely erroneous idea, and it is one that must be wiped out entirely from all democratic forms of government, whether on a national or a municipal basis. Property and business are not the sources of taxation; they are only the channel. The source of all taxation is in the pocket of the consumer and of the tenant, or, in other words, and for all practical purposes, the revenue of a city as well as that of a nation comes from the pocket of the wage earner. This must and shall be recognized as a fixed principle, based on fact and truth. Any legislation that will run counter to that principle cannot be in the general interests, and must necessarily work harm and injustice. Such legislation was the Statute Labor tax, which is, besides its other demerits, a positive disgrace to the community. It is a relic of unenlightened and arbitrary government. It is a foul method, conceived and employed by property and capital to deprive the workman of his rights. The Mechanics' Hall meeting was called purposely to deal with it, and it is quite gratifying to notice that the question was handled by men in every capacity and station of life, but it is much more gratifying to see that there was not a solitary voice among the multitude present raised in defence of the obnoxious law. Nowhere else is this tax tolerated; and if the workmen are in earnest, they should, as they have in their power, impress upon the members of the present Council who are opposed to its abolition, the necessity of yielding to the popular will in the matter. As the petition well points out, this tax has been preserved in the charter of the city of Montreal for the sole purpose of depriving the majority of the population of any voice or control in the administration of municipal matters. It is not continued with a view to raising a revenue, nor as an ordinary tax, as it does not net to the city five hundred dollars a year, and that payment of it is never enforced as is done with all other taxes. The effect of this impost is, therefore, to deprive many thousands of electors of their votes and of all representation in the City Council. The petition, moreover, truthfully says that tenants are fully as much interested as any others in the proper management of the public business, and that they pay to their landlords in the form of increased rental the price of all improvements made in the city and which increase the value of real estate. In face of this consideration it becomes imperative that they should have their legitimate share of influence and control over the management of the public business. The workmen intend going directly to the Local Legislature for an amendment to the civic charter abolishing the statute labor tax and which will thus remove an unjust cause of disqualification resulting from the non-payment of what is not wanted. We trust that this demand will meet with no opposition in our Provincial Parliament, but that our legislators will see the advisability of gracefully redressing a wrong and a grievance that have been borne too long.

### PARNELL'S CORK SPEECH.

The speech delivered by Mr. Parnell, on his recent visit to his constituents in Cork, is well worth the attention of all those who desire to understand the Irish question, or who wish well to the cause of Ireland. Our readers will find a full report of it in another column. It is one of those remarkable pronouncements with which it is the wont of the Irish leader to punctuate the progress of the National movement. The speech is destined to become historic through the formal and ringing declaration that no attempt must be made to fetter the future fortunes of Ireland by what it may at present be possible to achieve. Mr. Parnell will be the first leader who has ever had behind him an effective and united majority of the Irish representatives, and in that unique situation his power and authority will only be second to those of a general in the field. Firm and hopeful as has ever been his tone, there is in this Cork speech a consciousness of strength and a marked increase of confidence, with an added assurance of means which must necessarily stimulate the Irish people to greater efforts in their work for freedom. In fact no speech of the Irish leader was ever so characterized by such firmness of tone and by such loftiness of national sentiment. Mr. Parnell, although his utterance was brief, left no important point of the national programme untouched, and he touched no point without appealing with irresistible force to the mind and the heart of the nation. He referred to the duty of Irishmen to give practical support to Irish manufactures and industries by patronizing Irish manufactures, even though such patronage might prove a little more expensive. The formation of an independent Irish party and its successful labors were dwelt upon, as well as the necessity for union and tolerance in the popular ranks. On the question of doing justice to the laborer, Mr. Parnell was particularly clear, forcible and decisive. Whether it be the prejudice of the farmer or those of the landlord, they must equally be made to yield if they stand in the path of the Irish laborer's advance towards comfort and contentment. Whatever class tries to obstruct the laborer in gaining possession of those fair and just rights, to which he is entitled, that class, says Mr. Parnell, must be put down. It is necessary, he said, to do justice. While the Irish leader says he means, as a matter of course, and in that declaration the Irish laborer will depend on finding sure and sufficient grounds for satisfaction. But the most characteristic features of the Cork speech are the prominence given to the national question, and the boldness with which the demand of

the Irish race for self-government is put forward and emphasized. Mr. Parnell used no weak or equivocal words as to the terms he will propose to England for a settlement of the Irish question. His speech makes it clear that the coming Irish party will strike for nothing less than the full measure of Ireland's Legislative Independence. He expressed the hope that England would be wise in time and concede to constitutional arguments and methods the restitution of that which was stolen from them towards the close of the last century. "We cannot ask for less," says Mr. Parnell, "than the restitution of Grattan's Parliament, with its important privileges and far-reaching constitution." No more can be asked under the British constitution, and no less would be recognized by Irish feeling as an adequate formulation of National claims. But though self-government may be as much as can be asked for by the leaders of a constitutional movement, Mr. Parnell refuses to limit the National destiny or fix its position for all future time. The broad statesmanship of the Irish leader's views on the question can scarcely fail to impress all classes of Irish Nationalists, and to win their entire sympathy and warmest admiration. "No man," says Mr. Parnell, "has the right to fix 'the boundary to the march of a nation' (great cheers), no man has a right to say 'this is my country.' Thus far shalt thou go, and no further, and we have never at tempted to fix 'ne plus ultra' to the progress of Ireland's nationhood, and we never shall." These sentiments were received with ringing cheers, and they will find an echo in every Irish heart. It would be difficult to formulate a policy better calculated to permit and invite the co-operation of all men who believe in securing for Ireland the untrammelled exercise of all her rights.

### A. M. SULLIVAN NATIONAL TRIBUTE.

- The following subscriptions have been received for the National Tribute to the family of the late A. M. Sullivan:
- Previously acknowledged ..... \$88.25
  - Richard McCauley ..... 5.00
  - Hugh J. McCauley ..... 5.00
  - J. G. Kennedy ..... 5.00
  - W. O'Brien ..... 5.00
  - Rosalynne Ross ..... 5.00
  - F. J. Hart ..... 5.00
  - John McEntyre ..... 5.00
  - D. McEntyre ..... 5.00
  - Frank Kieran ..... 5.00
  - C. J. Murphy ..... 5.00
  - Michael C. Mullin ..... 5.00
  - Jas. McCauley, Montreal ..... 20.00
  - J. E. Mullin ..... 20.00
  - Fogarty Bros. ..... 10.00
  - M. Hicks ..... 5.00
  - C. F. Smith ..... 5.00
  - Edward O'Brien ..... 5.00
  - Patrick Mullin ..... 5.00
  - P. McGoldrick ..... 5.00
  - Joseph Quinn ..... 5.00
  - E. McCarty ..... 5.00
  - W. J. Rafferty ..... 5.00
  - Walter Kavanagh ..... 5.00
  - William Booth ..... 5.00
  - John Mullen, (Sorol) ..... 2.00
  - J. O'D. .... 2.00

### THE LATE MR. DENIS SADDLER.

Mr. Saddler, whose death, after a short illness, occurred on February 4th, at his residence, Wilton, Westchester Co., New York, was in common with his younger brother, the late James Saddler, who died in New York in 1879, the founder of the most extensive Catholic publishing house in the United States. He was born in Cahel, Co. Tipperary, Ireland, somewhere about 1815, and was consequently in his seventieth year. He belonged to an old and highly respectable family in that county, who were all, with the exception of his father and grandfather, Protestants. Mr. Saddler, with his widowed mother and brothers, immigrated to America, where he and his brother James became the pioneers of Catholic literature. To their untiring industry and perseverance, the Catholics of America owe a great debt. They had the field almost to themselves; but they had, nevertheless, innumerable obstacles to overcome. They struggled hard to elevate the people, and to aid in the spread of Catholic truth by the dissemination of good books. Ever alive to the danger of circulating pernicious reading, they were often called upon to sacrifice their own interests, and the profits which might have accrued to them, for the higher interests of religion and morality. For half a century the firm has continued its mission of public utility. Mr. Denis Saddler, whose death we are now called upon to lament, was the senior and last surviving member of the firm of D. & J. Saddler & Co., of New York, except his son, Mr. James Saddler, of that city. He was esteemed by all who knew him for his many sterling qualities. His clear judgment, his exact performance of his religious duties, his commendable respect for those numerous commands which his kind heart, genial disposition and warm and generous hospitality gained for him. The veteran Catholic publisher of the United States, as he may well be called, has closed his long and useful career of untiring industry and energy. He has left the example of a blameless life which was, from the position he held as head of a great house, employing numbers of people, of value to many. May he rest in peace!

### A NEW USE FOR SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

One of our well known New York seed firms has now on deposit in the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company's vaults four hundred pounds of Henderson's Snowball Cauliflower Seed, which at the selling price of one hundred dollars per pound shows the value of this seed to be forty thousand dollars. Not only is this plan of depositing in vaults found to be cheaper than insurance, but what is of more importance is that if the seed should be destroyed by fire this quantity necessary for their trade could not be replaced at any price in time for the spring sales. When it is considered that four hundred pounds of Cauliflower seed will, under favorable conditions, produce nearly thirteen million plants, which when headed for market and sold at even eight cents per head will produce the sum of three quarters of a million dollars, the value this vegetable has attained in this country, where twenty-five years ago it was almost unknown, becomes readily apparent. The weight of grain in wheat and rye, in proportion to the straw, is about one-third of the whole, while in barley it ranges from one-half to one-third.

### RELIGIOUS NEWS.

**On Thursday, 12th instant, several ladies will take the veil at 'Notre-Dame de Mont Royal.'**  
**Father Desnoyers, formerly curate at Ste. Catherine, is appointed parish priest at Ste. Alphonse.**  
**Father Allard is transferred as curé from Ste. Agathe to St. Antoine, and Father Thibaudau takes his place at Ste. Agathe.**  
**The bazaar of the Marianne Sisters of Saint Croix, at St. Laurent, near Montreal, will begin on the 12th February and finish on the 7th.**  
**Father T. Pepin is appointed curate of the parish of St. Telegraph, and Father Beauchamp, who was curé of that place, is appointed to Chambly.**  
**The Catholic Church at St. Therese, recently destroyed by fire, is to be rebuilt at a cost of about \$30,000. The work will be commenced early in the spring.**  
**Rev. Father Aylward, of St. Patrick's, is at present undergoing special treatment in the Notre Dams Hospital for a severe cold which has weakened him considerably.**  
**Rev. Father Burke, in St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, yesterday appealed to the congregation to subscribe what they could afford for the purpose of raising a fund to defend the Roman Catholics at Harbor Grace, Nfld., who were arrested recently in connection with the Orange riots. A list has been opened. It will not be closed till the end of March.**  
**MADRID, Feb. 9.—The Bishop of Madrid has forbidden the members of the church to read Zola's works under penalty of excommunication.**

**THE WORLD FORSAKEN.**  
 The names of the ladies who took the veil yesterday morning at the Convent of La Misericorde are as follows:—Miss Adèle Hamelin, in religion Sister Sainte Rosalie; Miss Albina Langevin, in religion Sister St. Zenon; Miss Catherine Coter, now Sister Saint Ignace; Dlle Collins Lepine, in religion Saint Alphonse de Ligouri; Dlle Marie Dumont, in religion Sister St. Thomas d'Aquin; Mgr. Fabre presided at the ceremony, and Mass was sung by Rev. Father Legris, curé of Three Rivers, assisted by Rev. Fathers Brien and Donnelly as deacon and sub-deacon. Among the friends and relations present we noticed Messadmes Provencer, Huden, Jetté, Lévesque, Fabre, St. Charles, Richard and Ferrault. After the ceremony Father Legris said a few words of praise and encouragement.

**ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL.**  
 The plan of our new cathedral, erected in wood by Rev. Father Michaud, S.J., is now exposed at the Academy of the Sisters of the Bon Pasteur, 405 Sherbrooke street, near St. Denis street. It is a splendid piece of architecture and sculpture and gives a good idea of the exterior as well as of the interior of St. Peter's Church at Rome. Every one is admitted to see this miniature church from nine o'clock a.m. till six p.m., provided they drop an offering in an alms-bowl. Small books containing a description of St. Peter's Church at Rome in all its details, and information concerning the cathedral of Montreal can easily be secured by visitors at the convent. The money thus collected is to help in the construction of the cathedral, the work on which it is hoped will be continued in the spring. The model referred to above is a very large one and is insured for \$2,000.

**READ THIS FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.** There is nothing equal to DR. HARRIS'S SOFT TUBERCULAR EMULSION. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory. 48 ct

### THE ROSSA SENSATION.

**THE DYNAMITER NO COWARD.**  
 NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—A New York correspondent writes:—"The Rossa sensation is dying out. It was a case of tremendous smoke and very little fire. Rossa's injury, as you know, is very slight, and after a few days it probably won't give him the least trouble. I have said more than once that the work that Rossa is engaged in gets no sympathy, but on the contrary the strongest condemnation from the great mass of his countrymen in New York. They regard it as wicked in itself and almost fatally hurtful to Ireland. There is another thing that I want to say now. All along the papers have been denouncing Rossa as a coward, a poisoner, a mere sneaking assassin, etc. Now this characterization of him is not true. Even the woman who tried to kill him emphatically denies that he acted like a coward when she fired. Although I cannot say that I know Rossa, I have at least known a good deal about him since his arrival in New York. He has never shown actual cowardice in any form. He has received scores of letters threatening his life, but he has gone about all the time without the slightest apparent fear. In fact he has not appeared to think about himself at all except as the apostle of dynamite. His personal safety claimed no attention. No, Rossa is not a coward; give the devil his due, anyway. But he has certainly acted very much like a fool. An utter stranger could get his confidence. His weakness all along has been of the cocottes (coquetry) kind. And as for a bad heart, so to speak, while it certainly is a bitter as gall toward England, it is really a gentle heart every other way. But he is an extremely dangerous man, nevertheless—as dangerous through his dynamite teachings as a madman running a muck. How to stop his bad work, though, is no easy matter to think out. And if Mrs. Dudley (if that is her name) had actually killed him, the work would go on just the same.

**Smart-Weed, Jamaica Ginger, Camphor Water and best Brandy, as combined in Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-Weed, cures colic or pain in stomach and bowels, diarrhoea, dysentery and cholera morbus, and breaks up colds and inflammations.**

### A PERFECT BEAUTY.

Perfect beauty is only attained by pure blood and good health. These requirements give the possessor a pleasant expression, a fair, clear skin, and the racy bloom of health. Burdock Blood Bitters purify the blood and tone the entire system to a healthy action.

### TO ELECT TWO ABBOTS.

**AN IMPORTANT ASSEMBLY OF AUSTRIAN BENEDICTINE MONKS IN NEWARK.**  
 NEWARK, February 9.—The order of St. Benedict has five Abbots in America, including Archabbot Boniface, who presides over the mother house, St. Vincent's Abbey, near Latrobe, Pa. This venerable monk founded St. Vincent's in 1846, and has there to-day a grim edifice forming a quadrangle, the front of which is five hundred feet long. This huge pile, which includes a church, abbey, and college, is built of brick, in the severest style of monastic architecture, and stands on a lonely road about two miles from the town. Near by are several other buildings which the monks use as workshops. The abbey lands consist of two tracts, one of 900 and the other of 1,200 acres.  
 To-day and on Tuesday morning more than 100 members of the order will arrive at St. Vincent's to take part in an election for Abbots of two new abbeys, St. Mary's for Newark, and St. Mary's of the Holy Christ in North Carolina. The monks who are entitled to vote number 113, the most of whom are expected to be present; the absentees will vote by proxy. The electors are the ordained monks in the congregation of which Boniface is President; in other words, all the professed Benedictines in the States lying east of the Mississippi. Besides them there are in the same jurisdiction about 350 brothers, lay brothers, and novices who cannot cast a ballot. On Tuesday the electors will convene in what is called a scrutiny. Each monk may name a candidate, who will at once withdraw, whereupon his character will be scrutinized and his fitness for the office of Abbot discussed. No electioneering is permitted, and it is even forbidden the monks to say whom they will vote for.  
 The elections will be held on Wednesday, Mass will be celebrated at 8 o'clock and the Holy Ghost be asked to guide the monks in their choice, after which all the electors will be sworn on the Four Gospels to cast their votes conscientiously and for the candidate who, in their judgment, shall be the best fitted for the office. Monks who are necessarily absent will vote by proxy. A secret ballot will be cast and a majority vote determine the choice. Should there be no election after three ballots Archabbot Boniface will have the right to name the Abbot. Should the Pope approve of the choice, the new Abbot will be formally elevated to his dignity shortly after Easter, he appointing the day and place for the ceremony himself. The people of St. Mary's Priory, Newark, hope that Prior Gerard will be selected to be their Abbot. All the monks in America, however, even those connected with congregations west of the Mississippi, will be eligible to the office.

### SERIOUSLY ILL.

A person suffering with pain and heat over the small of the back, with a weak weary feeling and frequent headaches, is seriously ill. He should look out for kidney disease. Burdock Blood Bitters regulate the kidneys, blood and liver, as well as the stomach and bowels.

### RUTHLESS RUSSIA.

**A CRY FROM POLAND—RETROGRADE LAND LAWS—CRUEL IMPERIAL UKASES.**  
 PARIS, Feb. 4, 1885.—The Poles have been ill-repaid for their self-restraint during the Skiermiewce interviews of the three Emperors. The Czar professed delight at being allowed to ride through Poland unmolested. A new era of peace and conciliation seemed dawning. As soon as the Czar was back in Russia, however, all was changed. An imperial ukase aggravating the injustice of the already oppressive Polish land laws was drawn up at Gatchina and issued last month. Outside the Empire it has attracted little or no attention. In Poland it has spread ruin and dismay.  
 The *N.Y. Herald* correspondent had a long talk to-day with a Polish prince, a most eminent representative of his nation. "The Czar has made us a strange New Year's gift," said the prince. "This ukase is so senseless and cruel that one almost despairs of making foreigners understand it."  
 In reply to inquiries your correspondent was informed that under the law in force up to last month the Poles were forbidden to own, buy or inherit land. These privileges were filched from them by an imperial ukase soon after the repression of the last insurrection by Mouraviev. The object of this decree was to hasten the Russification of the conquered provinces. The Poles, finding they could not trade in estates with their neighbors, had to sell their land next to nothing to Russian land grabbers who, after 1863, flooded Poland.  
 Most of these Russians were of little standing, and soon found it impossible to cultivate the property with profit, and left the country, after mortgaging their land to Poles, who would gladly have bought it back had the law not forbidden them. No pretext being given for fresh rigors the Poles began to breathe more freely, especially as several ministers from time to time held out hope of the abolition of the ukase. This new Gatchinadict, however, not only confirms the former one and forbids mortgages, even when regularly and legally drawn up by notaries, but its effect is made retroactive. It affects all previous transactions and will lead to endless lawsuits, turn order into chaos and put the Poles utterly at the mercy of corrupt and shameless Russian officials.  
 "Do you see no hope for Poland, Prince?" asked your correspondent, when all this was explained to him, "no prospect of a revolution."  
 "We trust in God," answered the Prince, "but the future looks dark to us. Even war between Russia and Germany would not help us now. Were war declared to-morrow it would be fought on our Polish plains. We should suffer doubly. Of revolution we dare not dream. We do our utmost to discourage it. What chance would our fowling pieces have against those Krupps and Gatlings? The times are terrible. Our liberty and our land are gone; our language is threatened; our religion is attacked; our bishops forbidden to make visitations; our priests liable to be banished to Siberia any moment if they hear confession, or give absolution without authorization of the police. No, there is no fear of a Polish revolution. All we ask now is leave to live."

### A LUCKY MAN.

"A lucky man is rarer than a white crow," says Juvenal, and we think he knew. However, we have heard of thousands of lucky ones and we propose to let their secret out. They were people broken down in health, suffering with liver, blood and skin diseases, scrofula, dropsy, and consumption, and were lucky enough to hear of and use the medicine of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," the sovereign blood purifier, tonic and alterative of our age.  
 HON. JOHN COSTIGAN.  
 La Vallée d'Orléans reproduces from *Le Quotidien*, of Lévis, Quebec, the baptismal certificate of Hon. John Costigan, as it appears in the parish register of St. Nicholas, Co. Lévis, as follows: The second of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, we the undersigned priest, curé of St. Nicholas, have baptized John, born yesterday of the marriage of John Costigan, collector, and Bridget Dunne, of this parish. Godfather, William Johnson, Godmother, Catherine Maguire, widow of John, with the father and M. Dugas, pastor. This same paper added, "The important parish of St. Nicholas which has given remarkable bishops and priests, feels honored in counting one of her children as the distinguished representative of the Irish."

### A PERSONAL.

At Barabochs of Malbas, on the 19th day of January, Patrick Jones, J.P., was unanimously elected mayor of the municipality of Malbas, No. 1, County of Gaspe, this being the tenth year in succession he has been elected to the office.

### THE MAHDI AND GORDON.

**A WAR CORRESPONDENT'S OPINION—THE BRITISH GENERAL'S LIFE TO BE RISKED—SPECTED.**  
 LONDON, February 7.—Mr. James J. O'Kelly, M.P., who acted as war correspondent to the Sudan for the *Daily News*, and who recently returned from the scene of war, was interviewed by the *N.Y. Herald* correspondent regarding Gordon and the fall of Khartoum.  
 Correspondent—I see, Mr. O'Kelly, that your fears as to the Mahdi's military strength uttered lately against the optimistic John Bull have proven true. The *Herald*, a week or two ago, said that the Mahdi's country is a thorough knowledge of it, would like to have in a few words your opinion as to the military outlook for the security and the good or bad fortune of the British troops.  
 Mr. O'Kelly—The news of Khartoum having fallen does not surprise me. But, in fact, I think it is likely that the place was attacked and taken about the same time as the second battle with General Stewart's forces.  
 Correspondent—As to the fate of Gordon?  
 Mr. O'Kelly—Well, I think he is either killed, which is very unlikely, or a prisoner. In the latter event he would be a most valuable prize to the Mahdi, while it is in the Sudan, and strict orders to all his followers that Gordon's person be respected. If dead, I feel sure that he was killed in the course of the battle accidentally, not being recognized by the Mahdi's troops.  
 Correspondent—In what way may this event be followed up by the Mahdi?  
 Mr. O'Kelly—In the natural course of events the Mahdi will march upon and besiege Metemneh. Here we may expect the next great battle to be fought.  
 Correspondent—With what result?  
 Mr. O'Kelly—No doubt the Mahdi's followers have been before now joined by other tribes, and things will go badly with the Metemneh garrison.  
 Correspondent—May not the alleged despatches from General Gordon have been a trick and the despatches sent by the Mahdi?  
 Mr. O'Kelly—Yes, very likely so.  
 Correspondent—What is your opinion of the expedition now?  
 Mr. O'Kelly—I think General Gordon has had in the past every opportunity to get safely out of Khartoum and should have done so long ago. As to the present situation it is too large a subject to discuss at night.  
 Correspondent—In what way do you think the news will affect the government? Will Mr. Gladstone resign?  
 Mr. O'Kelly—it will depend entirely upon the way the news is received by the public. No doubt it is a terribly severe blow for the government. Yes, I expect a vote of censure will be proposed, but I cannot say with what result until the voice of the people is heard through the press.  
 Parnell is terribly out in his cartoon of General Gordon receiving General Wilson inside Khartoum, surrounded by luxuriant troops. It is headed "At Last." The *St. Stephen's Review* cartoon, by Mr. Matt Moran, is more prophetic. It gives Mr. Gladstone as Shalva staggering under the Mahdi on his shoulders as the Grand Old Mountain Man, Party goat, to-night seems to kill patriotism. The times appear as a child over the disaster as ever the correspondents were in 1885 over the rebel success.

### SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

*Tubercular Troubles of the Lungs.* Dr. A. P. JOHNSON, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, says: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in Tubercular troubles, with satisfaction, both to patients and myself."

### INTERNATIONAL DYNAMITE.

**JUDGE CHAUVEAU'S MISSION TO NEW YORK.**  
 NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Immediately after the recent explosions in London the Secret Service Police Department telegraphed to the chiefs of police in all large cities in Europe and America requesting that men reputed to be dynamiters be put under surveillance, and if circumstances warranted, under arrest. It now transpires that the police of this city made four arrests of persons whose actions led to the belief they knew something about the London explosions. Two detectives arrived here last week from Quebec, Canada, from which these men fled immediately after the explosion. They were not recognized as the four seen in Quebec, and the two detectives returned. The photograph of another man was sent to Quebec a few days ago, and Judge Chauveau, Criminal Judge, and a Scotland Yard detective came on here to identify the man. He proved to be a big criminal. The suspect is said to have committed a great crime in Canada, and beside that he was recognized as one of the mysterious men seen in Quebec after the explosion there. The prisoner is now in the Tombs, and Judge Chauveau is in the city still working quietly to get the prisoner extradited. At the Tombs the utmost reticence is maintained regarding the prisoner, and the authorities of the grand and headquarters of the police refuse to disclose his identity.

### A LUCKY MAN.

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### CATARRH.

A new treatment has been discovered whereby this hitherto incurable disease is eradicated in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlets sent free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 39 ct

**A DOUBLE PURPOSE.**  
 The popular remedy, Huggard's Yellow Oil is used both internally and externally, for aches, pains, colds, croup, rheumatism, deafness and diseases of an inflammatory nature.

**For Nettle Rash, Itching Piles, Ring-worm Eruptions, and all skin diseases.** Use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap.

The Ontario Queen's Bench Division has dismissed the demurrer of the defendants in the bribery case.

### "KATE"

**SOME PARTICULARS ABOUT THE WOMAN SUSPECTED OF COMPLICITY IN THE EXPLOSIONS.**  
 PARIS, Feb. 9, 1885.—A usually accurate informant correspondent has communicated the following to the *New York Herald*:—The female dynamite known as Kate, now in Paris, and heretofore referred to in the *Herald* as a "strong and handsome woman," the wife of a famous man in London, herself an enthusiastic advocate of explosives. She is the daughter of a Dublin engineer, and was born in 1857. From childhood she has been possessed of an intense desire for the freedom of Ireland, and has written poems on the subject. She was educated by a Sister of the religious Order in the East End of London. During her husband's frequent absence from home for the purpose of spreading the dynamite propaganda which he makes his livelihood, "Kate" internally assisted him, and when on his return from America some time ago he began operations at London she became, after several months' study, as proficient in the use of explosives as himself. He appears to have always been averse to letting her run into any danger, but at her urgent entreaty that he would let her show "what a woman could do," he allowed her to take part in the Westminster explosion. Kate carried the bombs under her dress and Morrissey fired the gun. These two conspirators remain in Paris to attend the dynamite convention. Kate is desirous of going to America to avenge the attempted assassination of Rosen, who is her husband's friend.

### Quantity and Quality.

The Diamond Dyes more coloring is given than in any known dyes, and they give faster and more brilliant colors. 10c at all druggists. Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P.Q. Sample Card, 32 colors, and book of directions for use, sent free.

### OBITUARY.

**THE LATE MRS. DAVID BONNER.**  
 Within the past few months the "pale hand of death" has not spared the little community of Lancaster. Every little while we witnessed the departure of some one whom we knew and respected, leaving many a pleasant home desolate, many a fireside vacant. Perhaps of all those who were called away from our midst the death of none cast a greater gloom of sorrow over our little village than the untimely one of Mrs. Bonner. It was so sudden, so unexpected. She had been sick but for a few days, and there was every hope of her recovery. But those fond hopes were destined never to be realized. On Sunday morning, January the 25th, her kind attendants saw she was sinking fast; and having received the last rights of her church, consoled by her religion in the blessed hope of a happy eternity, she calmly and peacefully passed away the following Tuesday to the parish church of Williamstown, where a solemn Requiem Mass was sung for the repose of the soul of this esteemed lady, who was indeed, admired for her virtues, and noble qualities. Her loss will be long lamented by her husband and children, who naturally feel keenly the sad blow. She will be missed not only by them, but by the large circle of her friends to whom she had endeared herself by her genial manners and gentleness.

### THE GREAT ATTRACTION AT NEW ORLEANS.

The vast crowd of strangers attracted to the great World's Exposition of Industry, at New Orleans, looked with delight at the fairness which marked the 17th Grand Monthly Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, on January 13th, last. It resulted that \$75,000, and was held by Mr. Thomas M. Thornton, a prominent banker of Shelbyville, Ill., who collected it through the Third National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.; No. 57,741 drew the second prize of \$25,000, and it was sold in fifty lots at \$1,000 each, to H. E. Browne, of Fairmount, Ind., who collected it through the Fairmount Bank; one to Daniel Slutz, of Chicago, Ill., who collected it in person; another to Lee Sampson, Sigourney, Iowa; and the remaining portions were scattered elsewhere. No. 5,153 drew the third prize of \$19,000, sold also in fifty lots; two fifths collected through Exchange Bank of Dallas, Texas, for Mr. A. E. Hall, salesman for Sawyer Bros., Dallas, Mo.; Mr. Fred. Chealle, also of Dallas; one to O. J. Ferris, of Cincinnati, Ohio; another to Louis H. Keichan, of Mesquit, Stiz, Krouse & Co., also of Cincinnati; and so it went with \$252,500 worth of fortune flying in all directions. Next (the 17th) drawing will be on Tuesday, March 10th, 1885, of which M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., will give all information on application. Be wise in due time.

### A Popular Fallacy.

Many people think that Rheumatism cannot be cured. It is caused by a bad state of the blood which deposits poisonous matter in the joints and muscles, causing lameness, stiffness and swelling of the joints and excruciating pain. Kidney-Wort will certainly effect a cure. It acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, stimulating them to a healthy action, purifies and enriches the blood and eliminates the poison from the system. Go to the nearest druggist, buy Kidney-Wort and be cured.

### \$1.00 FOR 50 CENTS.

Any reader of this paper who will send 50 one-cent stamps to the AMERICAN RURAL HOME, Rochester, N. Y., before March 15th, 1885, will receive that handsome paper, postage free, until January 1st, 1886. This GREAT is a large eight-page, forty-column WEEKLY paper, now in its fifth year, and the cheapest farm journal in the world. The price is one dollar a year in advance, and the above offer of fifty cents for postage stamps will be accepted if sent in before March 15th, 1885. This Special Offer will not appear again in this paper. If you want the RURAL HOME, subscribe at once. Send for a sample copy, and see what a bargain is offered.

### THE ONTARIO QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION HAS DISMISSED THE DEMURRER OF THE DEFENDANTS IN THE BRIBERY CASE.

The Ontario Queen's Bench Division has dismissed the demurrer of the defendants in the bribery case.

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 chin beard and mustache. 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 maintained 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 Obeidi, 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 of 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 humgings. 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. Strangely 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 PHENIAN 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; Portsmouth Prison, London; Portland and Chatham prisons, in the south of England; Milbank prison, London, and Working. 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, after, 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 a fast toppling 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, who 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.

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 Irelander. 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 grist 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 petress 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. 4.—The Irish National League of Quebec are preparing to celebrate the anniversary of Robert Emmet by a grand national concert. Several choicest 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.O., 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 Caswell, on the Prince of Wales railway, was overturned to-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 Shubulka, one of his steamers was wrecked, but the whole party managed to reach an island in safety, where they lay secure. 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, in which it is said that no official despatch from Wolsley 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 was known as to what 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, the wildest excitement throughout the city, but nothing definite in the nature of 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, but in the event of the contrary, Mr. Gladstone, on learning of Lord Wolsley's despatch, proceeded at once to his official residence in 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, it is believed, for the purpose of considering 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 Vandals, during the Turkish-Russian war, has there been such wild excitement in this city. The admirals engaged in 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 reports that the Mahdi had 80,000 men in the vicinity of Khartoum, and that he introduced a number of his emirs into the city. The admirals engaged in 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.

STEWART DOING WELL.

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

KHARTOUM 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 Graeville started for London as soon as the news reached them. The Cabinet council will hold 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, Feb. 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, via Abu Klea and Gakdul. They reached there 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 alms 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 amports, 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 inquiries, 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 Graevae. 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

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.

WOLSELEY 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. Earl 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-samer 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.

CORRAL 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 205 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 purgative.

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 carries a powerful revolving light which will, without fail, be her anchor. These light ships are also to be connected together and to the shore by an electric cable, and will be used as means of communication 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 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 passed up and down several times, but were unable 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 they were working. The only information 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

vertise 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 opinion 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.

SPIOLATION 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 Mr. 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. Feuille's 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 six weeks the girls have been supported by the charity of Catholic and Protestant neighbors alike. They being no longer able to give, or that collections are invoked for these "martyrs to conscience" in spring farm labor may give them a chance of earning a livelihood. Much interest and some peaceful 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.

CALOE, Feb. 5.—The occupation of Ballai by the Italian was probably made. The Egyptian government protested, but the result was null. The Khedive, 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.

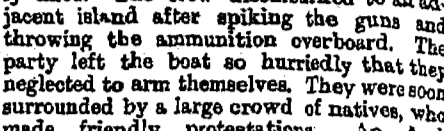
THE STORY OF A BLOODY MASSACRE AS TOLD BY A SURVIVOR.

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 shelled Berber, but with what result is not stated. Four nuggars joined the fleet at Berber and the party proceeded down the Nile to Abu Hamed. Here Stewart disembarked with his escort, and continued the journey with his own steamer. A short distance below Abu Hamed 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 Birri, when General Earle arrived there. The other prisoners remain at Berber.

C. R. Hall, Grayville, Ill., says: "I have

sold at retail 155 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 penciling 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.



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DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Markets.

A fair distribution of merchandise is taking place, but trade is not so brisk as it was some time ago...

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The more healthy condition of the iron trade, which has been noted since the beginning of the year...

GROCERIES.—General groceries have been fairly active, the jobbing distribution of most kinds of stock being well sustained.

COFFEE, SYRUP AND MOLASSES.—The market for sugar, after having advanced steadily 3c to 1c from the lowest...

NATIONAL PILLS purify the blood, regulate stomach, liver and bowels.

MONTEAL CATTLE MARKET.—Considering the season and despite the demoralized condition of the British markets...

FINANCE.—The New York stock market was strong this morning. Consols sold in London at 99 9/16.

changed hands at \$1.25. Herring in Halifax are scarce and higher. Salmon are firm...

Destroy the Worms or they will destroy the children. Use Freeman's Worm Powders...

MONTEAL PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

There has been a fair movement in coarse grains at country points, farmers having made deliveries with greater freedom.

Meats were fairly active and stronger at a further advance in values of about 25c per barrel.

Meats were in moderate request. A lot of green hams sold at 9c. The market for dressed hogs continues quiet and steady.

MONTEAL CATTLE MARKET.—Considering the season and despite the demoralized condition of the British markets...

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"TRUTH" BIBLE COMPETITION

NUMBER 13, CLOSING 15TH FEBRUARY.

\$50,000.00.

The proprietor of Truth has decided that instead of giving large sums of money and valuable articles...

QUESTIONS:—1. Is husband mentioned in the Bible? 2. Is wife mentioned in the Bible?

Will be given in the order mentioned below, the following valuable and costly list of First, Middle, and Consolation Rewards:—

- FIRST REWARDS. First great reward will be given the sender of the first correct answer to the foregoing Bible question. \$1,000 in gold.

All these seven hundred and fifteen rewards will be given out strictly in the order of the correct answers to those Bible questions...

- MIDDLE REWARDS. No. one. A fine Stylish Trotting Horse and Carriage. \$1,000.

After these will follow the Consolation Rewards for the last comers, so even if you live almost on the other side of the world you can compete...

- CONSOLATION REWARDS. 1, 2, and 3. Three Elegant Rosewood Square Pianos. \$1,540.

This finishes the largest and most elegant list of rewards offered by any publisher in the world. It will positively be the last unless the results of this competition far exceed the preceding ones...

SEEDS "EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN." PETER HENDERSON & CO. 35 & 37 Colford Street, NEW YORK.

In this entire competition will be published in the issue of TRUTH immediately after the close of the competition on sixteenth February...

BIRTH. McREAVY.—At St. Gabriel, Montreal, February 8th, the wife of Hugh McCreavy, Jr., of a daughter.

DECEASED. WILEY.—This morning, at 1.30 a.m., Mrs. Elizabeth Wiley, aged 94 years.

DECEASED. DELANEY.—On the 3rd inst., at 1.30 p.m., at his late residence, 123 Lagache street...

REMARKABLE RESTORATION. Mrs. Adelaide O'Brien, of Buffalo, N.Y., was given up to die by her physician...

THE AUSTRALIAN BOAT RACE HANLAN WINS. SYDNEY, Feb. 7.—A sculling match occurred to-day between Hanlan and Clifford...

A WISE CONCLUSION. If you have vainly tried many remedies for rheumatism, it will be a wise conclusion to try Hayward's Yellow Oil...

Holloway's Pills.—The sudden changes, frequent fevers, and prevailing dampness sorely impede the vital functions and conduce to ill-health.

LINKED TOGETHER PUBLISHER \$30,000 FREE! SUBSCRIBER A PRESENT FOR EVERYONE NO COMMISSIONS TO AGENTS. SUBSCRIBE DIRECT.

WHITE SHIRTS, 55c. To be sold to-morrow a large lot of Men's White Dress Shirts...

WHITE COTTONS! Parties requiring White Cottons will do well to attend our special sale of White Cottons.

GREY COTTONS! be store for all kinds of Grey Cottons.

TABLE LINEN! The store for Linen Damask, Table Linen, and all other Linen goods.

WE ARE ALSO SHOWING a very choice line of goods suitable for EVENING DRESSES!

RUPTURE. The last and best with a spiral spring, ever invented. Never tips or moves from position...

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings..."

KNABE PIANOFORTES. Fine, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.

KNABE PIANOFORTES. Fine, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. WILLIAM KNABE & CO.