

The Standard says: England cannot lose Ireland, notwithstanding all the efforts of the dynamiters. Independent Ireland would threaten British security every day. These are not the deeds of an Emmet or a Fitzgerald.

The Pall Mall Gazette publishes an article in which it says it marvels at the fright and flurry exhibited by the morning papers, when the whole damage done by all the dynamite outrages amounts to less than £10,000, and no loss of life has been occasioned by them. The Gazette says: It is both undignified and foolish to scream about America. If O'Donnovan Rossa should be hanged tomorrow and the collection of money for the 'Skirmishing Fund' made a criminal offense, it would fail to stop the outrages. It instances Russia and Germany, where, notwithstanding the silencing of speech and suppressing papers, the outrages cannot be stopped. "We must keep cool heads," it says: "strengthen our police force, sharpen the wits of our detectives and punish heavily the assassins and those who aid them. We must discriminate between social and political reforms by legal agitation."

The St. James Gazette speaks in a similar strain. It advises a modified suspension of the habeas corpus act.

PARIS, 26.—At the election of Senators throughout France, forty-eight Republicans and twenty-one Conservatives were elected. In eighteen Senatorial districts no choice was made, and second ballots must be taken. The Republicans have gained two seats.

LONDON, 26.—The War Office has just made public the contents of a dispatch received this afternoon from Gen. Wolseley, at Korti. He says he has not yet received any further news from Gen. Stewart. He assures the government that, in his opinion, there is no cause for anxiety on account of this long absence of intelligence. The first news of the battle at Abu Klea, which was received at Korti four days after the fight, was brought in by Bashi Bazouks. The last of these who were following Stewart's army left in the little band that carried the story of the fight across the desert. No information but that brought by these Arabs has yet reached Korti. Whatever additional reports Stewart may have dispatched, Wolseley says, must come by camel carriers with the ordinary British escort.

Cairo, 26, 8 a.m.—There is no news from the front regarding Gen. Stewart but many unfounded rumors are afloat. The anxiety as to the safety of his force increases hourly.

LONDON, 26.—Collingham was conveyed to the Bow street police court to-day by a strong guard of police, charged, on suspicion, of complicity in the explosion in the Tower of London. The prisoner is 25 years of age, medium height, dark hair and eyes, sharp features, and sinister expression. He smilingly surveyed the court and crowd which congregated within to get a glimpse of the alleged dynamiter.

Inspector Abberline deposed that he examined the prisoner at the Tower; that he (the prisoner) was confused, and gave contradictory answers to the questions propounded: the prisoner, the inspector said, first gave a wrong address as to the place of his abode; then he stated that he lived in Scarborough, Whitechapel; worked in docks at Liverpool until the beginning of the year, when he came to London to try and better himself. He formerly resided in America; made voyages in the steamship Adriatic, of the White Star Line. The inspector further deposed that the prisoner was known at his lodgings in Whitechapel as Dalton. A box and bag belonging to the prisoner had been seized by the police, but the contents are not yet made known. Inquiry by telegraph revealed the fact that Collingham is unknown at his alleged lodgings at Liverpool. The proprietor of the house there said he could remember no such man as the one described as Collingham. The prisoner's hands are horny, indicating that he is used to hard work. In speaking, he has a strong Irish-American accent. He admitted that the constable was correct in his deposition, but refused to say anything further. He was remanded until Tuesday, February 3rd.

The examination of Collingham tended to convince the police that they had secured a prisoner who had a guilty knowledge of Saturday's crimes. It was proven that Collingham is a native of Cork; that he lived at least five years in the United States and that he arrived in England during last autumn, coming directly from New York. His pretense that he is an Englishman was well carried out for a few hours after his arrest, his appearance favoring it, and his drawing stammer being peculiarly cockneyish, but in the excitement under the close cross-examination of the court, he forgot himself for a moment and spoke rapidly and distinctly as an elocutionist, and clearly demonstrated that his cockneyism was a clever piece of dissimulation. It was clearly shown that the prisoner had been known in Whitechapel as Dalton. His statement that he lived in Liverpool was entirely disproved.

LONDON, 27.—The Times continues its onslaught on Parnell with a stinging article, which says Parnell's studied silence regarding the dynamite outrages, call to mind his attempt to ignore Foster's indictment of the Parnellites as moral accomplices in the Phoenix Park assassination. The Times assures Irish agitators that their present policy of murder and silence will not pay. They will never succeed in coercing the House of Commons into accepting a naked revolution by means of spoliation.

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The Daily News thinks it almost an insult to say that Englishmen cannot keep their heads in the face of such an outrage. It predicts that the next effort of the cowards will be an attack on some infant school.

LONDON, 27.—In some respects, the panic produced by Saturday's events has really increased; fears were entertained yesterday that the dynamiters meditated an attack upon the national arsenals and naval stations and they were placed under special watch. At Chatham Dockyard the police were kept afloat during the entire night. To-day instructions were issued to put a stop to all ingress to the Tower, the House of Commons and Westminster Hall, even members and peers were refused admission. The entrance to the Palace ground is closed. All the public doors of the Parliament buildings are locked and a barricade has been thrown across the hall at the top of the staircase. The injured are all reported improving.

Col. Majendie is proceeding with the examination of the banquetting hall and the council chamber in the White Tower.

PARIS, 27.—Gen. Briere de Lisle has notified his government that all preparations for concerted action among the different bodies of French troops in Tonquin are completed.

An order for a general movement towards the occupation of the entire country is believed imminent.

PARIS, 27.—Gil Blas makes sensational statements about the London explosions. It declares positively that the authors of the explosions are the same men who made the dynamite attack on London Bridge and Gower Street Railway Station. The chief organizers of both plots Gil Blas asserts have been for a long time past, and are now employed in an English printing office in Paris, and until a recent date lodged in the St. Dennis quarter of Paris where they manufactured the infernal machines used in this diabolical work. When everything was in readiness for the perpetration of the contemplated atrocities, continues Gil Blas, the picked men, who were to lodge and set the machines, departed separately and by different routes for London, each carrying one or more of the machines. This was six weeks ago, Gil Blas says, not one of these conspirators speaks French, and no member of the entire band ever attended an anarchist meeting in Paris.

LONDON, 27.—In the Court of Appeal to-day, the decision was handed down in the case of Chas. Bradlaugh on his appeal from the decision of the divisional court, refusing him a new trial in the case which the Government won against him for taking his seat in the House of Commons without taking the oath. The Court of appeals decides that Bradlaugh has a right to appeal. The decision in effect is error for a new trial.

LONDON, 27.—Up to two o'clock this afternoon the war office had received no further news in regard to Stewart. A large convoy was sent by Wolseley yesterday from Korti to Gakdul Wells, and it is to proceed in the direction taken by Stewart with all possible speed. Wolseley reports the expedition which started Saturday from Hamdab by way of Aberhamed for Berber, under the leadership of Earle, is making favorable progress and has not yet been disturbed.

A Hong Kong special says the officials there declined to allow the French man-of-war Triomphante to refit at that port.

PARIS, 27.—Le Temps states that on the arrival of the reinforcements sent to Tonquin the total force in that country, including the Annamite sharpshooters under French command will equal 40,000 men.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day debate was commenced to-day on the extra estimates asked for by the budget committee. The Chamber voted the war budget.

MADRID, 27.—The new treaty of commerce between England and Spain, based on the most favored nation clause, is arranged for a progressive reduction in the duties to be levied upon British products and manufactures admitted into Spanish territory to correspond with the gradual reduction which England agrees to make in the imports laid upon Spanish wines.

LONDON, 27.—Herbert Gladstone, in addressing a meeting at Leeds to-night said, the fact could not be denied that England was on the eve of a great crisis. To-day politics were of vital interest. He had no doubts or misgivings in regard to the franchise bill, the fate of which would have a great effect upon the composition of political parties. He said he anticipated the renewal of the Crimes Act in Ireland, and was of the opinion that the adoption of many of the provisions of that act would strengthen the laws governing England.

LONDON, 28.—A dispatch from Cairo declares that Lord Charles Beresford, with a small contingent is pushing on from Metemneh to Khartoum.

ADEN, 28.—Advices from Perim state that the Italian ironclad Castle Widardo arrived at Beilun, west coast of the Red Sea, not far from Massowah, and successfully disembarked a detachment of troops intended for co-operation with the English in the Soudan. The Italian flag was hoisted in Beilun.

LONDON, 11 a.m.—Intelligence has just been received at the War Office that Gen. Stewart's force is entrenched south of Metemneh. A dispatch also gives the gratifying information that Stewart is in communication with Gen. Gordon.

Stewart's force had several fights with Arab rebels before it reached

Metemneh. Stewart himself was badly wounded and five of El Mahdi's emissaries were killed in the fights.

Gen. Wolseley in his dispatch reports the capture of Metemneh by the British, and also says Sir Charles Wilson has gone to Khartoum on board a steamer to confer with Gordon. It is expected that he will return as soon as possible and report personally to Wolseley.

1 p.m.—An official dispatch received this afternoon from Gordon shows his position at Khartoum is by no means as desperate as supposed. He says he could hold out there for years.

Stewart's wounds are reported doing well.

LONDON, 28, 1.30.—Official dispatches indicate that the march of Stewart and his little army from Abu Klea Wells to his present position has been no easy task. Almost every foot of the way appears to have been sharply contested by the resolute Arab foe. There was a constant succession of encounters from the action of the 17th till the Nile was reached, the British troops steadily gaining fresh victories over the impetuous but easily demoralized rebels. They reached the Nile on the morning of Monday, January 19th, two days after the fight at Abu Klea.

LONDON, 28.—The excitement occasioned by the explosion and the great anxiety concerning the fate of General Stewart, which have existed during the past several days, were completely obliterated to-day by the news that Stewart had captured Metemneh and succeeded in communicating with Gen. Gordon. Great enthusiasm prevails, and many congratulations over the success of Stewart's expedition have been received at the War Office.

MADRID, 28.—The shock of earthquake at Alhama yesterday threw down houses, killing one person and injuring two others.

KORTI, 28.—The Royal Irish regiment commenced its movement across the desert from Korti to-day, and the West Kent will follow immediately.

Stewart now holds a strongly fortified post at Gubat, not far from Metemneh, a place on the Nile half-way between Berber and Khartoum. Opposite Gubat is a large island, on which plenty of forage for horses and camels is easily obtained. So strong is the position at Gubat that it is confidently asserted that it can be held by the small garrison against any force which the rebels can send to attack it. The route across the desert from Gubat to Korti is securely held by the English. Col. Sir Redvers Buller will be in command on this route. He left Korti to-day to assume the position. The news of Stewart's movements since the battle of Abu Klea Wells was brought to Korti by Capt. Pigott. He left Gubat with dispatches on Saturday last and reached Korti this morning, having encountered no serious difficulty on the way.

Few details are yet received; but it is known, however, that Cameron, the special correspondent of the London Daily Standard, and Herbert, the special correspondent of the Morning Post were killed at the place where a battle occurred a slight distance beyond Shebat Wells. Stewart's wound, while not fatal, is so serious that he will be disabled for the remainder of the present campaign.

Gen. Wolseley considers the deprivation of his services a national loss. He characterizes Stewart as "the ablest soldier and most dashing commander he ever knew," and recommends him to the Queen's most favorable consideration. Lord St. Vincent, of the artillery, was among the British slain.

LONDON, 28.—The enemy appeared in force in front of the advancing British Army. A short, fierce battle was fought at a point about three miles from the Nile. The British were compelled to sustain a heavy fire for some time. Early in this engagement Stewart received his wound and Sir Charles Wilson thereupon assumed command. Works were hastily constructed under the leaden rain which continued to pour upon them from the enemy's rifles. The wounded men and baggage were left under a guard behind quickly-built earthworks, while the rest of the force advanced, in face of the hostile fire, to a gravel ridge some distance in front. Here a large force of rebels had established themselves in a strong position. As soon as the British line came near a fierce charge by several of the Emirs was made against it by the rebel foemen. The British troops arranged themselves, as usual, in the form of a square and steadily advanced to meet the wild onset of the loudly cheering enemy who were rushing down upon them. At the same time the rifles of the British were doing bloody execution. The charge was checked and not an Arab came within thirty yards of the British square. The rebels did not long stand before the murderous English fire, but were repulsed with heavy loss. Five Emirs and 200 men were left dead upon the field and large numbers were wounded.

ALL SORTS.

A vampire bat was recently captured at Lewis station, El Dorado county, Cal., the wings of which when extended measured 21½ inches. It had a tail two inches in length, like a rat's.

An actor in a traveling company meant to telegraph to his agent in town. "Let the newspapers know that I have been fatally hurt in a railroad accident," and at the same time wrote the truth for his wife, "I am only slightly scratched," but the message got transposed, and the shock to the actor was dangerously ill.

The oldest geographical society in Europe is the Cosmographical Society of Nuremberg. It was established about 1740, and first came before the public in 1746. It was connected with the Homann institution in the same city.

Gathering moss is one of the industries of Southern Louisiana. It makes the laboring man independent, for with ordinary industry he can easily earn from \$1.50 to \$2.50 a day gathering and preparing it for sale. It is principally used in making mattresses, which are sometimes sold, or at least bought, for hair mattresses. The quantity is almost inexhaustible and the market is steady.

The signal officer on the summit of Pike's Peak, the altitude of which is over 14,000 feet above tide, says the highest velocity of the wind ever recorded there was 110 miles per hour, when the instruments broke and cordwood began flying down the mountain. The guide adds that 75 miles per hour would lift a mule out of the trail.

There is an armless woman in Detroit who is giving exhibitions at a dime museum and who is attracting large crowds. An exchange, after expressing wonder at her facility, crocheting, writing and sewing with her toes, winds up with the startling statement that she eats and drinks with her feet.

Do young men who are in the habit of drinking intoxicating liquors ever stop to think what such a practice is doing for them? It not only threatens to destroy health and manhood, but it shuts them out from the better positions in the employment of those who conduct the business of the country. No drinking man can secure a position as teacher in a college; as bank cashier; as superintendent of any railroad; as ticket agent in any important city in the country. In fact, there is scarcely a place of trust that will, in these days, be entrusted to a drinking man. Not because a drinking man is more dishonest at heart than others, but because he cannot be trusted. He is more liable to neglect his business than a sober man, and the temptation to use his employer's money is much greater. Young men who are just starting out in life should remember this.

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