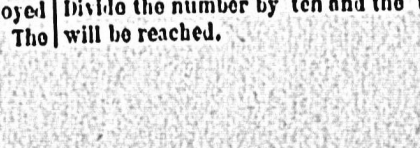


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Head Resident Medical Officer Hoxton Borough Hospital, Liverpool, Resident Physician Royal Mater Hospital, Wards, Edinburgh, Clinical Assistant Ophthalmic Wards Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, &c.

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FOREIGN NEWS

IRELAND.
MR. DILLON'S IMPRISONMENT.

Dublin, June 22.
To-day Mr. Dillon took three hours' exercise in the grounds attached to the Infirmary of the Dundalk Gaol. The prison itself is situated in a healthy district, and is considered one of the best in Ireland, but to a man of Mr. Dillon's habits, delicate constitution, and sensitive nature, the routine of prison life must be very irksome. He took his exercise alone, and at times appeared to be in a very thoughtful mood. The doctor of the infirmary paid him an official visit and the hon. member chatted freely with him. He made no complaint, but spoke cheerfully and kindly of the officials of the gaol, amongst whom there is naturally a desire to treat the distinguished prisoner with the deference becoming his position. There does not appear to be any intention on the part of the authorities at present to remove Mr. Dillon to any other prison, but it is difficult to say how long he may be permitted to remain in Dundalk since some of the local justices have shown an interest in his welfare. Messages of sympathy and indignation continue to arrive from every quarter of the Empire, but they do not reach Mr. Dillon. The officials have strict orders to prevent any communication being made to the hon. gentleman, except through authorised channels.

At a meeting of the Cork Corporation yesterday a resolution was passed condemning the cruel and unwarrantable outrage upon public policy and private virtue involved in the conviction and imprisonment for a period of six months of the patriotic and high-minded John Dillon. It was decided to send copies of the resolution to Messrs. Dillon, Parnell, and Gladstone. The Mayor remarked that if such despotism was exhibited in other countries, and if the people's feelings were so outraged, they would refuse to pay taxes.

Yesterday, at Castlebar, the prosecution of Mr. John Fitzgibbon and others was resumed. The defendants' solicitor was furnished on Thursday night with the transcript of the shorthand writer's notes, taken at a star chamber's inquiry of four of the witnesses examined. Mr. Bodkin renewed his application to have the case dismissed on the ground that this had not been done forthwith as required by statute. The court had now been adopted by the Crown in consequence, he said, of a question in Parliament. Mr. Burke read a telegram from the Attorney-General directing him to supply the notes, although in his opinion the defendants were not entitled to them. The magistrates, after twenty minutes' consideration, ruled against Mr. Bodkin, estimating, however, that they would state a case in point. They censured Mr. Burke for reading the Attorney-General's telegram. At Mr. Burke's request the cases were adjourned until Tuesday.

Archbishop Walsh arrived in Dublin last night. There was no demonstration. At a meeting of the Highgate District Liberal Committee, held on the 21st inst. at Northfield Hall, it was unanimously resolved—That the committee strongly protest against the cruel and tyrannical treatment of Irish political prisoners by the present Government; and, in view of the recent unmerited sentence passed on Mr. Dillon, the committee feels that the time has come when the Liberal party throughout the country should raise a united protest against this latest development of the coercive policy of the Government.

At a meeting of the Epping District Liberal Association, held on June 21st, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—That this meeting desires to express its sympathy with Mr. Dillon in his present imprisonment, its strong condemnation of the policy of the Government, and its continued confidence in Mr. Gladstone, and hopes for his early return to power.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Chicago, June 25.
Mr. Blaine's managers worked desperately on Sunday, and far into the night in a vain effort to induce all the other candidates to withdraw in his favour. It was said that all except Mr. Sherman consented. He declared his intention to remain till the end, preferring defeat to surrender. About one o'clock in the morning a decision was reached to drop Mr. Blaine and unite in favour of Mr. Harrison. This decision was reached because of the universal belief that Mr. Blaine's nomination anyway save by acclamation would be a suicidal blunder. About ten o'clock placards were posted in the hotels saying that a cable message had been received from Mr. Blaine declaring that he meant what he said about not being a candidate. Subsequently the following messages, signed by Mr. Blaine, were read to the Convention:—
"I earnestly request all friends to respect my Paris letter." The second, dated to-day, read—"I think I have a right to ask my friends to respect my wishes and refrain from voting for me. Please make this and my former despatch public." When first made known these despatches were laughed at. They told nothing new, and were interpreted by many to mean that he expected his friends to go ahead and nominate him, provided they could do so without causing a rupture in the party. Just before the Convention met the New York delegates met and decided to throw a solid vote of 72 for Mr. Harrison. This virtually settled the contest. When the Convention assembled it proceeded to take a sixth ballot, which resulted in a slight change from the preceding five. The seventh showed the beginning of the end, for Mr. Sherman's vote dropped, and Mr. Harrison's rose from 231 to 278, the highest number received by any candidate thus far. When the seventh ballot began Mr. Allison's name was withdrawn, and nearly all his vote was given to Mr. Harrison. This started the tide. Pennsylvania fell in with 69 votes, and from that moment there was no doubt of the result. Mr. Harrison received 541, Mr. Sherman 118, Mr. Alger 100, Mr. Gresham 50, Mr. Blaine 5, Mr. McKinley 4, 416 were sufficient to nominate.

Mr. Harrison's nomination was made unanimous amid much enthusiasm. The audience rose and shouted until they were tired out. One of the officers of the Convention climbed on the chairman's desk and waved a banner bearing a portrait of Mr. Harrison. The ladies in the galleries waved their handkerchiefs and parasols. Hats were thrown up, and a scene of enthusiasm followed. Cries of "Ho! ho! ho!" were heard in the din.

Mr. Benjamin Harrison was born in Ohio in 1833. He is a grandson of Mr. William H. Harrison, ninth President of the United States. He is generally spoken of as a son of his grandfather, because his name rather than his abilities have given him political prominence. He is a lawyer by profession. He served with credit during the Civil War, retiring with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General. He was the Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana in 1876, and was defeated. He served one term as United States Senator, making a creditable record. Mr. Harrison is a man of mediocre ability, but unblemished personal and political character, and his nomination in preference to Mr. Blaine is a great gain for decent politics. He will not carry much enthusiasm into the campaign but will enable the republicans to present the Protection side of the tariff issue respectfully, and give the country an orderly campaign. The general opinion at present is that the Democrats have far the best prospects of success, but it is too soon to say yet how the tariff issue will affect the masses throughout the country.

New York, June 25.

When the news of Mr. Harrison's nomination reached here it was received with almost total silence by the crowds about the newspaper offices. Many seemed to look upon it as a joke, they knowing nothing about Mr. Harrison. An Irishman in the crowd said when one newspaper was put up on a board containing the announcement, "Look at him hoisting the tombstone." The fact is that the prolonged wrangle of the Convention has injured the party greatly by bringing it into general ridicule.

INTERNATIONAL MARINE CONFERENCE.

Washington, June 25.

Congress has passed the bill relative to the International Marine Conference, which is to meet to discuss measures for securing greater safety to life and property at sea.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN AMERICA.

New York, June 25.

A fire has occurred at Holbrook, Arizona, by which the entire business quarter of the town was destroyed.

LOSS OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP WITH ALL HANDS.

Messrs. Donald Currie and Co's steamship Drummond Castle, which arrived at Plymouth yesterday evening, with the homeward Cape mails, brought news of a fearful shipwreck off Cape L'Agulhas a large vessel, supposed to be an emigrant ship, being lost with all hands. It appears that at 9.30 on the night of Sunday, June 3, when the Drummond Castle was off L'Agulhas, in a most tempestuous sea and howling storm, those on board saw a large sailing ship, having painted ports throw up signals of distress. Her foremast was standing with tattered sails, but her mainmast was gone and only a stump of her mizenmast was remaining. The Drummond Castle approached as near as possible to the distressed vessel, which continued showing blue lights, throwing up rockets, and burning tar barrels as an indication of her desperate condition. On one occasion the Drummond Castle approached her very closely considering the state of the weather, and her master, Captain Winchester, caused her to be hailed, stating that he would be prepared to take the crew on board, if it could possibly be managed. The reply came back that all the boats were gone, and that the vessel was in a most disabled state, which rendered her uncontrollable. Thereupon Captain Winchester intimated that he would stand by until daybreak with a view of rendering assistance, and preparations were made to this end. The distressed ship continued showing blue lights and rockets, and the Drummond Castle kept as near as possible to her, going round and round her. The night was dark, and the sea running mountains high, so that any attempt to launch a boat must inevitably have been attended with further loss of life. Suddenly, at 3.30 on Monday morning, when a high sea was running, the lights disappeared under circumstances which leave little doubt that the unfortunate vessel foundered with all hands on board. The Drummond Castle at once sailed to and over the place where the vessel was last seen, but nothing more was to be perceived. After cruising about until daylight and finding nothing, the Drummond Castle continued her voyage. The name of the distressed vessel could not be ascertained, and up to the present there is nothing to lead to her identification.

It is considered by one of the crew of the Drummond Castle that the vessel was a large emigrant ship. She was running before the wind, and there appeared to be no one on deck but the captain and two or three men, who were hauled to the wheel. All the remainder of the crew and passengers appeared to be huddled down, for just as the captain shouted, "I have lost my boats," a fearful and heart-rending wail rent the air. The ship was then driven before the gale ahead of the Drummond Castle. But cries were heard at intervals. She suddenly disappeared at 3.30 a.m., and when the Drummond Castle steamed to the spot nothing could be seen but one seething mass of foam. It is said that one of the officers of the Drummond Castle volunteered to put off to the unfortunate vessel, but Captain Winchester, recognising the almost certainty of failure and further loss of life from such an attempt, declined to allow the proceeding.

The following official report as to the circumstances was furnished by Captain Winchester, commander of the Royal Mail ship Drummond Castle:—
June 3.—During a fresh gale from W.N.W., when L'Agulhas light bore by N. 13 miles at 9.49 p.m., we observed signals of distress to westward. We bore down to the distressed ship, going as close to her as practicable. At midnight we passed

close by the distressed ship, when we found her to be a large vessel with foremast and stump of mizenmast only standing, and heavy list to port, the cargo, apparently having shifted when passing to leeward in the hope that she might get her boats away. She hailed us, but all we could distinguish was, "I have lost my boats." I then determined to remain by the ship until daylight, as owing to the heavy and confused sea it was impossible to get one of my boats away with any prospect of success. We remained in close proximity to the distressed ship, never losing sight of her, until 3.30 a.m. on June 4, when suddenly she disappeared. After this we saw a light at intervals for two hours, so thinking some of the crew might be on wreckage, we remained in position until 6.30 a.m., when, I went ahead over the course we had drifted, but failed to see anything, so we proceeded to the place where the ship was supposed to have foundered. L'Agulhas W.S.W. 15 miles.

A LONDON BOY'S EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

Ernest Dowling, aged seventeen belonging to London, and who states that he arrived in Liverpool on Sunday, the 25th ult., from the *Sarmation*, has surrendered himself to the police, stating that he had been the means of causing a boy to drown himself in one of the Liverpool docks. His story was that after leaving the *Sarmation* he went along the docks, and began to play pitch and toss with a boy he accidentally met, and won a penny. The boy refused to pay and ran away, and was chased by Dowling. Being hotly pursued, he jumped into a dock, and, it was alleged, was drowned. Dowling was handed over to the Liverpool police, and is now awaiting investigation into the strange occurrence.

SUNDAY LABOUR IN GERMANY.

The amount of Sunday labour in Germany turns out to be surprisingly great. In many of the factories work is going on half the day, and the machinery is more or less employed. Where manual labour is the rule there is even more business done on the Sunday, and about 67 per cent. of the trading and commercial houses are open part of the day. The bearing of these facts upon social legislation will soon be made apparent. Workmen are beginning to cry out for another application of Prince Bismarck's State-aid theory, and we think it might reasonably be utilized to prevent factory work on the Sunday, which must be demoralizing. Admirers of German Protestantism and German administration will now be disposed to moderate their fervours. Germany is a land where compulsion broadens slowly down, from army service to something not far short of industrial slavery. Socialism is the revolt against many evils.

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Montevideo, Noviembre 3 de 1887.

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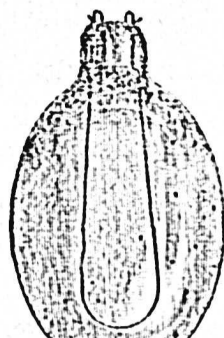
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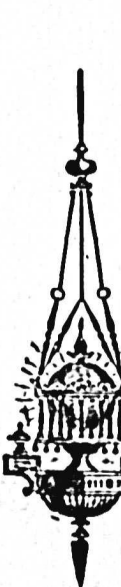
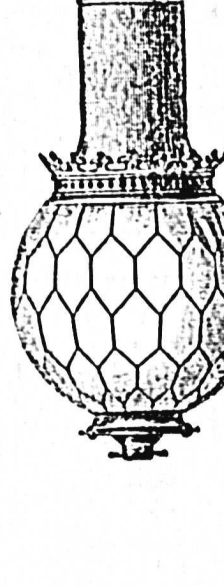
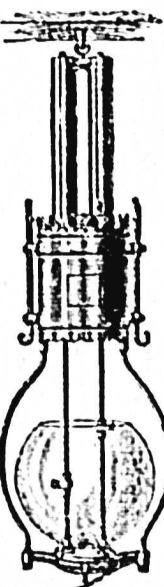
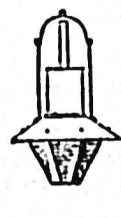
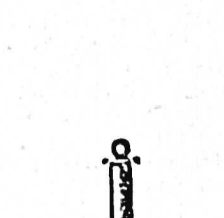
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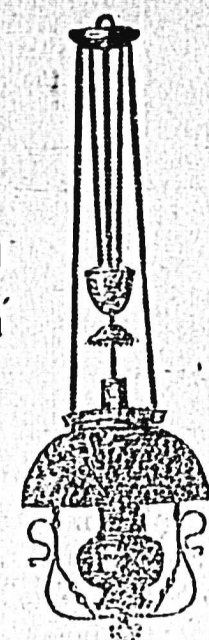
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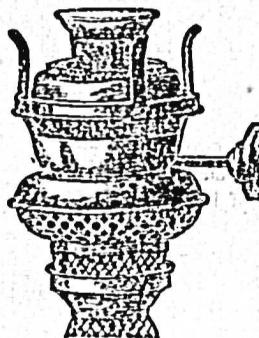


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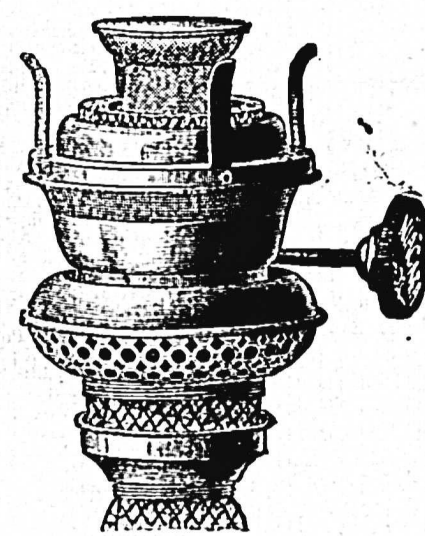
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