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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1881.

IRELAND STILL ONWARD. COERCION 'PLAYED OUT.'

THE LAND BILL AN UTTER FAILURE

LONDON, May 11.-The Dublin Gazette declares that Dublin Metropolitan police district, including Kingstown, is under the Peace Preservation Act. Belfast and Dungannou have also been proclaimed.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Parnell questioned Mr. Forster in regard to Mr. Dillon's arrest and incarceration, but Mr. Forster would only read the warrant for Mr. Dillon's arrest. Mr. Parnell was not satisfied, and moved an adjournment of the House. stating that if Dillon was kept in prison it would hasten his death. After an irregular debate of three hours, the motion to adjourn was carried.

Mr. Parnell, in writing to a friend, says he does not wish to endanger the Land Bill, but thinks that the Irish party should watch the hill carefully.

DUBLIN, May 11 .- The warrant for the arrest of Brennan has been cancelled. Other events point to a more conciliatory action toward the Land League. It is stated three important arrests of Fenians will be made to-

LONDON. May 11.-The cancelling of the warrant for Brennan's arrest is thought to be due to Bright's opposition to those already made as a concession for the suppression of the Land League agitation. It is rumored he threatened, if the action of the Government of Ireland was not modified, that he would resign from the Cabinet.

LONDON, May 12 .--- The Irish Executive appears to be carrying the povisions of the Arms Act with a vengeance. Among recent seizures is a rusty old cannon kept at the Gap of Dunloe for awakening the echoes for the edification of American and other tourists. The question will be put regarding this sub-

ject to the Irish Chief Secretary. Archbishop Croke, writing to Parnell, says : "You are chosen the trusted leader, not alone of the 1rish Parliamentary party, but of the second reading of the Land Bill. Its final acceptance or rejection cannot, therefore, arise until after it has been discussed in Committee. Why take a step which, while it can do no good, may split the party, and create the division you deplore ?"

a violent affray took place at New Pallas be-tween a crowd of some thousand villagers and a large body of police, and all the authority of the officers was needed to prevent the affair from ending in horrible blood-

shed. DUBLIN, May 14.-Four more arrests under the Coercion Act were made to day at Castle Island. The prisoners were taken to jail at Limerick. On their way the officerslin charge were surrounded by crowds of people, who sympathized with the prisoners, but did not offer resistance.

There are rumors that the Fenians are now plotting a blow up by dynamite concealed among coal in several English ironclads.

The Government are taking extraordinary precautions against these plots. The Admiralty Board is having a special sitting today to consider what precautions will best prevent threatened calamities. It has been reported that dynamite bombs coated on the outside to resemble lumps of coal have been found in the bunkers of more than one ironclad, and that others have been discovered mixed among coal heaps in dock-yards.

The cancelling of the warrant for the apprehension of Brennan, Secretary of the Land League, is thought to indicate that the organization is not to be interfered with for the present. Sexton's appointment to succeed Dillon s regarded with satisfaction.

Patrick Doran, Patrick Meehan and John Reddington have been arrested at Maryborough, Queen's County, Ireland, under the Coercion Act.

The landlords, aided by the Property Defence Association and the Orange Emergency provincial. Even had there been no agree-Committee, are making almost superhuman efforts to recover rents. Sheriffs' sales and evictions are of daily occurrence, and each is attended by a demonstration containing all the element of future encounters between the people and the n.ilitary. The feeling of ex-asperation against the constabulary is becoming more bitter. Even large bodies are attacked and stoned in a determined manner. Complaints from officers and men are loud and frequent. There is a growing opinion that the people are determined to make the work too hot for the force. The feeling among the detachments in the country districts is one which bodes no good for the people if an outbreak occurs. Even in Dubin soldiers are continually attacked in the

streets at night by roughs. The military authorities are making every effort to maintain the force in Ireland at its full strength. The troops concentrated in the large towns are being distributed among the small towns.

It is probable that the Government will faithfully as such. You state that your next week propose morning sittings on Tuesdays and Fridays for the purpose of ex-Ministry will reject the amendment proposed by the Conservatives for compulsory purchase by the Land Commission of any estate of a landlord requiring it; also for compeneation to landlords, though it is likely the House of Lords will insert them. Regarding compensation for disturbance, it is believed there will be a compromise. DUBLIN, May 15 .--- The Land Bill is now abandoned to the members at Westminster. all criticism of it on this side having ceased. A good hunt after a process-server or an attack on police barrack has more attraction for the farmers just now than the abstract discussions on questions of fair rent and free sale. The Irish tenant, notwithstanding all his hardshipe, is passionately fond of a good shindy, and an eviction or a Sheriff's sale has much more excitement about it, with its bands, banners and processions, than a Land meeting of the unious. An incident occurred in illustration of this fact. At a recent Coroner's investigation into the cause of the death of Constable Armstrong, who was killed in a fatal affray near Ballaghadareen, the people gathered in large crowds, and, as they all could not get into Court, they took possession of an adjacent outhouse, and, having secured the services of a fiddler, they indulged in dancing to their hearts' content. Occasionally, some one or other of the dancers were called away to give evidence on the inquiry into one of the most horrible tragedies that was ever enacted in Ireland, and in which the people suffered more severely than the police.

County Kerry, and having roused him out of least would accept Laval University, and bed cut off his ears and left him in a state of manfally work towards the development of insensibility. In the course of the same day an educational centre which should be the pride and glory, not only of Canada, but even-and the hope was legitimate-ot all North America. It is not much to the credit of the occult makers of opinion, that those solemn obligations have been cast lightly aside and a system of guerilla wartare,

not only tolerated, but encouraged. Not an open, manly, honest warfare, but a hole-andcorner, whispering opposition; a dropping, here and there, of moral bombs, which kill, not individuals, but what is of greater importance, worthy institutions which have resulted from the holy, patriotic and unselfish devotion of illustrious prelates and statesmen.

Other cities have grown wealthier than Quebec and, perhaps, manifest a greater sympathy with that peculiar condition of things called "modern progress." Whether this be a defect or not I will not stop to discuse; I have my own opinion, however, about the matter. But, one thing is certain, no city on this northern continent has so influenced its destiny for good as grand old Quebec. The beginnings of the Church in North America, from Canada to Louisiana,from the Atlantic to the Pacific,-have been watered with the blood of Quebec missionaries. There is no Church on the continent more worthy of respect and reverence than the illustrious church of Quebec, and nothing could be more fitting than that Quebec should hold, as her right, the Catholic University of the Dominion. A parish standard of intelligence will fail to appreciate this question properly; it belongs to those larger subjects which are essentially national, not ment about the location of the University, a proper consideration for the propriety of things, should have gracefully, aye, and gratefully, yielded to Quebec's claim; but, to oppose, attack, vilify and annoy Laval Univer-sity after the solemn compact entered into, is not only unjust, it is dishonorable.

FR. GRAHAM.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SUR-GEONS.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec held lately in the city, Dr. David's resignation as one of the representatives of Bishop's College was accepted, and Dr. R. A. Kennedy unanimously elected in his stead.

On the report of the assessors of the various medical schools being read, some discussion ensued as to the legality of the new By-law limiting their attendance to three days. This limitation was, it was decided, in contravention of the Act, and a notice of motion for another change in this By-law was given by | it necessary that the Son of God should die?



PALM SUNDAY SERMON The Dublin Freeman reports the following

church of St. Saviour, Dominick street, after Vespers on Palm Sunday:----"Mercy and truth came forth to meet each | other; justice and peace embraced each other." These words, dearly beloved, are jound in the prophecy of Isaias. It was the same prophet who spoke other remarkable words. When the Almighty God revealed to him the purpose and the design of man's redemption, and he with eager prophetic eye looked into the design of God, there he saw the mysteries of the incarnation of God's Eternal Son; and there he beheld, wondering, the vision of all the humiliation, and sorrows, and pain, and ignominy, and death, which the Lord God of Heaven in His sacred humanity was to undergo for our love and for our redemption ; and he was admiring this, and he saw in this the revelation of all the highest attributes of God. when he exclaimed in his admiring wonder, Mercy and truth have gone forth to meet each other, O Lord ! with Thee ; justice and peace have kissed each other in Thee." But when the Almighty God turned to him and said, " That which thou hast seen thou shalt beloved, the affrighted prophet shrank back from the task before him, and he cried unto the Lord, "O God ! and if I speak this word who will believe my report ?-who will believe me when I tell them that Thou, O Infinite and Eternal God! wast wiped out as one dead !--- who will believe my report that thou art wiped out from the name and roll of the land of the living?' That which the prophet was afraid to announce because of the swfulness of its mystery-that, my beloved brethren, we know to have taken place upon this earth. Our fathers in the faith saw it with their eyes and and believed it; and we, seeing through the same eyes of faith with which they looked, we also can say with St. John, that beloved

disciple, that we have touched Him with our hands, and seen Him with our eyes, and heard Him with our ears-the Word, the Eternal God made man, made flesh, and formed in habit as a man-living, suffering, and dying in the midst of His people. As Christian men we admit that it was necossary that the man's debt to Me save through the sufferings and the death of an Infinite Victim," then was

heaven, and from the very seat of their glory hurled them do walinto the verydepths of hell. But God only had to contend with the mere powers of nature that were obedient to His commands, for they were His own creatures. God commands the nothingness, and nothingness obeyed Ilim in creation. God commanded the clouds in heaven, and the hidden springs of sermon, preached by Father Burke in the obeyed fim in the Deluge. God command-

ed the creatures of His own hand to depart from Him, and never appear before Him again, and the angels went down to hell. But on the Hill of Calvary, on Good Friday, oh! dearly beloved, the Eternal Father has at last found, in His omnipotence, an an-tagonist worthy of Himself, for it was God against God. It was God the Father putting His own Divine Son to death, the Divine Son equal to Himself in power, in omnipotence, in holiness, in glory; and under the up-lifted hand of the Father's just auger, the omnipotent Son of God bowed a lowly and thorn-crowned head, and said, "Father, into Thy hands I commend my spirit." He died under the stroke of His Father's power. Where, I ask, could God so proclaim His own omnipotence as in the slaying of His own co-eternal and co-omnipotent son ? and yet, dearly beloved. it must have been an infinite grief to the Father's heart. Oh ! surely it was with infinite reluctance that the Eternal Father, moved by the necessity of His own infinite justice, raised His hand to strike with the last fatal stroke reveal and preach unto men," oh! then, my the dying victim upon the cross. Once before, and ages before, that same Eternal Father and God spoke to an earthly father, and said to him-" Abraham, take thy son, whom thou lovest so well--thine own cherished Isaac. Bring him up to the mountain that I will point out to thee and sacrifice him, and kill him there with thine own hand," And Abraham, with breaking heart and streaming eyes, took the boy Issac and brought him up to the mountain, and laid him upon the altar, and drew forth the sword, and whilst his very heart within him was wrung, even to breaking, with sorrow he raised his arm to smite and slay his own child. But the heart of the Heavenly Father relented. Even God could not stand so terrible a trial of obedience, and a kindly angel came and said, "Stay thy hand. Thy faith has sufficed. Thy child's life is safe." And when the hour of trial came-a triel to the Eternal Father as well as to His co-eternal child-when the hour of trial came, and justice-that fierce and stern at-Son of God should suffer and die; for if the Father in His justice said, "I will not be ap-fice, the better Isaac was laid upon the altar, the nails were driven into his hands and feet, the thorns had already sunk into His brows, He lifted His bleeding eyes, He raised a languid, trembling voice to Heaven-"Oh! my Father, art Thou going to do this thing to Oh! angel of mercy, wilt thou not me ?" stay a Father's hand? No; it was the hour of the omnipotence of justice, and no kindly voice was there to plead, no strong arm to withhold the stroke that fell so heavily from the Father's hand upon the thorn-crowned" defenceless head of Jesus Christ. Oh! the awful justice before the awful omnipotence of Almighty God! Yet who will sny that although this dreadful mystery was accomplished through omnipotence overcoming omnipotence, through life eternal putlife eternal to death-who ting will say that it was not still the grandest triumph of the mercy of the Father of Mercy? Ohl men, listen to mel Ohl men. who are so cruel to yourselves __oh! my fellow-men, who are crowding this holy place to-night, and who are so cruel to yourselves -will you, for God's sake, have mercy upon yourselves, seeing that the Father broke His heart through commiseration while He smote and the Eternal Son bowed down and died whilst He was smitten, and all through mercy and love for you? Will you have a little love for yourselves and a little mercy upon yourselves? Hear me-Is there a man here to-night in mortal sin, who has deeply offended God, and who knows it : who has been away for months and months from confession, and to the taste of whose soul and of whose lips the Holy Communion is a strange and long-forgotten thing? Is there a man bere tonight wLo, knowing that the sin is on his soul, will refuse me? On the very knees of my soul, as a fellow-man and a fellow-sinner, 1 implore him to put it away and to wash that dear soul of his white again in the blood of the Lamb of God in penance. My brothers, listen to me: this is a beautiful church, that is a grand altar there lighted up, I am in my habit: there was many a day and many a year for centuries that your fathers and mine on Palm Sunday night had no church to go to, no altar to kneel to, no Dominican friar in habit to listen to, no pulpit to support the preacher. When they were driven into the holes and corners of the earth, even there-without a help, without a word had decided to postpone further considera--they fixed their thoughts and their hearts upon the crucified Jesus, and they went at the peril of their lives to find the priest where he lay bid here and there, and to nurify their souls for love of the blood of the Lamb of God. Will you nor do the same Will you not avail yourselves of thing? your privileges? Ob, in the name of God, come within the next few days that, when Good Friday comes, you may be justified and fitted to approach and to kiss the feet of the crucified Lord, that His spirit may be upon you, that His blood may cleanse you, and that His redemption may not have been accomplished for you in vain.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

LAYS OF THE LAND LEAGUE.

LET THE LANDLORDS GO.

1.

- I.
 So they tell us in their Land Bill what they 'vo' told us of before,
 That our numbers are too many in the island' of our birth
 And they Joever can be happy till a haif a million more
 Of the Irish race are scattered o'er the surface of the earth :
 They would ship us off like convicts to some burning tropic cilme 'They would send us off to perish 'midst Arctic frost and snow;
 But as God made tals our country, and we're guilty of no erisme,
 We will stay at home in Ireland—let the land-burds go. lords go.

11.

There is room enough in freignd' for her hardy sons of toll, (may let us own the product of the labor of our

- lands ; We shall turn the bog and moorland into rick
- We shall turn the bog and moorland into rich and fertile soil— We shall fushion farms and gardens from the barren slobs and sands. But the idlers are not wanted—they who live on what we ern. They who rich on our substance, while they mock our want and wee; So we tell our foreign rulers, what 'the time for them to learn— That we'll keep our hold on freland-let the landlords go.
- landlords go.

HI.

Why should we quit our country, our bright and With all its tender memories and all its ancient fame? Why should we give it over to a faction mean and vile

- mean and vilé
 As a pasture for their cattle and a cover for their game?
 We say to all who talk of it they spend their broath in vain,
 To all their emigration schemes we plainly answer, No;
 This here we have a right to be, and here we shall remain
- shall remain. men must fly from Ireland, let the And if landlords go.



THE LAND BILL

LONDON, MAY 10.-Mr. Biadla ugh to-day again advanced to the Bar to be sworn in. The Speaker ordered him to withdraw, but he refused. The Sergeant-at-Arms then, at the Speaker's request, approached and touched Mr. Bradlaugh on the shoulder, but he still refused to withdraw.

Sir S. Northcote moved that he be removed until he promised not to further disturb the proceedings. Mr. Gladstone said Mr. Bradlaugh had a statutory right to come to the Bar of the llouso.

The Secretary of the Ballymote Branch of the Land League has been arrested under the Coercion Act.

A bailiff was fatally shot near Loughrea on Wednesday night. Two arrests were made of suspected assassing.

In the House of Commons, yesterday, Mr. Shaw advocated the suspension of evictions, and hoped all the Irish members would units to prevent the destruction of the Land

Four men, Madden, King, Moran and Wintercall, were arrested to-day near Castlebar, County Mayo, under the Coercion Act. John Heffernan, a prominent Land Leaguer, was also arrested at Cork.

A report was current at Tuam, Ireland, yesterday, that an emigrant ship which left Galway last week had sunk with all on board.

LONDON, May 13 .- It is stated that owing to Mr. Forster's declarations against amend, ing the Land Bill several Irish members of Parliament, who voted against Mr. Parnell at the recent Home Bule meeting, informed him they now consider themselves bound by the decision of that meeting, and will abstain from voting on the second reading of the bill

DUBLIN, May 13 .- The Dublin Gazette announces that six more baronies in the county of Tipperary have been placed under the provisions of the Coercion Act.

The bailiff shot near Loughrea on Wednes-

day died yesterday. Dolan, Secretary of the Kiltullagh Land League, has been arrested in connection with the affair.

LONDON, May 13 .- The Land Bill makes little progress owing to the anxiety of members of Parliament who know next to nothing about the land question, and who insist on making speeches. Mr. Parnell has not yet spoken, but he will probably do so on Thursday, when a division on the second reading will probably be taken. In the meantime the condition of Ireland grows daily more alarming, and resistance to law is becoming more open and desperate.

The Daily Telegraph admits, "That the rod of Ccersion has broken in the hand of authority, and the disaffection shows that it has no fear. What is the actual result? The answer lies in the ugly word "Anarchy." The rod is at work and every day brings its batch of defiant outrages." The Pall Mall Gazette, replying to this article, says : "There is one circumstance that ought to stimulate and sustain the public under the burden of the economical intricacies of the Irish Land Bill. That circumstance is to be found in the news that comes from day to day from Ireland itself. The items of this morning will do ns well as those of yesterday or tomorrow. A bailiff, on returning from a wake about midnight on Wednesday, was fired at from behind a hedge at Dookendar, Loughres, the ball entering his left side and lodging in his lung. He has since died. On the same ambition of individuals that has unfortunately society is meeting with every encouragement in their laughle and patriotic work, and the localized her influence. house of a man named Clifford, who had been

Speaking of the Land Bill Mr. Gladstone said the Opposition were playing with edgetools in making Ireland a battle-ground of party. If the Bill was defeated a Conservative Government would have to pass a larger

LAVAL UNIVERSITY.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.

Bill.

There is a permanent and standing scandal which is very offensive to the ears of good Catholics of all nationalities, and which should be abated as soon as possible I refer to the continual bickering against Laval University by a certain portion of the Lower Canadian people and press. I can testify that for over twenty years this dishonorable and unworthy course has been persistently, and even spitefully, followed by men who should know better. Twenty years ago Laval was obliged to go to vast expense to defend her rights and assert her claims at Rome and elsewhere, and over since the University has had to contend against a never ending series of open and concealed enemies, whose jealousy has limited the usefulness of the Institution and belittled her real worth.

Now, there is no use mincing matters; Quebec has been treated most unfairly. Laval was too great an undertaking for a single city or diocese; no one is fool enough to believe that it would ever have arisen on the banks of the St. Lawrence had it not been clearly understood that it was to be the sole Catholic | that the old Board of Directors be re-elected. University of Lower Canada. It should be and that the Rev. Father Lonergan, of St. the Catholic University of the Dominion; it Bridget's parish, be also elected a director. is only the short-sighted, petty and selfish The motion was unanimously adopted. This

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Dr. Marsden.

A protest was read from Victoria College Medical School, against the Board granting licenses to the graduates of Laval University, Montreal, and it was eventually decided that until the question now before the Court, between these two schools, was decided, the Board would continue to grant licenses to graduates of the schools mentioned in the Medical Act, section 4.

Mr. Lamirande, the prosecuting officer, presented his report for the past six months. A large number of delinquents were compelled to register-several to take out their icenses-being entitled to them, but having failed to take them out. Several convictions had been obtained, and many suits were pending

It was decided to publish, as often as thought desirable, a calendar of the College, riving all the information required by those interested in the Medical Board.

CHINESE STRIKE IN BRITISH COLUM-BIA.

YALE, B.C., May 16 .-- A serious riot oc-curred on Saturday. The Chinese labourers at Yale struck against the tax of 2 per cent. imposed on each man's wages by the Chinese bosses. The strikers entered Yale six hundred strong, armed with crowbars, shovels and pick-axes. They at once attacked Onderdonk's warehouse and stoned the policemen, injuring a number of them severely. They finally left the town threatening to return and burn it. Special policemen are now on duty. All the Chinese, two thousand in number, employed on the Canada Pacific Railway, have struck.

COLONIZATION.

The feast of St. Isidore was celebrated on Monday with great pomp and solemnity. This saint has been chosen by the Colonization Society as their patron. His Lordship Mgr. Fabre officiated at High Mass with the Vicar-General the Rev. Father Langevin as assistant priest ; the Rev. Fathers Brien and Charbonnean acted as deacen and sub-deacon. His Lordship Mgr. Langevin, Bishop of Rimouski, was also present at the ceremonies.

The Mass of the 6th tone, harmonized by Mr. G. Couture, was rendered by a full choir. The singing was very fine, and produced an agreeable effect. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Abbe Caisse, Chaplain of the Hochelaga Convent. He spoke on the work of colonization, and treated his subject both in an interesting and eloquent manner. The collection, which was taken up by the Rev. Father Labelle, the apostle of this patriotic work, proved to be a large and handsome one.

After Mass there was a meeting of the ex officio directors of the Colonization Society. His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal presided at the meeting, and Mr. Huguet Latour acted as secretary. It was moved by the Rev. Fr. Labelle, seconded by Mr. Coutles,

nonse of a man named Clifford, who had been Promises and pledges were given to Quebec members seem ready to redouble their efforts censured by the Land League at Killatton, that all sections of the present province at to accomplish its object.

But the great difficulty that presents itself to

our minds is-even though it was necessary, was it possible, was it fitting, was it consonant with the fitness of things, that the Lord God should thus humble Himself and die? Oh! consider, dearly beloved, how He died. They first took Him and scourged Him; from head to foot they scourged Him. Strong athletic arms took those heavy scourges in their hand, and down, with all the force of their brutal manhood, fell their heavy blows upon the unprotected, naked form of Him who was bound to the pillar at His side. They did not reckon the number of stripes they cave Him; they scourged Him until they seemed to have lashed all humanity and life out of Him; and when tired they withdrew, and their comrades came (for the Evangelist tells us that they brought a whole cohort or regiment around Him) and with fresh and redoubled energies they laid on the blows again, and they seemed to be striking a corpse, for he hung out from the pillar, and all sensibility was lost; He could only bleed; He seemed to have lost the faculity of psin. Yes, this was God—this the Almighty and Eternal God. Was it fitting -does it not seem too extraordinary and seem to surpass all belief-that God would have submitted to this? Why, my dearly beloved, remember that no citizen, no common tradesman, no man having ordinary municinal or civic rights, could be acourged. Any man who could say, "I am a citizen, I am a free man," it was against the law to lay one stripe upon. Scourging and crucifying were modes of suffering and death that were reserved for the slaves. If a free man committed the greatest crime. if he committed a thousand murders, all he had to do was to assert his freedom, and that moment his body was secured from the scourge and from crucifixion. It was only slaves, men who had no rights, men who were the vilest of the vile, that were submitted to the disgraceful indignity of the scourge and of crucifixion. And, oh! this was the fate, this was the death reserved for my Lord-for the God who made Heaven and earth-for the God who, in His infinite mercy, leit the bright, inexpressible light of His eternal throne, and came down from heaven, and men found no better treatment for Him than to scourge Him as a slave and crucify Him as the vilest of mankind. Was this right ?-was this reasonable ? The mind refuses almost to believe it; and yet, ohl my beloved brethren, it was right and reasonable-it was the grandest sermon that ever the Son of God preached-it was the grandest manifestation that ever even God God made of His own infinite attributes of omnipotence, of divine justice, of triumphant mercy, and of abounding love. It was the grandest triumph of the omnipotence of God that God ever accomplished. I grant you dearly beloved, that from the beginning of the world and in the beginning of the world Almighty

God asserted His omnipotence. Why, the very creation itself was an act of omnipotence. Then, when the sons of men grew exceedpower, He drove the rebel angels from the British Guvernment.

13 in 14

The death is announced at lpswich of Major Jagnkewicz, who served under Napoleon in the disastrous Russian campaign and ing'y great, God put forth Als omnipotence also fought on his side at the battle of Wateragain, and He floeded the whole world in the loo. During the Crimean war he supported universal deluge in which the whole human (the formation of a Polish contingent who aided race, with the exception of eight souls, were the Turks. Major Janckewicz, who is said to destroyed. And over and over again Al- have been closely related to the Royal Family in their laudable and patriotic work, and the mighty God has shown us His omnipo-members seem ready to redouble their efforts tence, as when, with an act of His infinite some time been in receipt of a pension from

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Mr. Labouchers said he would like to know the real meaning of Sir S. Northcote's resolution.

The motion was carried, and Mr. Bradlaugh left the House.

Mr. Gladstone said India was represented at the Monetary Conference after America and France had accepted the terms under which she was willing to be represented, but that she would not thereby be committed to any resolution taken; but all proposals would have favorable consideration, with a view to re-establishing the value of silver.

Sir S. Northcote's motion in the House today was that the Speaker exclude Mr. Bradlaugh from the precincts until he promised not further to disturb the proceedings. The motion was carried without division.

LONDON, May 13 .- In the House of Lords, Earl Middleton asked whether the Government was disposed to take any steps for the better protection of peaceful subjects in Ireland?

Earl Spencer, Lord President of the Council. said the Government regretted that its hopes of the result of recent legislation for the maintenance of order in Irelaud were not realized. Seventy-two persons are in custody under the Protection Act. The large increase in ejectments might account for the increase of outrages. The Government is determined to carry out the law vigorously and leave nothing undone to ensure peace and order.

The subject of the new Parliamentary Oaths Bill came up. Mr. Henry Labouchere asked the Government if they intended to expedite the bill, or to suffer it to be postponed till such a late day in the session that its passage would prove impossible. Lord Randolph Churchill (Conservative) spoke in violent terms against the promised bill, and Sir Wilfred Lawson (Liberal) made one of his humorous speeches in its favor. Somewhat to the disappointment of the Radicals, Mr ... Gladstone then stated that upon consulta-tion with his colleagues in the Cabinet he tion of the Oaths Bill till the Irish Land Bill. had been disposed of. This announcement. was received with cheers from strictly administration benches, and with expressions of disapprobation from members below the gang.

May. In the House of Commons last evening; during the discussion on the Land bill, Mr. Shaw said he thought, with the amendmen is, the bill should pass this session. Mitc) ell Henry severely attacked the Land Les gue, and charged them with creating immora lity. The debate was then adjourned.

LONDON, May 17 .- In the House of Commens last night Mr. Gladstone made a great speech on the Land Bill. He said that he thought that the measure had been well received in Ireland, and replied to all objections against the bill. He warned the House not to reject it, and also said that the House of Lords had better let it pass speedily, without amendment. He announced that no prin-ciple would be yielded, that the Government would have no less liberal bill, and that the existence of the Ministry was placed on the measure. At the conclusion of Mr. Gladstone's speech there were loud cheers. ', xs.t

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