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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1881.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE STATE TRIALS.

JUDGE FITZGERALD'S CHARGE

Recommend.

MICH'L DAVITT'S LIFE THREATENED

[By Telegraph to Post and TRUE WITNESS.]

London, Jan. 18.-A special meeting of he Home Rulers' Parliamentary Committee vill be held to-day for the purpose of considering Mr. Shaw's secession from the party. During the State trials at Dublin yesterday he Catholic bishops of Donegal, Meath and Killala were seated beside the Traversers. LONDON, Jan. 18.-In last night's debate in

he House of Commons, the Marquis of Hartngton warned the obstructionists that the Ministry would be unable to calm the feelings of irritation which have arisen in the House and in the country.

The forty members who voted in minority on Mr. Lalor's motion in the House of Commons last night for adjournment of the desate on the Irish question, were all Home Rulers.

DUBLIN, Jan. 19 .- In the Court of Queen's Bench, to-day, the proceedings commenced with a speech by Peter, O'Brien, on behalf of I. D. Sullivan. O'Brien said his client be-longed to a family who had labored unelfishly for the welfare of Ireland and was ever actually engaged in public life until he people were threatened with famine.

Dublin, Jan. 19 .- At the conclusion of speech, Jno. Curran spoke on beolf of Walsh, Harris and Nally. The Court en adjourned.

When Curran closed, the applause caused he Court to order the removal of some peristent clappers. Notan spoke on behalf of coercion. At a meeting of the Land League, Davitt said there was a magnificent repre-sentative organization in America, far beond the reach of flying columns or Coercion

The Morning Post understands that if the view of terminating

ueb obstruction. Dublin, Jan. 20 .- It is rumored that the Traversers in the State trials will make use of every device and expedient to prolong their rials until public interest in them wholly dies away, and the Judges are worn out. This, it of dragoons, with a large force of constabus understood, will be done on the theory that | lary, will leave that town to-morrow, to assist he chances of convictions being secured decreases as the trials become more prolix and omplicated.

The charges against the Land League offitials in relation to the affairs at Cork and Skibbereen have been dismissed for lack of

Dublin, Jan. 20 .- Dillon, counsel for the Traversers, asked the jury to acquit Gordon and Boynton, and thus rejoice the greater part of Ireland beyond the seas. Sullivan, M.P., followed, on behalf of Egan. He drew picture of the harsh laws passed since the nion, and of the sufferings of the famine. ome of the audience wept. He called upon he jury to acquit the Traversers, and thereby ondemn the so-called Liberal Ministers who ad been bounded on by the London press. The Court-room was crowded.

Sullivan appealed to the jury not to incur he oblogny which Gladstone asked them to o, at a time when he was preparing measres of land reform to obtain for himself fresh lory and power. At the close of the speech ae audience cheered loudly, and a lady hrew a bouquet to Sullivan. Heron, for the Grown, said the jury had to decide whether ocialism should or should not obtain footing Western Europe, and asserted that the aversers preached sedition.

London, Jan. 20.-The announcement is onfirmed that a majority of the Duke of dission on the agricultural depression, in the art of its report dealing with Ireland, reommend a Government scheme of emigraon, also one of migration from over-peopled istricts, a plan for the reclamation of waste ands, and a court of arbitration for fixing And the minority, which includes ord Carlingford, Right Honorable James Stansfield and Mr. Joseph Cowen, recommend he adoption of the "three F's" proposition. he Commission generally approves a modiied form of peasant proprietary.

DUBLIN, Jan. 21 .- The Land League meetng at Brockcarry, Monaghan County, Ulster, nd the counter meeting of Orangemen on he 18th inst. were prohibited, on the ground hat the meeting might lead to a breach of e peace. O'Neill, Secretary of the Cork and League, who was summoned on a harge of intimidation by writing threatenletters, has been discharged. Three lembers of the League have been sumnoned at Listowel on a charge of seditious ospiracy.

Dublin, Jan. 22 .- In the Court of Queen's ench to-day, Serjeant Heron, for the Crown, oceeded to reply. He declared that the ounsel for the Traversers shirked from rappling with the evidence regarding oches damaging to their clients.

Serjeant Heron concluded his address to he jury this evening. He accused the Trarsers of having wilfully departed from aniel O'Connell's peaceful tradition, and aid sgitation must be put down. Parnell's olitical rocket had reached its zenith. In a

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men were to cease to have a share in the splendid British Empire they had helped to build up? He was greeted with cheers at the conclusion of his speech. The court then adjourned until Monday, when Judge Fitzgerald will deliver his charge to the jury.

Dublin, Jan. 22.—Information has just been received that the turretship "Belle Isle," guardship in Kingstewn harbour, left her moorings yesterday evening, taking a northward course toward the open roadstead of Rathmullen, near Innishowen, on the Coast of Donegall. It is stated that the Government received information that a cargo of arms and ammunition was to be Government Emigration Scheme landed on the Ponegall coast, and the "Belle Isle" was sent to prevent the landing. The guardship has on board of her a full crew and a large number of marines who arrived at Kingstown a few days ago. How far the statement about arms be true is not known, but nothing less than a pressing emergency could induce the Admiralty to order the turretship to the wild, open coast of Donegall in such tempestuous weather. The "Belle Isle" had steam up and her crew on board three days ago ready to leave Kingstown, but the fearful gale prevented all attempts to put

> London, Jan. 23.—The ironclad Belle Isle has been ordered to Lough Swilly, in order to better distribute the forces, as there is no possibility of her being required at Kingstown, while Dublin is so well provided with troops and police.

London, Jan. 24.—Irish mass meetings are being organized throughout England.

LONDON, Jan. 22 .- The Standard says :-It is probable that the Government will be compelled to set aside the Coercion bill temporarily, in order to deal with obstruction in the House of Commons. Irish members intend to offer prolonged resistance to the Coercion bill.

It is said that the Bill for the protection of persons and property in Ireland will much resemble the Westmeath Act of 1871. It will empower the Viceroy, with the advice of the Irish Privy Council, to declare the districts in which the Act shall be enforced, and a subsequent clause will suspend the Habeas Corpus Act by em owering the Viceroy, upon reasonable suspicion, to arrest any person deemed the offender within the terms of the Act. It will also provide that persons so arrested cannot be released, tried or bailed with-out an order of the Privy Council or Viceroy. Another clause will, in certain cases, substitute the trial before two Judges for a trial by jury. It is possible that the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act will continue until the first of August.

The result of the State trials at Dublin is awaited with considerable interest. Mr. Paroercion Bill is obstructed the Government | nell left London to night, and intends to be ill ask the House to take the matter into present during the Judge's charge. Preparareception on his arrival. All members of the League in town will meet him with bands on Monday. He will be escorted to the Court by an imposing procession. A telegram from Castlebar states that a troop in prohibiting a land meeting to be held near Balla. It is stated that the meeting will be held no matter what the result may be. The most determined aspect has been evinced by those in charge of the preparations. The following missive was received to-day by Mr. Davitt. It bears the Hastings postmark, and is addressed to

"Ticket-of-leave Convict C. Davitt.

" League Office, Sackville street, Dublin. " Memo-It is as well that you and all your gang of ruflians, Biggar, O'Sullivan & Company, should know that we landlords are determined to get rid of and clear all our property of Irish Land Leaguers, and only to have tenants who will adhere to their contracts. The man who repudiates his contract with his landlord is a thief and rogue. It is quite time you were remitted to prison

"A LANDLORD." The statement that Captain Boycott's farm at Lough Mask is lying vacant is not true. It is being worked by a man called Graham, a member of the relief expedition. A Land Leaguer from Ballinrobe informs me that Graham is well liked by the people, and no attempt has been made to interfere with him. A beautiful silver medal, about the size of a five-shilling piece, has been struck to commemorate the Bovcott relief expedition. One will be presented to each member who took ichmond's agricultural Conservative Com- part in the harvesting operations. The inscription sets forth services rendered, and the

date of the expedition. Dunlin, Jan. 24.—Judge Fitzgerald, in charging the jury in the case of the Traversers, expressed gratification at the fairness and justness with which both sides conducted their case. He said the jury must dismiss all they had heard or read in Court. and only consider the evidence. He pointed out that the land laws of Ireland were more favorable than those of Great Britain, Belgium or the United States.

Judge Fitzgerald, in his charge to the jury, strongly censured Irish-American idlers who returned to Ireland to stir up dissensions. He admitted the existence of distress and said there doubtless had been instances of harshness on the part of landlords, but he considered the Land League aggravated illfeeling between landlords and tenants. He went in detail through the objects avowed by upon our shores with their original vices, the League. They were illegal. He strengthened by contact with the seum of pointed out that all persons en emigration, which always is to be found in gaged in conspiracy were amenable to the law, even if they were not all aware of ship then explained the law of conillegal acts committed. Some of Biggar's spiracy, and took up the speeches of speeches, he said, were shocking. Dillon, the Traversers singly. His charge is dead too, had discountenanced seeking redress of against the Traversers. The League rules, grievances by constitutional means. The

the crowd along the quays.

London, Jan. 24.—Shaw, who leads the deowerfal percration, he asked whether Irish- | night at Dublin Station.

It is reported that Major Nolan, Home Rule whip, has been ordered to join his battery going to India.

A despatch from Dublin to the Times says it is satisfactory to note a marked improvement in the social aspect of the country. The number of outrages has diminished, and the panic has in some degree abated.

Mr. John Barry, member of Parliament for Wexford County, and Vice-Pr-sident of the Home Rule Confederation, has left London to organize mass meetings at Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool and other large towns in England to protest against coercion.

London, Jan. 24.-The gunboats Elk and Tweed have been ordered from Chatham for service on the Irish coasts.

Dublin, Jan. 25 .- Bands of people are parading the streets to-night with torches and are shouting for Parnell and victory. Many American flags are being carried in the pro-

London, Jan. 24.—An alarm has been given that the Chelsea and Wellington barracks were to be attacked by Fenians. It apparently is much the same kind of a scare as at Birmingham yesterday. Precautions, however, have been taken against any sur-

The Times does not believe the Ministry is in darger of finding itself left without the support of the great body of Liberals on the coercion question.

In consequence of information received by the authorities large numbers of police have been told off to watch the various barracks and other public buildings in London.

The Government has information there is danger of Fenians making use of the agitation in Ireland. BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 24.—It is stated that

Fenianism is extensively organized here, and raid upon the manufactories of arms is probable. The Government has sent troops to guard the small arms' manufactory. The News says: "In consequence of the

refusal of the Government to disclose the outlines of the Land Bill, moderate Home Rulers will go in with the Parnellites in opposition to coercion. The Conservative leaders are not prepared to support any kind of cloture, but favor measures tending to make the Obstructionists personally amenable. Meldon, Home Ruler, has secoded from the Parnellites," The News further remarks that Forster's Coercion Bill amounts to a suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

Dunlin, Jan. 24.—The Court of Queen's Bench to-day was crowded to suffocation when Judge Fitzgerald began his charge. Mr. Parnell was handed a beautiful bouquet by a lady amid applause. The Judge, referring to Archbishop McCabe's celebrated pastoral, in which His Grace spoke of Ireland as having drunk deep of the blood of her sons, said: I am obliged to advert to the strong language used, in which the Archbishop said that that one of the defendants preached Socialistic doctrines, which, if carried out to their full extent, could only mean the establishment of a Socialistic republic, and that it was but preaching that which was accepted and received in America. Mr. Davitt told you that everything connected with the League had the entire sympathy of America, the entire sympathy of the whole American people. I forget the exact language-but he characterises a great American paper, possibly the greatest in the world, the New York *Herald*, as a "vile centemptible it being the only representative rag," the great American Republic that did not sympathize with bim. Gentlemen, I must say for myself and you would understand my meaning if any of you had been to America, that these statements in reference to the citizens of the United States are unjust, unfounded, and calumnious. When I speak of the American people I mean native born citizens of America. They are not responsible for the mere feelings of those who are but fresh immigrants among them. They are a great and noble people and are proud of their free institu ions which they derived from our common law or which were established by their British descent. They are not Socialists, on the contrary they respect the rights of property and enforce them. I read with pleasure in their primary school book of instruction to the young that they are bound in every relation in life to observe their contracts. They do not sympathize with crime. Their sympathies are everywhere extended to every race and clime where the people are oppressed. But in the United States there is no sympathy with crime. On the contrary, gentlemen, they are a peaceable, law-abiding people, blessed with the greatest virtues, and above all and before all with unbounded hospitality. 1 have been induced to make these observations by a statement which is found in a letter addressed to a public journal of importance in England. The writer, speaking of the land movement, says, most unjustly, that it is sustained by American ruffianism, and not native sedition. I say that the statement is ut erly untrue. I can only conceive that the writer of the letter, when he spoke of American ruffianism, meant the returned emigrants, some, and only some of whom, having failed in this country because they were not industrious or honest, having failed equally in America, have been cast back

speeches, meetings and resolutions and Judge will continue to-morrow. Parnell actions were all declared to be absolutely entered the Court after luncheon and was illegal and against the laws of the country. presented with a bouquet by a lady. At the A disagreement of the jury is expected. The close he was loudly cheered, and escorted by charge will conclude at midday to-morrow. Mr. Pernell received a tremendous ovation

Castle through Dame street to his hotel.

THE COERCION BILL.

London, Jan. 19. - In the House of Commons, Lawson, Liberal, moved an amendment to the reply to the Queen's speech, praying for the assimilation of the English and Irish borough tranchise. He spoke for an hour and fifty minutes, being several times called to order. Forster complained of Lawson's course, but said the Government were anxious to assimilate the franchise if possible. Several Irish members followed. A slight scene took place because cries of "shut up" were raised while Gray, Home Ruler, was speaking. The debate was adjourned.

When the debate on the Address was resumed,

Rogers pointed out the irregularity of Lawson's amendment, praying for the assimilation of the English and Irish borough franchise.

The Speaker coincided in this opinion and the amendment was withdrawn, but brought up by Sexton in another form.

After debate. Sexton's amendment was reiected-36 to 274. O'Kelly, Home Ruler, moved a further

amendment, asking the Queen to guarantee the Irish their constitutional rights Debate followed, and the amendment was

eiected—34 to 173. The Address was then adopted.

LONDON, Jan. 21 .- In the House of Commons last night the report on the address in reply to the Queen's speech was agreed to after an informal debate on South African affairs Mr. Forster will introduce his Coercion bil on Monday next.

In the vote of the House of Commons by which the amendment to the Address agreed upon by the Home Rulers was rejected, the members who voted in the minority are all Home Rulers. Several English and Ulster Liberals abstained from voting.

London, Jan. 23.—In the Commons to-day, Right Hon. M. E. G. Duff Under-Colonial Secretary, said the Government to-day received no proposals relative to the appoint ment of a Royal Commission to inquire into

the claims of the Boers.
In the House of Commons last night, Ryland (Liberal), moved that the annexation of the Transvaal is impolitic and unjustifiable.

Gladstone said it was the resolute intention of the Government to establish British authority in Transvaal. In the first instance, Duff, under-Colonial Secretary, said the Government desired to give the people of Transvani, to the greatest possible extent, the management of their own affairs, as soon as they acknowleded the Queen's Government.

London, Jan. 24.—In the House of Comthe present movement had the sympathy of mons this evening Mr. Forster, in introducing the people of America. You will reflect a bill for the protection of property and persons in Ireland, made a very firm and com-plete speech. He said the Government would now strike terror to the miscreants who were known, and their liberty would shortly be curtailed. They were blackguards, and would be arrested on the Lord Lieutenant's warrant to persons accused but not convicted. Mr. Forster, in course of his speech, threatened to arrest Fenians, when, he said, the ruffians would disappear. The bill, he said, was not coercive, but protective. The Government would, however, introduce reforms of

the land system. London, Jan. 25 .- Mr. Forster's statement is well received by the press. The Standard's

torecast of the bill was correct. Dr. Lyons, Liberal member for Dublin city, moved an amendment to Mr. Forster's bill. A stirring debate followed, during which Mr. O'Donnell called Mr. Gladstone a traitor to his country. A very lively scene ensued. The Speaker ordered Mr. O'Donnell to withdraw his remark, which Mr. O'Donnell refused to do. Sir Richard A. Cross insisted upon proper respect for the House. Another scene ensued, when Mr. O'Donnell withdrew his obnoxious phrase, and further debate was adjourned. The Home Rulers are massing

London, Jan. 25 .- The moderates will unite with Parnell in exposing the coercion bill; the Tories will refuse to support the cloture. The Times supports Mr. Forster's bill, and

for a desperate opposition to Mr. Forster's

urges Liberal unity.
LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Government Coercion Bill was introduced to-night in the House of Commons. It is called a "Bill for Protecting Lite and Property," and is a coercive measure pure and simple. It enables the Lord-Lieutepant to issue a warrant for the arrest of any person suspected of treasonable designs, or of being connected with agrarian outrages. The persons so arrested may be detained as prisoners accused of crime. The powers conferred by the Act are to remain in force until the 30th of September next. In other words, the personal liberty of all persons in Ireland is placed at the mercy of the Lord-Lieutenant. Mr. Forster introduced the bill in an adroit speech, with great dramatic power, which made a marked impression upon the House He declared that the condition of Ireland was deplorable, and drew harrowing pictures

LANDLORD TERRORISM.

He was listened to by crowded benches. The silence was broken only by exclamations of "oh, oh," from the Euglish members as some the precincts of New York. His Lordgraphic point in his description was made, or by an occasional challenge for authentication from some Irish member. In summing up he declared that there existed a reign of terror in Ireland. The law of the Land Leaguers was supreme and the law of the land powerless. He accused the League of ruling by terror, and when he announced as his conclusion "we must strike terror into overtures made by the Boers to join the rising them," the House cheered with a heartiness which showed that the Government might Lordon, Jan. 24.—Shaw, who leads the de-when he left the Court, being cheerer from thoroughly rely on the temper of the court being cheerer from thoroughly rely on the temper of the court being cheerer from thoroughly rely on the cape of Good Hope has just arrived at Premier will consult with an informal sort of feetlion from Parnell's ranks, was hooted last the Four Courts and while walking past the members to force through any mea-Plymouth with rumors of the assassination, sures of coercion they wish to propose. In South Africa, of John Dunn, by the Zulus.

The overwhelming majority of the English members appeared to be quite convinced of the necessity of the measure, and seemed to regard Mr. Forster's statement as conclusive. Many Radicals, however, declare privately that no sufficient cause was made by Mr. Forster for the suspension of the constitutional rights of the Irish, and some are expected to speak to this effect. The Parnellite members regard Mr. Forster's statement as weak, and hope to demolish his case and induce the advanced Radicals to vote against coercion. They say that it is evident that the Government means to use the Coercion

SUPPRESSING THE LEAGUE.

The extreme section including Mr. Jesse Collins, Mr. Joseph Cowen, Mr. Burt, Mr. Labouchere and perhaps Sir Wilfrid Lawson, will offer the bill their uncompromising opposition in all its stages. Mr. Labouchere has pledged himself to this. Mr. Collins writes a letter to-day showing the tenor of his reasons. He regrets that the Government gave precedence to coercion. Had they proposed a real measure of land reform before, or even concurrently with coercion, the Irish difficulty, he thinks, would have been speedily settled. The passing of the coercion bill will be the signal for the evictions to recommence and further outrages, reprisals and bloodshed, or even civil war. He savs efforts will be made to prevent unjust evictions by proposing a clause in the bill. Until this is done he says the Ministers are legislating in the interests of the landlords and are straining the loyalty of their followers to the breaking point. They are entering on a policy which is receiving the hearty support of the Tory party, but which must end in disaster.

MR. DILLON

answered Mr. Forster's statement, that the local power of the League was exercised by miscreants, by calling to mind the fact that are very reticent as to the occurrence. Gn half of the priests in Ireland were active members of the League.

return to-morrow to lead the resistance to the gravity of their injuries, but, as stated albill in the House. In view of the character of the measure, all the methods of obstruction vill be used. In all probability it will not become law until the Irish party is silenced. How this can be done is not clear, but members skilled in Parliamentary law are said to be busy devising machinery to put down residences by Dr. Brouse on behalf of the obstruction. A conflict between the Irish members and the House is therefore inevitiable. Many Liberals fear that Mr. Gladstone's Government will become discredited. Mr. Gladstone daily inclines more to Tory support the extreme Radical element grows more and more discontented.

London, Jan. 25 -- In moving the Coercion Bill in the Commons, Mr. Forster said, at the close of his speech last night, that he never affairs, which he has always treated in a most necessity of the measures he introduced, but if he had ever expected such an unpleasant | which the leaders of the Irish National moveduty he would never have become Secretary for Ireland. Mr. Dillon declared the retrospective

clauses of the first bill were evidently aimed at the Traversers.

Irish members is attracting much attention. Mr. Little, Liberal member for Tyrone county, one of the most moderate of the Irish members, last night urged that Government, pending remedial measures, should introduce a bill suspending evictions in cases where the rent is excessive.

Great displeasure is manifested in Ireland the seceders from the Parnellite party. Shaw was hooted when be passed through Dublin. The constituents of various members have called upon them to resign.

It has become necessary to open subscriptions for the relief of distress of laborers in every town in the County Clare. The workhouses are crowded.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

PROPOSAL OF THE ITALIAN IRBEDENTISTS TO IN-VADE THE AUSTL AN TYROL.

London, Jan. 24.—The Vienna correspondent of the Standard telegraphs as follows: Intelligence has reached the Government that subscription lists are secretly circulating in Italy for the purpose of raising funds to enable the Italian Irredentists to invade the Austrian Tyrol. It is reported that the party of action in Italy intend to launch an expedition against Austria next spring. The Italian Government has assured Baron Von Haymerle, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, that they would prosecute the Italian Irredentist leaders if at their forthcoming meeting they use offensive language against Austria. The Cologne Gazette publishes a letter from Menotti Garibaldi, accept ing the presidency of the Trieste committee of action, and declaring that it is the duty of every Italian to devote his life to the holy cause of Trent and Trieste." A Berlin despatch to the Standard says Germany has semi-officially cautioned Italy against allowing a meeting with the concurrence of Garibaldi to discuss the invasion of Trieste.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DURBAN, Jan. 24.—It is reported that the Boers are evacuating Utrecht and concentrating at Wakkerstroom. The column under Sir George Colley is a thousand strong. Sir George, addressing the troops before advancing, said, as a month would elapse before reinforcements could arrive, the situation demanded action. A strong garrison remains at Newcastle. The Maquelisine tribe, composed of notorious robbers and murderers, have joined the Boers.

Gen. Colley's column, four miles long, advanced from Newcastle towards the Transvaal on Monday. The Zulus and Swazees refused against the British.

London, Jan. 24.—The mail steamer from

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

PASSENGER TRAIN ON THE ST. LAWRENCE & OTTAWA RAILWAY RUNS OFF THE TRACK AT OBGOODE.

OTTAWA, Jan. 19 .- The Montreal and Toronto morning express on the St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway, due hero at 6.30 a.m., left the track at Osgoode station. It is reported that a number of passengers were injured. Railway wires smashed.

The accident to the express train this morning was caused by a broken rail. The first class car and Pulman went off the track and rolled over the embankment into the ditch. They were both fairly filled with passengers, who were tumbled about in all directions. The railway employees set about immediately rescuing the passengers, which was done with some difficulty and after some delay, and as the doors could not be moved axes had to be used to cut a way into the carriages. In the meantime the passengers were in danger from fire, and it is a mercy that the cars did not take fire, as the coal oil lamps and the contents of the stoves were emptied among the passengers and seats. One of the passengers states that had the cars caught fire nothing could have rescued them.

A great majority of the passengers were injured, but none seriously, the wounds consisting for the most part of scratches and bruises. Among the injured so far as known are Miss Fellowes, Ottawa, cut on the neck; Madam Von Holmker, of Cobourg, severe scalp wound; Mr. Frank Shanly, Ottawa, slight scratches; Dr. Whalen, slight cuts and bruised. Among the passengers on board were Mrs. Mackenzie, wife of Hon. A. Mackenzie; the two Misses Carling, daughters of Hon. John Carling, and several western ladies and gentlemen whose names have not yet been learned. The railway authorities Dr. W. H. Brouse reaching the scene of the accident, he at once administered to the Mr. Parnell is absent in Dublin, but will necessities of the passengers according to the ready, with the exception of the lady from Cobourg and the others mentioned, he found most of the travellers suffering from the shock produced by the sudden accident. The passengers were trought into the city at halfpast 9 o'clock, and will be attended to at their railway authorities.

MR. LABOUCHERE ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

The New York Herald's correspondent sends the following dispatch:— London, ian. 19.—Mr. Labouchere, of Truth,

publishes the following article on Irish had been clearer about anything than the generous spirit :—"To me a most astounding ment are treated in England. The one cry is crush them, stamp them out. Their crime is that they are using their best efforts to obtain for Ireland the privilege of controlling her own local affairs. I should be glad to The attitude of the moderate section of the know how long we should allow our local affairs to be controlled by Irishmen. But they are violating the law it is said. Possibly. A considerable number of Poles have violated the law in Russia and have been carried off to Siberia. To sympathize with them is accounted a virtue. Oh! but look at the outrages? No one can deplore them more than I do, but none has been brought home to the Leaguers. The organisers are clever men, and overtoutrages would be most injurious to their scheme, which is based on passive resistance. Boycotting has been practised by almost every class in Ireland. It is carried to its ultimate success. The more the Irish question is considered in all its bearings the more it is apparent that it has only two solutions. Either govern Ireland according to our views, or leave her to govern herself according to her own views, only stipulating that we are convinced that the Imperial union is a geographical and political necessity. By coercion only can we attain the former Our choice lies between coercion and concession. The present policy of the rod and sugar-stick can and never ought to succeed. We, however, are seeking to make it quite certain of failure by flourishing the rod and carefully concealing the sugar in our pocket, declining to state whether the lump is large or small before we have used the rod It is an unfortunate error to make coercion precede redress for the organization of the Land League will be so strong before a coercion bill is passed, that without public meetings and without any threats the system of exclusive trading will become universal in Ireland. The tenants will refuse to pay their rents if evicted by the police, no one else will take their farms, and as soon as the police and military are withdrawn the evicted tenants will quickly return. If, therefore,

> During the present season Paris dressmakers steal from all the great masters, Raphael, Veronese, Rubens and Van Dyck, and they borrow from all lands. Charles IX. dresses. Chinese shoes, Regency head dresses Directoire hats and Oriental stuffs are mixed tog ther by them in a salad, a carnival of colors and stuffs.

> the Irish hold together they must in the end

gain the day, for it is impossible to evict an entire nation." Truth then sketches the pro-

visions of the Laud Bill which I, sent you two

weeks ago. I learn that Mr. Parnell will

obstruct the coercion bill by every possible

means. I am convinced that this measure

will pass the House of Lords rapidly, but that

a remedial measure will have no such luok.

Lord Beaconsfield has been offered the hospitality of Mr. Altred de Rothschild at his residence in Seamore place while his own residence in Curzon street is being made ready. And at his temporary abode the ex-Premier will consult with an informal sort of ernment measures as they are produced.

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