IRELAND!

THE LAND AGITATION

IN AND OUT OF PARLIAMENT

EVICTIONS ON THE INCREASE

THE NEW LAND BILL.

A SERIOUS AFFRAY

BUCKSHOT!!!

THE "PLUCKY" POLICEMEN

Shooting Down the Women.

ONE GIRL MORTALLY WOUNDED.

DUBLIN, April 5.—The *Gazette* contains a proclamation ordering that, on or before the 7th instant, every person in the following places shall lodge at the nearest police station all the arms and ammunition they possess for the purposes of obtaining licenses:—Several baronies in the County Donegal; The Counties of Galway, Kerry, Leitrim, Limerick, Longford, Mayo, Roscommon, Monaghan, Sligo and Westmeath; part of Kilkenny and Queen's Counties; the cities of Limerick and Cork; the town of Galway, and several baronies in Tipperary. Several counties are also proclaimed with regard to the sale of arms without license.

At a meeting of the Land League to-day Brennan announced the receipt in the past week of £2,597, including £1,356 from the Irish National Land and Industrial League of America. £50 was voted for the families of those killed at Clogher.

NEW YORK, April 5.—At a land meeting to-night a despatch was read from Parnell stating that the Coercion Bill did the Land League no harm.

LONDON, April 5—In the House of Commons, Mr. O'Connor, Home Ruler, called attention to the increase of evictions in Ireland. He appealed to the Government to take steps to restrict them.

Mr. Forster said those who advised the people to pay no rent were partly responsible for the evictions. He hoped the Land Bill would bring about a better state of things.

Mr. Gladstone declared that never in his knowledge had any Government exercised greater care or bestowed more anxious labour on the consideration of any proposal than the present Government had on the Land Bill.

LONDON, April 6.—Lord Churchill (Conservative) gave notice that he would to-day ask whether persons contributing articles to the *Freiheit* are liable to prosecution? Whether two members of the Government did so contribute towards it at a time when it would otherwise not have been carried on, and whether they would be included in the prosecution? The members alluded to are Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Brassey, the Junior Lord of the Admiralty. It is stated that two members of the Government visited the offices of the *Freiheit* after Most was arrested.

Mr. Forster, in the House of Commons, last night, said the evictions of tenants in Ireland had increased to 215 in the past month. The Government was watching them with the greatest attention, but it would be contrary to all precedent to make a statement anticipatory of the Land Bill.

DUBLIN, April 6.—A policeman wounded at Clogher has since died of his wounds.

A fatal collision occurred at Ballinamore, Ireland, between the police, while protecting a process server, and some two hundred of the populace who attacked them. The police fired on the mob.

The *News* says it is informed that the statements purporting to give an account of the Land Bill are incorrect in several important particulars. They strongly resemble one of the various drafts considered by the Cabinet. It understands that a strict inquiry has been made regarding the identity of the person guilty of the breach of confidence by which the document was made public.

LONDON, April 5.—A man named Cahill has been arrested at Tullamore on a charge of shooting Daly, the victim of a recent agrarian murder in Westmeath County. George Marshall, recently charged with the robbery of arms, was arrested last night near Tralee, under the provisions of the Coercion Act. Jasper Tully, editor of the Roscommon *Herald*, who was arrested at Boyle last week on a charge of intimidation, is one of the most active and influential organizers of the Land League.

DUBLIN, April 6.—Police Sergeant Armstrong, who was dreadfully injured in the affray at Clogher, County Mayo, last Saturday died this morning. The whole district around Ballaghadereen is in the most excited condition. It is little short of civil war. Another horrible affray is reported from the same county. A process server was attacked by two hundred women armed with sticks and stones at Ballinamore. His police escort fired on the women, mortally wounding a girl named Byrne and severely injuring another. The girl who was killed was twenty years old.

LONDON, April 7.—Mr. Gladstone rose to introduce the Land Bill, and was much cheered. The House was exceedingly crowded. Mr. Gladstone said the bill would deal both with the relations between landlord and tenants, and subjects which may be grouped as requiring an advancement from the Exchequer. It was the most difficult question he ever had to deal with in the course of his political life. He felt a satisfaction at exchanging the

DREARY WORK OF REPRESSION

for legislation of an improving and reforming character. The grounds which induced the Government to deal with the land question were not that Irish landlords were bad; not that appeals to the passions of the Irish people had been made by persons whose wild proposals are little removed from schemes of public plunder, but because the Irish Land Laws contain peculiar provisions, which prevent the prosperity of the Irish tenant. According to the report of the Bessborough Commission, the Irish people declare that they do not desire the expropriation of the landlords, or the confiscation of the property of others, but desire to cultivate in security the land of the country, and enjoy the fruits of their labor, paying a fair rent for the land. These being the views of the Irish people, we have a broad basis on which to proceed to found legislation. It is not just to say that legislation is necessary because of the faults of Irish landlords. They have stood their trials, and, as a rule, have been acquitted, though the proceedings of a limited number of them have been.

ARBITRARY, HARSH AND CRUEL.

This is partly, but not the sole reason for the necessity of the legislation we are about to introduce. Mr. Gladstone then referred to the partial failure of the Land Act of 1870, which he attributed mainly, though not wholly, to the amendments the Government had disapproved. He reviewed the reports of the Richmond and Bessborough Commissions, which, notwithstanding conflicting authorities, had made recommendations which had been of the greatest service to the Government. The Richmond Commission, with one dissentient, and the Bessborough Commission unanimously, agreed in recommending the establishment of a court to deal with differences between landlord and tenant regarding rent. The two great questions to be dealt with are, first, the

RELATIONS BETWEEN LANDLORD AND TENANT IN IRELAND;

second, the advances from the public exchequer. He declared, that never as a Minister had he submitted any measure with a greater sense of the enormous moment of the topics and propositions involved. Nothing that can be legitimately done, he said, by a Government for the promotion of legislation shall we hesitate to do to procure the passing of an effective measure to deal with the land question of Ireland. He examined and justified in detail the principles of the measure, beginning with the right of assignment, or free sale, which, he declared, already existed by common law and custom. Before the Act of 1870 the interest which a tenant had to assign was so small as to be worthless. Under that Act tenant right, in the shape of compensation for disturbance, became something sensible and considerable. It had been recognized by every member of the Bessborough Commission. A minority of the Richmond Commission acknowledged it, and a majority had not a word to say against it. The present bill does not introduce any

UNREGULATED TENANT RIGHT.

Provision is made for preventing it from passing into extravagance and for protecting the just rights of the landlords by bringing into fair competition the tenant's right to assign and the landlord's right to get what his land is reasonably worth. The salient point and cardinal feature of the bill is the institution of a court to take cognizance of rent, and which will not be deterred from taking cognizance of tenure and assignment. There is strong grounds for making a resort to this court optional instead of compulsory. There may be tenants who do not desire the interference of this court. Every existing tenant might call on the court to fix a judicial rent for fifteen years, during which there could be no change, and no eviction except for a breach of certain specified covenants.

THE ULSTER CUSTOM.

remains as now, at the tenant's option, but the tenants will have the protection of the general provisions of the bill for controlling the augmentation of rent. The power to contract out of the act is given where the rent amounts to £200 yearly. The Court will have final authority over land cases. It is to consist of three persons, one of whom must be a Judge or an ex-Judge of the Supreme Court. Its proper seat will be at Dublin, but extra commissioners, and, if necessary, sub-commissioners may be appointed under the control of the Central Commission.

CIVIL BILL COURTS

will be Courts of first instance. It is proposed to assist tenants to purchase their holdings, and invest Courts with power to purchase lands from landlords desiring to sell and resell them, retaining the title as a guarantee for repayment and against subdivision. Advances will be made to owners, tenants and solvent companies formed for the purpose of reclaiming lands or for other agricultural improvements, on condition that the advances do not exceed the amounts the borrower has laid out on his own behalf. Advances will also be made to assist emigration. They will be under the control of the Land Commission, subject to the consent of the Treasury, and be made either to Colonial Governments or Companies. It is not proposed to place any limit on these advances beyond making them secure. Mr. Gladstone concluded by saying justice is to be the principle to guide England in regard to Ireland. (Loud cheers.)

Sir S. Northcote and Mr. Shaw stated that they did not intend to discuss the bill now. Shaw said he believed the latter part of the bill gave general satisfaction. He hoped this attempt, which he believed was made honestly and sincerely to settle the question, would be accepted in Ireland as having been made in that spirit.

Mr. Parnell said he did not intend to express an opinion on the bill at present, but regretted that the power as to emigrants was not accompanied by others enabling the Land Commission to favor emigration to lands that might be purchased for that purpose.

Mr. Forster stated that the Government would be prepared to makes advances to tenants for the purchase of perpetual quit rents, this being a point which Mr. Gladstone omitted to mention in his speech. The bill was then read the first time.

LONDON, April 8.—Dissension has arisen in the Cabinet, and there is great excitement. The Duke of Argyle, Lord Privy Seal, has resigned, and the opinion prevails that Sir Wm. Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Home Department, will also resign.

LONDON, April 7.

The *Times* says the Land Bill, since first discussed by the Cabinet, has passed through 22 variations of form. It will include schemes for the reclamation of waste lands and for emigration. The amount to which the proposed permanent Land Commission will be empowered to draw upon the consolidation fund will either be left open or a maximum figure, possibly £10,000,000, be fixed.

LONDON, April 7.—The Irish members met after Gladstone's speech, and the general opinion was that if the Bill passed there would be little cause left for complaint on the part of Ireland. Fears were expressed that the House of Lords might alter the Bill.

Several meetings of Irish members were held to-night. The general opinion was favorable to the Land Bill, but exception was taken in a number of instances to the fact that no provision was made for the laboring classes. At a meeting of the Ulster members, it was decided to recommend the Bill to the Ulster tenantry. It is stated that the Home Rulers are determined to oppose the emigration of the Irish peasantry.

[*By Cable to The Post.*]

LONDON, April 8.—The Irish land measure will differ in many respects from the accounts of it which have already been published. The bill itself, which will be in the hands of members of Parliament to-morrow, will cover twenty-seven closely printed folio pages. It is a serious effort to solve the Irish land question. Since the first draft was submitted to the Cabinet it has undergone no fewer than twenty-two important changes. It opens by conferring on all existing tenants the right of free sale subject to the reasonable objection of the landlord; to the incoming tenant such objection, however, being subject to the revision of the Land Court to be instituted. It permits landlords to

PURCHASE THE TENANTS' INTEREST.

Ulster tenants may sell their interest either under the Ulster custom or under the provisions of the present bill, but they must elect one of either method. Tenants have the right to bequeathe their tenancy where a landlord demands an increase of rent, and if the tenant agrees or the Court awards such an increase no alteration can be made in the rent for a term of fifteen years. No tenant can be evicted except for non-payment of rent, waste or breach of contract. A new scale of compensation for disturbance is adopted. Where the rent is made £30 it is fixed at a sum not exceeding seven years' rent; under £50 five years' rent; under £100 four years' rent; over £100 three years' rent. The tenant's right to compensation for improvement is guaranteed. The tenants may apply to the Court to fix what is the fair rent. Only tenants paying $150 rent and over can contract themselves out of the provisions of the bill. Excepting in these cases leases and contracts inconsistent with its provisions are declared void.

THIS PREVENTS ABUSES,

such as took place in spite of the land act of 1870, landlords like the Duke of Leinster having compelled their tenants to accept leases contracting themselves out of the provisions of that bill. Limited owners can exercise the same powers as absolute owners under this act. This is a departure from the fundamental principles of British land laws, and it perhaps foreshadows the downfall of the law of entail and settlement. Many of the foregoing provisions were foreshadowed in the *Standard's* editorial on Wednesday on the land bill, which was based on an old draft of the bill. It was completely at fault in reference to the main provisions of the bill dealing with the

CREATION OF A PEASANT PROPRIETARY.

Part fifth of the bill deals with the acquisition of land by tenants, the reclamation of land and emigration. It provides that the Land Commission, out of the money in their hands for the purpose, may, if satisfied with the security, advance sums to tenants for the purpose of enabling them to purchase their holdings where landlords are willing to sell. Such an advance is not to exceed three-fourths of the principal sum. When the sale of a holding is about to be made by a landlord to a tenant in consideration of the tenant paying a fine and engaging to pay to the landlord a fee as farm rent, the Commission may advance a sum equal to half the fine; payable to the landlord. Provision is also made to enable the Commission to give purchasing tenants a Parliamentary title, at a fixed scale of costs, in order to avoid the heavy legal expenses which attend the sale and transfer of landed property under the ordinary law. Tenants can pay the principal and interest by annual payment of £5 per £100, clearing off the debt in 35 years. The Treasury may authorize the Board of Works to advance money to companies for the reclamation or improvement of waste lands on property security. The land Commission may from time to time, with the sanction of the Treasury, enter into agreement with any person or body of persons having authority to contract on behalf of the

DOMINION OF CANADA,

or of any Province thereof, or on behalf of any British colony or dependency, or any State or district in such Dominion, Province, Colony or dependency, or on behalf of any public company or other public body with whose security the Land Commission may be satisfied, for the advance by the Commission by way of a loan out of the money in their hands of such sums as they may think it desirable to expend in promoting emigration from Ireland. Such agreements shall contain such provisions relating to the the mode of application of loans and the securing and re-payment thereof to the commission, and for other purposes as the commission thinks fit under the head of supplemental provisions. The Act provides, "The Treasury may from time to time, as they think fit, issue out of the Consolidated Fund, or the growing produce thereof, the sums required for advances or purchases of estates by the landlord under this part of this Act not exceeding the sum annually granted by Parliament." Provisions are also made for tenants purchasing an estate where three-fourths of the number are prepared to levy or are willing to borrow the necessary money from the Commission. A striking feature of the bill is the recognition of occupiers' and tenants' rights as a valuable interest. Its advances to the tenant in ordinary cases are limited to a sum of £3,000. In extraordinary cases the limit is placed at £5,000. The Civil Bill Court of the country is declared the Land Court of first instance. It is provided that all differences and settlements between landlord and tenant will be submitted to arbitration. It is reported that

A PERMANENT LAND COMMISSION

shall be established, to consist of three persons, one being the Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Ireland, the Central Commission to be established in Dublin with power to establish Sub-Commissions, and the Land Commission to be the final court of appeal on all land questions. The act is to be called "The Land Law of Ireland" Act of 1881. Several paragraphs of the bill are regarded by the Irish members as conferring solid benefits on tenants. So far as it falls short of the three "F's" it creates dissatisfaction, and strong efforts will be made by the Irish party to further extend its provisions. The provisions establishing law courts and encouraging the growth of a peasant proprietary give general satisfaction. The measure if passed into a law in its present state will completely destroy the arbitrary power of the landlords. It is noticed with satisfaction that no limit is placed to the amount of money to be directed to the reclamation of waste land or the establishment of a peasant proprietary.

Mr. Gladstone, in his speech introducing the measure, expressed the hope that by continuing to give justice, Ireland would become reconciled to England and would yet

ACQUIRE SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The significant allusion was warmly cheered by the Irish party, who had preserved a reserved attitude during the evening. Mr. Gladstone, not wishing to be misinterpreted, said that what he meant was that Ireland would be granted the same kind of self-government which Scotland enjoyed.

DUBLIN, April 8.—The Land League has issued circulars to prominent Land Leaguers throughout the country and members of Parliament who are Land Leaguers, requesting them to attend a special meeting in Dublin on Tuesday to consider the Land Bill. The Lord Lieutenant has addressed a circular to magistrates throughout Ireland requesting their co-operation in stopping the illegal holding of League Courts, and reminding them that all persons taking part in the proceedings of such courts are liable to arrest under the Coercion Act.

The Land Bill is received with more or less favor by all sections of the press. Agitation upon the bill has already commenced in the North of Ireland, the measure being warmly discussed throughout Ulster. Three meetings will be held next week to consider it.

The correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says, regarding the Land Bill, the general impression is that no bill of such importance was ever better received. Extreme Irish members probably take as much credit as they can for having forced the measure on the Government, and accept the bill, which probably will pass its second reading on May 1st, by a very large majority. There is universal admiration of the skill with which the bill was drawn, and of the provisions whereby the rights of the tenant appear to be protected in every conceivable case without injustice to the landlord. Conservatives, while not denying the magnitude of the proposals, do not appear to be violently averse to the provisions of the bill. The *Post* says Gladstone delivered his speech with unabated vigor, and was remarkable for his well-known power of lucid explanations of detail. The *Post* makes a sweeping attack on the landlord and tenant clauses, and says it goes far in the direction of the principles of the Land League, and proposes to change the principle of Irish land tenure, which Gladstone, 10 years ago, would have condemned as revolutionary. The *Standard* says the most powerful argument advanced by Gladstone in favor of his bill is the existence of certain defects in the Land Act of 1870. It strongly condemns the clauses appropriating money, and says the bill with revision and amendment, might be passed the present session, but the bill as supplemented contains materials which would require at least two sessions before it could moulded into a serviceable Act of Parliament. The *Daily News* says the bill meets with the cordial approval of the Liberal party.

LONDON, April 8.—Lord Carlingford, known as Mr. Fortescue, formerly Secretary for Ireland under Mr. Gladstone's previous Administration, has been appointed to succeed the Duke of Argyle as Lord Privy Seal in the Cabinet, the Duke having resigned in consequence of his inability to agree to support Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land Bill.

In the House of Lord's to-night, His Grace the Duke of Argyle, in presence of an unusual number of their Lordships, explained his reasons for resigning the position of Lord Privy Seal in the Cabinet. He said he had made every effort to reconcile himself to the support of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land Bill, but found it impossible to do so. From his point of view he considered that the bill, if made law would paralyze the ownership of land in Ireland, by placing it under fetters and limitations under which it is not placed in any civilized country in the world. Under the bill neither landlord nor tenant would be the owner of the land; the ownership would be invested in a commission or put in abeyance, and the result would be most fatally injurious to agricultural interests throughout the United Kingdom, and more especially so in Ireland. The effect of the Duke's speech upon Irish members of Parliament is very bad; they say it foreshadows the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's bill in the House of Lords, and they will have to return to their constituents at the close of the session and tell them that while the English Parliament was ready to impose upon Ireland the most onerous and oppressive coercion, it would not give to her the slightest relief from the unjust and cruel land laws which have made it impossible for Ireland to prosper, although England's Prime Minister and the majority of her elected representatives declared such relief absolutely necessary, and was only the merest justice. The excitement among Irish members runs high, and their exasperation is great.

Concluded on Eighth Page.

THE TRUE WITNESS FOR 1881.

The TRUE WITNESS has within the past year made an immense stride in circulation, and it the testimony of a large number of our subscribers is not too flattering it may also claim a stride in general improvement.

This is the age of general improvement and the TRUE WITNESS will advance with it. Newspapers are starting up around us on all sides with more or less pretensions to public favor, some of them die in their tender infancy, some of them die of disease of the heart after a few years, while others, though the fewest in number, grow stronger as they advance in years and root themselves all the more firmly in public esteem, which in fact is their life. However, we may criticise Darwins theory as applied to the species there is no doubt it holds good in newspaper enterprises, it is the fittest which survives. The TRUE WITNESS has survived a generation of men all but two years, and it is now what we may term an established fact.

But we want to extend its usefulness and its circulation still further, and we want its friends to assist us if they believe this journal to be worth $1.50 a year, and we think they do. We would like to impress upon their memories that the TRUE WITNESS is without exception the cheapest paper of its class on this continent.

It was formerly two dollars per annum in the country and two dollars and a half in the city, but the present proprietors having taken charge of it in the hardest of times, and knowing that to many poor people a reduction of twenty or twenty-five per cent would mean something and would not only enable the old subscribers to retain it but new ones to enroll themselves under the reduction, they have no reason to regret it. For what they lost one way they gained in another, and they assisted the introduction into Catholic families throughout Canada and the United States of a Catholic paper which would defend their religion and their rights.

The TRUE WITNESS is too cheap to offer premiums or "chromos" as an inducement to subscribers, even if they believed in their efficacy. It goes simply on its merits as a journal, and it is for the people to judge whether they are right or wrong.

But as we have stated we want our circulation doubled in 1881, and all we can do to encourage our agents and the public generally is to promise them that, if our efforts are seconded by our friends, this paper will be still further enlarged and improved during the coming year.

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In conclusion, we thank those of our friends who have responded so promptly and so cheerfully to our call for amounts due, and request those of them who have not, to follow their example at once.

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Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the **Extract.** Our **Plaster** is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago Pains in Back or Side, &c. Our **Ointment** (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our **Nasal Syringes** (25 cents) and **Inhalers** ($1.00) are great aids in arresting internal bleeding.

Diphtheria & Sore Throat. Use the **Extract** promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous.

Catarrh. The **Extract** is the only specific for this disease, Cold in Head, &c. Our **"Catarrh Cure,"** specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the **Extract**; our **Nasal Syringe** invaluable for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and unexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. Use our **Ointment** in connection with the **Extract**; it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air,

Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pain it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our **Ointment** will aid in healing and prevent scars.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache and Faceache. When the **Extract** is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding, or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy: rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. **Pond's Extract Medicated Paper** for closet use, is a preventive against Chafing and Piles. Our **Ointment** is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. The **Extract** is so cleanly and efficacious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our **Ointment** is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the **Extract** be used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words **"Pond's Extract"** blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having **Pond's Extract.** Take no other preparation. *It is never sold in bulk, or by measure*

Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialties.

POND'S EXTRACT	50c., $1.00 and $1.75		
Toilet Cream	1 00	Catarrh Cure	75
Dentifrice	50	Plaster	
Lip Salve	25	Inhaler	1.00
Toilet Soap (3 Cks)	50	Nasal Syringe	25
Ointment	50	Medicated Paper	

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
NEW YORK AND LONDON.
For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.
Orders for $2 worth, carriage free, on receipt of $2.25. Orders for $5 worth, carriage free, on receipt of $5.1 addressed to
No. 14 West Fourteenth Street,
New York City.