



VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 12.

MONTREAL WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1882.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

# IRELAND THE LAND WAR IN AND OUT OF PARLIAMENT!

NEWS BY MAIL AND CABLE.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—In the House of Lords, Earl Granville announced that he would on Thursday move a vote of thanks to the commander, officers and men of the British army in Egypt. He would then propose that the House adjourn until November 10th.

In the House of Lords, Lord Churchill made a long historical review. He declared, amidst loud cheers from the Tories, that the House of Commons had ever been jealous against Monarchical or Ministerial tyranny.

Mr. Gladstone contended that the precedents quoted by Lord Churchill were inapplicable. The House had full power to take the present course. Lord Churchill had small knowledge of Parliament if he thought the Government would be upset by a vote of want of confidence on the appropriation bill. He cited a precedent in 1820, when the House adjourned in July and reassembled in August, and transacted business of various kinds. Thus, he said, Lord Churchill's assertion was entirely destroyed, smashed, pulverized, (cheers)

Sir Stafford Northcote commended Lord Churchill's action. He asked Mr. Gladstone whether he would adhere to his financial view of the situation or make a statement in reference to the war in Egypt.

The House, by 209 to 142, defeated Lord Churchill's motion.

Mr. Gladstone gave notice that he would move a vote of thanks on Thursday to the British army in Egypt.

Mr. Gladstone stated, regarding the first rule of procedure, that the Government would adhere to its main proposal, and propose, as a second rule, that motions for adjournment could only be made by leave after questions could be finished and orders of the day commenced. The motion for granting leave should be put forth on more than forty members supporting it by rising in their places. Mr. Gladstone gave notice of a further addition by which motions to bring in bills and bills that passed committee shall not be subject to the rule precluding any other business being taken after 12 a.m. This will, in great measure, frustrate the obstructive blocking of bills. Mr. Gladstone then moved a resolution giving precedence to the rules of procedure whenever set down.

Sir Stafford Northcote expressed regret at the decision of the Government to adhere to closure.

Mr. Bartlett (Conservative) declared that he would oppose closure by all the rules of the House. He called upon the Opposition to do the same.

Mr. Ashmead Bartlett (Conservative) made a similar declaration.

Mr. Gladstone called attention to the committee of Mr. Dwyer Gray. He was glad to see Mr. Gray in the House to-day. The precedents, Mr. Gladstone affirmed, were completely in favor of the appointment of a committee in Mr. Gray's case, and he moved the appointment of such a committee. The Government contemplated submitting early next session a measure dealing with commitments for contempt.

Mr. Farnell asked Mr. Gladstone to enlarge the scope of the inquiry to be made in Mr. Gray's case, else the time occupied by the committee would be wasted. He contended that the question to consider was the modification of the power of the judges.

Mr. Lewis (Moderate, Conservative) endorsed Mr. Farnell's views.

Mr. James (Attorney-General) explained that the motion for the appointment of a committee was a matter of privilege. The House could not go beyond the case that raised the point of privilege.

Mr. Gladstone's motion was carried.

Sir Stafford Northcote enquired when the papers relating to Egypt would be presented, what the Government's intentions were as to the policy to be pursued towards that country, and whether it was proposed to charge to Egypt a large portion of the cost of the war?

Mr. Gladstone said the papers would be presented at once. Regarding their policy, the Government would hold out no expectation of laying down a definite scheme for the approval of the House during the limited time at its disposal. The Government's obligations must be very reserved. If the Opposition wished to attack the policy, the Government would arrange to bring forward an issue. Other matters could be discussed after the rules were disposed of. He did not know that it would be necessary to ask for more money this year.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson (Radical) gave notice that he would oppose the vote of thanks to the army in Egypt.

The Parnellites voted with the minority in favor of Lord Churchill's motion.

LONDON, October 25.—In the House of Commons debate on the closure question was resumed. Wolf (Conservative) moved an amendment providing for the exclusion of the chairman, when the House is in committee, from the power which the rule proposes to confer on the Speaker. Gladstone opposed the amendment.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Speaker read a letter from Judge Lawson, announcing the release of E. Dwyer Gray. The letter was referred to the Committee considering Mr. Gray's case.

The discussion on Sir D. Wolf's amend-

ment on the closure question was continued until the adjournment.

Parnell, McCarthy, Sexton and Healy will be on the Committee in Gray's case.

DUBLIN, Oct. 25.—The Corporation has refused to vote General Wolsey the freedom of the city.

Egan has been requested to send a telegram to Mooney, at Buffalo, President of the Irish National Land League of the United States, informing him that the only money paid to members of Parliament was for travelling expenses. In all 21,600 was given for this purpose, including the expenses of Parnell and Dillon to America. Sexton received £300 salary yearly, not £700 as alleged.

At the opening of the Commission Court today, Judge Barry, charging the grand jury, said, although the cases to come before the Court were few, they were most serious. He believed there was direct evidence against ten men charged with murdering the Joyce family. He could not say whether the fewness of the cases under the Crimes' Act was due to the improvement of the country.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Davitt, at Glasgow last night, denied that there were splits in the Irish national forces. He said there were differences of opinion between Parnell and himself, but no difference of principles.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—In the House of Lords the vote of thanks to the British army in Egypt was carried without division.

The House of Commons was crowded. Sir Charles Dilke said no convention had been concluded with Egypt for charging the cost of the army of occupation to the Egyptians. Soudan and Upper Egypt were undoubtedly disturbed, but the newspaper reports were exaggerated. Great Britain had not been consulted in regard to the appointment of Baker Pacha, but the Government did not object to his appointment.

Mr. Gladstone, moving the vote of thanks to the British army in Egypt, said he would not ask the House to commit itself to the Government's policy. He said the Indian contingent was the most worthy brotherhood into which they entered. It would be the duty of the Government to propose suitable annuities for Admiral Seymour and Sir Garnet Wolsey, who had accepted peerages. He concluded with a peroration on the confidence the country might repose in its military forces.

While the vote of thanks to the army in Egypt was being considered in the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Wilfrid Lawson, amid cheers and groans, moved the previous question, which is equivalent to indefinite postponement. Storey (Radical), seconded the motion. The motion was rejected by 354 to 17. The Parnellites voted with the minority. Mr. Molloy (Liberal), moved to amend the vote of thanks by omitting the words stigmatizing Arab's movement as a revolt. Rejected—230 to 25.

Sir D. Wolf's amendment excluding the Chairman, when the House is in Committee, from the power which the rule proposes to confer on the Speaker, was rejected by 204 to 144.

Davitt, at Greenock, last night announced his intention of visiting the Highlands and the Island of Skye for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the case of the crofters. He denied that anybody connected with the Land League had anything to do with the action of the tenant farmers in the Highlands.

DUBLIN, Oct. 27.—The Grand Jury has returned a true bill against the ten men charged with murdering the Joyce family.

DUBLIN, Oct. 27.—Walsh, accessory to the murder of Constable Kavanagh, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life. He will be confined in England.

Lady Florence Dixie publishes a pamphlet seeking to prove that there is a large discrepancy between the number of men in the total of the Land League funds. She accuses the "victims of this great modern swindle" of raising a protesting voice and loudly demand where the money has gone, she calls upon all true Irishmen in Ireland and America to unite to give their country glory, prosperity and greatness, and no longer assist in dragging her down the chaos of degradation and ruin. She urges Irishmen to drive from their midst self-seeking adventurers and upstarts.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Irish Parliamentary party today passed a resolution in favor of amending the Arrears of Rent bill.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The following is the full committee appointed to investigate the impromptu of the Gray-Cladstone, Northcote, Goschen (Liberal), Whitehead (Liberal), Mowbray (Conservative), Raikes (Conservative), Gifford (Moderate Conservative), Finlayson (Conservative), Attorney-General James Fyler (Liberal), Dilwyn (Liberal), Parnell, McCarthy, Sexton, Healy.

By the amendment to the Arrears bill agreed upon by the Irish parliamentary party arrangements can be made with the landlord respecting the rent for 1881. The party also decided to support various amendments to the closure bill.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Charles Dilke read telegrams from the British Consul-General at Alexandria, and from political prisoners in Egypt are cruelly treated.

Mr. Parnell announced that he would call attention to the administration of Land and Colonies, and move a resolution in reference thereto.

The closure rules were taken up. An amendment was adopted that the question must have been adequately discussed before closure is pronounced.

DUBLIN, Oct. 28.—Three hundred people of Tory Island are without fuel. Other portions of the population in the western Islands are threatened with starvation.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Two rather important events marked the opening week of the session. The first was the open adoption by the Opposition of a policy of obstruction, and the second was the open insubordination in the Tory ranks, not yet amounting to revolt, but seriously compromising Northcote's position. Churchill's motion of adjournment on the first night, though sanctioned by Northcote, looked uncommonly like taking the leadership into his own hands. Lord Randolph, it is known, has resolved to pursue tactics much more hostile than Sir Stafford approves, and the latter, though sustained by a powerful section of his party, has twice this week shown a lack of courage to enforce his authority.

Lord Randolph on Friday night assailed Northcote in a decisive speech, naming his leader with lack of courage, avowing to sympathize with Irish obstruction, and his determination to avail himself of all the forms of the House to defeat the closure. Northcote, though speaking soon after, made no reply. Ministers meanwhile followed steadily the line marked out from the beginning by the Liberal whips, and on a vote on a majority of 50 against Gibson's two-thirds amendment.

An immense majority of the proposed amendments are purely frivolous.

The non-resistance of the Irish members of Parliament to the new rules has taken every one by surprise, and baffled all attempts on the part of the press at explanation. Gladstone's opponents say he has driven another bargain, but perhaps there is some clue to the truth in the remark of an Irish member.

"We are going to have closure sure enough, but we mean to take care that it works as well against others as it does against us."

(BY MAIL.)

The Registrar's statistics issued on Wednesday for Ireland disclose that the extent of land in crops has decreased by 114,300 acres, while the land in grass has increased by 34,600 acres; and the land returned as bog marsh and barren mountain land has increased by 80,000 acres. It is remarkable also that of the total decrease of 75,000 acres of tillage Ulster is responsible for 40,500, the acreage of flax alone having decreased by 34,600 acres during the year.

A Duganogon telegram states that at Coal-Island Chapel, in the County Tyrone, a man named Hamilton, who is boycotted for having taken a boycotted farm, attended mass on Sunday, accompanied by two policemen. As soon as he entered the congregation left, and one of the police escort had to help the priest to celebrate mass. Three men have been sent to prison under the Crimes Act for intimidating Hamilton on a former occasion. He was hooted from another chapel the previous Sunday.

At ten o'clock on Tuesday night, at Killytully, near New Inn, County Tipperary, Michael Dwyer, a young man, son of a widow, who holds ten acres of land from Mr. J. O. Armstrong, Rathmines, Dublin, was reading at the kitchen fire, when he heard a tap at the window. He went at once to see who was there, and just as he had the door open, and was standing at the threshold, he was fired at three or four times, who instantly ran away. The shot took effect above the right knee. Dwyer was conveyed to the Cashel County Infirmary on Wednesday.

A Cork correspondent telegraphs:—A very forcible illustration of the peace which is returning to Ireland was experienced on Saturday, at Drishane Castle, Millstreet, the occasion being a harvest home on the Wallis estate, and the celebration of the landlord's majority. The tenantry and laborers on the estate, in large numbers, joined in congratulating their landlord, amongst them being men who during the past two years had suffered considerably from boycotting, as well as men who took an active part in boycotting. Such a demonstration in the centre of one of the most disaffected parts of Ireland augurs well for its future peace and happiness.

The centenary of Father Matthew, the apostle of temperance in Ireland, was celebrated on Tuesday in Dublin by a large meeting of the working classes in the Anti-Social Concert Rooms. Mr. Michael Davitt made a speech, enjoining the necessity of temperance and education to advance the cause of Irish nationality and the prosperity of the country. England, he said, did not want Ireland to be educated, for if the people had been educated they would never have been contented with such a measure as the Land Act. Mr. Healy, M.P., said it was one of the characteristics of the Parnell party in the House of Commons that they were temperate (applause). They were often to be found in the House until 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning without having in the interval been sustained by drinking.

## FENIANISM AGAIN.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 28.—Several prominent sympathizers with the Irish people here, have received a circular, sent to all Irish Societies in this country by New York parties, styling themselves the United Irish Revolutionary Council of Fenian Brotherhood.

Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood, United Irishmen, and Advanced Nationalists. The circular states: "For the destruction of Irish cabins we mean to give England the destruction of factories and castles. If England's soldiers protect men demolishing Irish hearthstones, unroofing Irish homesteads, Irishmen shall wrap her supporters in flames, and sink her ships to perdition that awaits her as a nation. We recognize the fact that this is a war of extermination, that England has now inaugurated, and if so, we are free to use every means within our grasp. To our American friends we would say we have the authority of John Quincy Adams for the political utterance 'All measures are just when it is liberty that deals the deadly blow.' The circular requests the friends willing to assist the work to communicate with Major P. N. Horgan, New York city, in the strictest confidence.

New York, Oct. 29.—At a meeting of subscribers to the Skirmishing fund to-day, various charges were made against the trustees, among them that trustee Corroll received \$860 without consideration, trustees Luby and General Bourke \$50 each for writing paragraphs, and trustee Devoy \$1,000 for no work at all. The committee will drop the investigation if the trustees will hand the fund over to responsible persons. It was charged that John Breslin had been paid \$2,500 as "supervising architect of rams," and that the trustees used the fund to hawk the interests of Skirmishing. O'Donovan Rossa says he is satisfied with the progress of the new movement to raise funds for the destruction of British ships and buildings.

BURNED TO DEATH IN A PULLMAN. LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Pullman sleeping car attached to the train which left London for Glasgow, caught fire from a stove and one passenger was burned to death. Three passengers escaped with great difficulty. The accident is novel in England and creates a sensation.

## CHURCH AND SENATE.

POLITICS IN THE PULPITS—PROTEST BY FRANK SMITH AND JOHN O'DONOGHUE.

Toronto, Oct. 30.—The following memorandum, signed by Hon. Frank Smith, Senator and member of the Privy Council, and by the Rev. John O'Donoghue, Senator, is said to have been forwarded to the Roman Catholic Bishops of Ontario and the Archbishop of Toronto, as a protest against using the pulpit for political purposes:—

MEMORANDUM.

To their Lordships the Archbishop and Bishops of Ontario:—

The undersigned, occupying with the consent of their countrymen and by nomination of the Crown, positions in the Government of the Dominion and in the Senate, representing the Catholics of Ontario, desire to approach your Lordships for the purpose of making certain explanations and stating the views they entertain regarding the current politics of the country.

At the outset, the desire to state their complete confidence in the wisdom of your Lordships as the guardians of Catholic faith and morals in this Province; and in regard to the current controversy concerning the character of the text-books to be used in the matriculation examinations for the High Schools and University, they submit to any decision of the authorities of the Church.

But the line of distinction between what is of faith and morals, and what is of a purely political character, in public affairs, is a line recognized by the Church, and is very necessary to be maintained, alike for the dignity of the Church and for the peace and perfect civil freedom of the people; and it is for the purpose of stating their views as to the maintenance of that distinction that the undersigned address your Lordships at this time and in this manner.

There are two political parties in this country, one calling itself the Conservative or Liberal Conservative, the other the Liberal or Reform party; each claiming the confidence of the country, each having a certain following among the people, each having certain traditions and a certain policy, and each finding a certain measure of support among the Catholic people.

The undersigned, in common with large numbers of their Catholic fellow-countrymen, are in alliance with the Conservative or Liberal Conservative party. They recognize in that party and in its policy the strongest claim on their support as citizens; and as Catholics they declare that the history of the country will show that it is from this party only that the Catholic people have received fair representation in the Cabinet and in the Senate, a fair distribution of the public patronage, and a fair support at all times for Catholic candidates at the polls.

On the other hand they assert with confidence that the relations between the Liberal or Reform party and the Catholic people have been most unsatisfactory to the latter. When the Reform party had power to use and patronage to bestow the Catholic people, even that portion of the Catholic people in direct alliance with them, remained without representation of a proper character in the Government and the Senate; Catholic candidates were openly abandoned by the Liberals at the polls; and the public patronage was distributed without regard to their interests under a system of administration which practically recognized such interests as regarded the rest of the population. And for several years at an earlier period than this, the Catholic Church, its doctrines, ceremonies, religious orders, bishops, priests and people were the victims of the incessant and blasphemous vituperation of the recognized organs of the Liberal party; while in the press, in the legislature and at the polls the Conservative party acted in friendly accord with and support of the Catholic Church and people.

The alliance between the two parties in Dominion and in Provincial affairs is now complete. The Conservatives and Reformers of Ontario are now in alliance with the Conservatives and Reformers of the Dominion. Each has made public profession of this union. And as Catholics, the undersigned, in common with thousands of their fellow-Catholics are desirous of legitimately giving their aid to their political friends in this Province, in the fullest confidence that their policy will be as just and their acts as generous as in Dominion affairs. Through the Conservative party in Ontario affairs have been for years in Opposition, there is nothing in the published speeches of their leaders or in their published resolutions adopted in Convention, with which as citizens they do not heartily concur, and nothing that as Catholics they are called on to disagree with. Our separate School system owes much to the wisdom of the Conservative party. That party are our fellow-Catholics. They have nominated several of our fellow-Catholics as their candidates; and when in power, they will be as faithful to their Catholic friends as the Catholic Conservatives have been to them.

The undersigned have seen with pain and anxiety that His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto holds views extremely hostile to the Liberal Conservative party. Not content with holding these views in private, His Grace has openly declared his political hostility to our party in his pulpit, and has endeavored to fasten on those Catholics who are Conservatives the stigma of being in alliance with a party antagonistic to the interests of the Church. His Grace has also actively interfered in elections by means of letters appealing to the Catholic electors, even in a case where a Catholic was a Conservative candidate, and it is alleged, materially aided in securing his defeat.

The undersigned respectfully represent to your Lordships the unwisdom and impropriety of such action on the part of the Archbishop. It is calculated to lower the dignity of his

high office and lessen respect for the teaching of the pulpit.

It is calculated to sow dissensions among our people and prevent harmonious action in the matters of essential moment to at least the temporal welfare of the Church.

It is likely to prevent the nomination of Catholics to candidate for public positions, and to deprive them of all opportunities for an honorable public career.

It is likely to bring the Church into the secular courts on a charge of undue influence at elections.

And especially it is eminently calculated to produce the most damaging results in an uprising of anti-Catholic feeling in a mixed community like our own; an uprising which could not be confined to one party, but would spread to both, and exclude Catholics from their due share of influence in public affairs.

The undersigned confidently approach your Lordships with these representations, in the full assurance that in any public declaration that may be made on this subject, your Lordships will relieve Conservative Catholics from the unjust and offensive odium cast on them by His Grace of Toronto, and will in private use your influence to prevent the pulpit of the Metropolitan Cathedral from being used to denounce them.

In concluding this protest, the undersigned submit for the consideration of your Lordships the following language, alleged in a leading journal to have been used by His Grace in his pulpit at St. Michael's on a Sunday:

The following is, we are informed, a verbatim report of a sentence in the sermon of Archbishop Lynch on a recent occasion:—"There are two kinds of Irish, the noble Irish, who might be in rags, but have a true nobility of spirit, and the bastard Irish, who would sell themselves for a situation. Some Catholics would keep in with the Orangemen, and let in the Orange Government. As far as we can, we will prevent the present Ontario Government being put out."

It is obviously most offensive to all Conservative Catholics, and most improper to be used in the pulpit. It has been published for several days and has been neither denied nor explained. Our information leads us to believe that the report is not, in the main, incorrect, and as Conservative Catholics we are compelled to protest in the strongest manner against such unjustifiable and injurious language.

FRANK SMITH,  
JOHN O'DONOGHUE.

## OBITUARY.

James Araby, the celebrated Hungarian poet, is dead.

Rev. Mr. Charland, formerly parish priest of Beaufort, died at that place on October 25th.

Ex-Congressman John Hanna died yesterday (October 24) at Plainfield, Ind., aged 55 years.

Detective Chabot, formerly of the Quebec police force, died suddenly at St. Anselme on October 18th.

Four Quebecers in Pensacola have succumbed to yellow fever, namely, Messrs. Gurry, Chamber, Edward Burns and Thomas Gallagher.

News has been received of the death, in the Tyrol, of the Rev. Father Routhier, of the Dominican Order. The late gentleman was a French Canadian.

Rev. John McNulty died at Dundas, diocese of Hamilton, Ont., on the 30th September instant. Deceased was a member of the Society of One Mass.

Miss Elizabeth Galbraith, daughter of the late J. H. Galbraith, founder, Quebec, dropped dead yesterday morning (Oct 25th) at Beauport while walking in the garden.

Frank Queen, proprietor and founder of the New York Clipper, died at Philadelphia on October 18th of paralysis. He gave largely to charity. In one instance he built a church in Philadelphia costing \$80,000 and presented it to the congregation.

A young son of Mr. Timothy Shea, provision dealer, Quebec, aged 11 years, died last evening, October 17th, while under the influence of chloroform in the surgery of Dr. Ross, dentist. The chloroform was administered by a city medical practitioner.

The nuns of St. Joseph and the Hotel Dieu, of Montreal, have just sustained a serious loss by the death of Sister Monique Bell, who died on Friday of apoplexy at the age of 69. She was the sister of Sister Reid, of the General Hospital, and of Sister Saint Elizabeth, of the Good Shepherd.

The funeral services were held over the remains of Adelaide Phillips yesterday afternoon, (Oct 25th) in King's Chapel, Boston. Hundreds were unable to gain admittance. The musical and dramatic professions were largely represented. The floral tributes were numerous and beautiful. The remains were taken to Marshfield.

Professor X. A. Willard died suddenly of neuralgia of the heart at Little Falls, Mass., on the morning of October 26th. He was a voluminous writer on agricultural topics, and the most eminent authority on matters pertaining to the dairy in the United States. He was the author of a practical dairy husbandry and practical tractor book.

Major Archibald George Asten Constable died at Brooklyn on October 26th, aged sixty-one. His father was a large publisher in Edinburgh, and first published Sir Walter Scott's novels, and was also the publisher of the Edinburgh Review. The Major saw considerable service in India as commander of an artillery regiment, and received numerous medals of honor. He participated in the Afghan war of 1842, went afterward to Australia, then to South America, thence to Canada, where he lived several years, and was major in a brigade. He served on the Union side during the civil war in this country, under Commodore Foote. After that he was connected with Harper's publishing house in New York until his death.

## THE NEW LEAGUE.

The following is the programme of the Irish National League:—

Resolved, That an association be formed to attain for the Irish people the following objects:—

First—National self-government. Second—Land law reform. Third—Local self-government. Fourth—Extension of the parliamentary and municipal franchises. Fifth—The development and encouragement of the labor and industrial interests of Ireland. That this association be called "The Irish National League." That the objects of the League be defined as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.  
The restitution to the Irish people of the right to manage their own affairs in a parliament elected by the people of Ireland.

ARTICLE 2.  
(a) The creation of an occupying ownership or peasant proprietary by an amendment of the purchase clauses of the Land Act of 1881, so as to secure the advance by the State of the whole of the purchase money and the extension of the period of repayment over the sixty-three years. (b) The transfer by compulsory purchase to county boards of land not cultivated by the owners and not in the occupation of tenants for resale or letting to laborers and small farmers in plots or grazing commonages. (c) The protection from the imposition of rent on improvements made by the tenant or his predecessors the title, to be effected by an amendment of the Healy clause of the Land Act of 1881. (d) The admission of leaseholders and other excluded classes to all the benefits of the Land Act, with the further amendments thereof included in the Land Law (Ireland) Act Amendment bill of Mr. Redmond.

ARTICLE 3.  
(a) The creation of county boards and the transfer thereto of the fiscal and administrative powers of grand juries. (b) The abolition of the principle of nomination by government to membership of the following boards:—The Local Government Board; the Board of Works; the General Valuation and Boundary Survey; the Board of National Education; the Reformatory and Industrial Schools Board; the Prisons Board; the Fishery Board; and the transfer of their powers to representatives elected by county boards. (c) The transfer to county boards of the management of union workhouses, lunatic asylums and other institutions supported by local rates. (d) The substitution of local for imperial control in the appointment and management of the police. (e) The extension to county boards of the power to nominate county sheriffs, as at present exercised by municipalities in the case of city sheriffs. (f) The vesting in county boards of the right of nominating magistrates now enjoyed by lord lieutenants of counties. (g) The abolition of the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

ARTICLE 4.  
(a) The extension and assimilation of the Irish parliamentary and municipal franchises to those of England. (b) The adoption of the English system in the registration of voters. (c) The securing that any measure of popular enfranchisement introduced for Great Britain shall also be extended to Ireland.

ARTICLE 5.  
Separate legislation to elevate the condition of agricultural laborers, to secure—(a) The providing of laborers' dwellings, with half-acre allotments in the proportion of one to every £25 valuation in the case of all holdings, pastoral or agricultural. (b) The abolition of payment of poor rate in respect of laborers' dwellings. (c) The repeal of the quarter-acre clause, so as to entitle laborers to outdoor relief during illness.

Co-operation in the movement for fostering Irish industries by the appointment, in connection with each branch of the organization, of an industrial committee, on which manufacturers, shopkeepers, artisans and farmers shall have proportional representation, and the functions of which shall be—(a) To encourage the use and sale of Irish products. (b) To co-operate with the National Exhibition Company in securing the genuineness of articles offered for sale as Irish manufactures, and in the organization of local exhibitions from time to time. (c) To obtain scientific reports of the industrial capacities of their various districts, and stimulate the establishment of local manufacturing and cottage industries.

ARTICLE 6.  
The Irish National League shall consist of branches and Central Council.

The Council shall consist of thirty members, twenty to be elected by county conventions and ten by the Irish parliamentary party. The branches in each county shall send delegates to an annual county convention, and each delegate shall cast his vote for the candidate nominated to the Central Council in manner provided by the rules. Members of Parliament shall be ineligible for election to the Council by a county convention.

The branches to be organized, rules framed and the method of nomination and election to the Council settled by an Organizing Committee.

The Organizing Committee shall consist of five members of the Mansion House Committee for the Relief of Evicted Tenants, five members of the executive of the Labor and Industrial Union, five members of the Council of the Home Rule League and fifteen other gentlemen.

The Organizing Committee shall have all the powers of a Central Council until the Council is elected, and no longer.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Bay of Tunis died last evening.

Tunis, Oct. 28.—Sidi Ali, brother of the dead Bay and legitimate successor to the throne, has assumed power.