



VOL. XXXI.—NO. 51.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1881.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE LAND WAR IN IRELAND

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

The LAND BILL

Passed the Commons.

Irish Members Enter Their Last Protest

The Evictions!!

The "SUSPECTS."

Parnell Demands Their Release

AND IS SUSPENDED!!!

LONDON, July 28.—While the Committee report on the Land Bill was being considered, Mr. Parnell moved to add to Clause 4, a proviso that whenever action for rent is pending at the same time as an application of fixing judicial rent, the former be suspended until the latter is determined.

The Attorney-General for Ireland assented to the principle of the amendment. Mr. Gladstone said the Government was considering the best form of introducing an amendment limiting the power of staying action only so far as to prevent the sale of a tenancy, and providing that the clause should apply to every case where this form of action is brought.

The Solicitor-General for Ireland suggested that the amendment would come better on clause 53, whereupon Mr. Parnell moved an addition to clause 53, providing that whenever within six months after the passing of the Bill action for debts brought or pending against a tenant, before or after the application to fix judicial rent, the Court should have power to stay the sale under any writ of Execution of Tenancy, until the termination of the proceedings on application. Carried, 209 to 76.

LONDON, July 29.—The Irish Land Bill came up for the final third reading and passage in the House of Commons this afternoon. The House was filled and the scene dramatic. Lord Randolph Churchill moved his resolution condemning the bill, and made a long speech. Mr. Gladstone replied, thanking the Opposition for not supporting Lord Churchill's motion. Mr. Gladstone made no attempt to conceal his satisfaction over the success of the measure.

Gladstone ridiculed Churchill and powerfully justified the Bill. He said it would be unbecoming in him to eulogize the measure, but the attacks against it were such as did not necessitate its defence.

A desultory discussion was continued by the Extremists amidst the evident impatience of the House. The Bill was finally read a third time and passed by 220 to 14, the majority being exclusively Conservatives.

In the House of Lords to-night the Bill was read a first time, and its second reading fixed for Monday.

LONDON, July 30.—Parnell, Biggar, Healy, Redmond, Arthur O'Connor, Leamy and T. P. O'Connor, Home Rulers, quitted the House of Commons before the division was taken on the third reading of the Land Bill last night.

At a meeting of the Land League to-night, Redpath delivered a violent speech, in which he characterized Harcourt's statement that John Devoy was the agent of the League, as a deliberate lie, and alluded to John Bright as a renegade. He only opposed the Fenian schemes in America, because he did not see how it was possible to conquer England by revolution at present. Redpath concluded by calling Harcourt a liar, a slanderer, and a coward, and forger an infamous Quaker.

It is understood that owing to the unsettled state of Ireland, it has been decided to maintain the military establishments at their present strength some time longer.

Mr. John A. Blake, Liberal and Home Rule member of Parliament for Waterford County, has reproduced in pamphlet form a series of letters contributed to the Dublin Freeman's Journal upon the probable effect of American agricultural competition upon the value of land in Great Britain and Ireland.

The writer gathered his facts during recent extensive travels in the United States and British America. Mr. Blake expresses the opinion that rent and land must by the year 1882 be reduced in value one-third.

During the recess of Parliament, a Convention of delegates from each branch of the Land League in Great Britain will be held in London, Justice McCarthy presiding, for the purpose of determining the future policy of the League, in the event of the Land Bill passing.

At a meeting of the Darlington, Durham County, Branch of the Land League to-day, a

letter from Mr. Parnell was read calling attention to the danger in which Ireland is placed by the ferocious state of feeling in England towards Ireland, by the large powers in the hands of the Executive, and the complete immunity from legal check or punishment enjoyed by agents of the Government when they choose to break the law.

Official returns submitted to-day show that the number of families evicted from their homes in Ireland during the three months ending June 20, was 1,065. This means that about 7,000 men, women and children have been turned out of their homes; 592 of these families have been re-admitted to homes as tenants or caretakers, with the right of tenure, and liable to be turned out again at any moment and without any notice.

Parnell, with seven other members of the extreme Irish party, abstained from voting because they claimed to be uncertain as to the working of the measure, and were unwilling to accept the responsibility of approving the bill which depends for its success on the action of the Land Commission. As no resolution to abstain from voting had been adopted by the Irish party each member acted as seemed best to him.

The last hours of the bill in the House were stormy. Healy declared the Irish people had no cause to be grateful to Gladstone, for the owed the bill to the Land League organization. This produced considerable confusion and disorder. Joseph Cowen also declared the credit of passing the bill belonged to the Land agitation pointing out that agrarian legislation had no place in the Ministerial programme until the Land agitation compelled Ministers to deal with Land Reform.

During his speech it was almost impossible to hear him, and soon afterwards a division was allowed to be taken. On entering the House from the division lobby, Gladstone received an enthusiastic ovation from the Liberals and a portion of the Irish members, and for several minutes after he had resumed his seat, the House rang with cheers, repeated again and again.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

SECOND READING OF THE LAND BILL.

LONDON, August 1.—There was a numerous attendance at the House of Lords to-day for the second reading of the Land Bill. All the leaders were present except Granville, who is indisposed.

Lord Carlisle, formerly Sir Chichester Fortescue and ex-Secretary for Ireland, moved the second reading of the Irish Land Bill. On this motion a debate began, which is still proceeding, but the impression prevails that the debate will not be very protracted, and that the bill, substantially unaltered, will go back to the Commons in time for final passage before the 12th of August.

Salisbury severely criticized the Land Bill. He said that according to the bill the landlords could not even select a site for cottages. He became a sort of mortgagee of his own estate, with uncertain security; a sort of head agent for the Land Commission, which had a bias hostile to the landlords' interest. Salisbury agrees to the bill under the circumstances, but will stand by amendments providing for a clear definition of "Fair Rent," for the exemption of estates managed on the English system, and tenancies of over £100 yearly from the operation of the bill, and for the maintenance of the inviolability of leases.

It is expected that the debate will be concluded to-night, and that the bill will pass the second reading as modified by the Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PARNELL DEMANDS THE RELEASE OF THE SUSPECTS AND IS SUSPENDED—THE LORDS DENOUNCE THE LAND BILL AS REVOLUTIONARY.

Mr. Parnell was named for offensive language and disregarding the authority of the Chair by persisting, despite the Speaker's ruling, in raising the question of the Irish political prisoners.

Mr. Gladstone moved his suspension for the remainder of the sitting.

Mr. Parnell interrupted Mr. Gladstone, saying he would not go through the farce of waiting for a vote, as the Speaker interfered with the freedom of discussion. He then quitted the House.

The motion for his suspension was carried by 132 to 14.

The Marquis of Lansdowne (Liberal) said he regarded the bill as an attempt to quell agrarian aggression by the indiscriminate concession of proprietary rights.

the House of Commons yesterday, the majority of his followers consulted with him. It was decided the English and Scotch as well as the Irish votes in Supply shall be questioned, on the ground that they affect Irishmen resident in Great Britain.

The House last night passed by 111 to 12, the motion giving precedence to Government business over all other business until the close of the session. The principal business will be that of supply.

Mr. Gladstone has intimated that the Irish members will be able to raise the question of arrests under the Coercion Act in the discussion of the appropriation bill for Irish expenses.

Mr. Parnell was not satisfied with this postponement of the question; hence the scene when Parnell was suspended.

At a meeting of a hundred Conservative Peers, at the Marquis of Salisbury's residence, yesterday, the amendments to the Land bill suggested by Salisbury were unanimously agreed to, in addition to these already stated. They include one providing for examination and revision, after six years, of the duties and the constitution of the Land Court.

PRIESTS FOR THE INDIANS.

REPORT BY JAMES O'CONNOR'S NEW WORK.

From the Philadelphia Times.

A movement for the more vigorous pursuit of the work of Christianizing the Indians and the better support of Indian missions and schools has recently been inaugurated by several distinguished ecclesiastics of the Roman Catholic Church. Right Rev. James O'Connor of Nebraska, who is well known as the founder of two successful Catholic colonies in Greeley County, Nebraska, is one of the most active of the clergymen engaged in the undertaking. Bishop O'Connor delivered several lectures in this city explanatory of his colonization scheme. He will be remembered by Catholics as a tall, slender gentleman, of indomitable will, plain of speech, and with the head of a sage and the artlessness of a child.

He has lived in the West for several years, and was consecrated Bishop of Nebraska in 1876. He is thoroughly conversant with the intricacies of Indian questions. He is now in the East for the purpose of consulting with the Bishop in this part of the country as to the best method of furthering the work in hand.

He was called on yesterday at the residence of the Most Rev. Archbishop Wood, by a reporter for the Times and said that the outlook for success is very gratifying. "The Indian policy with respect to religion pursued by the last two Administrations," said the reverend gentleman, "were altogether opposed to the spirit of the country. The reservations were parcelled out to the various denominations, and no clergyman was admitted into any reservation that had not already been set apart for those of his faith. By this arrangement some 50,000 Catholic Indians were lost to the Catholic Church. I regarded the arrangement as unjust and absurd, and to test the question, I ordered one of the priests under my charge to enter a non-Catholic reservation. He did so, and was promptly ordered off. The agent telegraphed to Washington for information, and was told that what he had done was right. I told the priest to come back beyond the Nebraska line and wait until he could see Secretary Schurz who was shortly expected out there. When Mr. Schurz came the priest told him of the matter. The Secretary replied that he was quite in accord with the agent's action and made the astonishing declaration that the time had not yet come for granting liberty of conscience to the Indian."

President Garfield will, I understand, reverse the policy of the preceding Administrations, and allow the clergymen to give the aborigines an opportunity of embracing whatever religion impresses them as being the true one. The action is to be taken, I am told, at the request of the Presbyterians. As we are likely to have the 50,000 Indians from whom we have been separated restored we must prepare for them as well as for others who may wish to enter the church.

The Archbishop of Baltimore, who is the President of the Indian Catholic Mission Bureau, will send a circular letter to all the Catholic Bishops in the country asking their opinion as to the best plan of proceeding to accomplish the object desired. It is likely either that each church in the country will pay a certain amount each year, or that the mission will be maintained together by individual subscriptions. In either case it is believed that all the money required can be obtained.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Good digestion.—Holloway's Pills are universally acknowledged to be the safest, speediest, and best corrective for indigestion; loss of appetite, acidity, flatulency, and nausea are a few of the inconveniences which are remedied with ease by these purifying Pills. They strike at the root of all abdominal ailments, they excite in the stomach a proper secretion of gastric juice, and regulate the action of the liver, promoting in that organ a copious supply of pure, wholesome bile, so necessary for digestion. These Pills remove all distention and obstruction, and from their harmless composition, are peculiarly well adapted for delicate persons and young children; whilst casting out impurities, these excellent Pills strengthen the system and give muscular tone.

The doctors pronounce Boyton, a prisoner under the Coercion Act, in a dangerous state of health. His eyesight has greatly failed.

Parnell will decide whether or not a Home Rule manifesto be addressed to Irishmen in all parts of the world, protesting against secret attempts on English lives and property.

Farmers upon the estate of one McNamara, in Bedfordshire, have received letters threatening them with death if they pay rent. McNamara is also threatened with death by anonymous persons.

SKIRMISHERS

AND THE SKIRMISHING FUND.

Torpedoes and Infernal Machines.

WHAT SEVERAL SKIRMISHERS SAY ABOUT THE AFFAIR.

(N. Y. Star.)

Who shipped the infernal machines on board the Boston steamers for Liverpool is the question which yesterday agitated the minds of the steamship agents, the British Government officials and the public generally and members of the Skirmishing Fund in particular.

The mysterious torpedo ram which was constructed by Delamater & Co., for which John P. Holland, and which is still in this harbor, has also aroused the public curiosity and made many persons imagine that an ocean voyage would be anything but safe at this time under the British flag. With a view of learning something definite about these things, a Star reporter visited the great skirmisher, J. O'Donovan Rossa, at the office of his paper, the United Irishman. He was in good humor and also talkative.

After preliminary matters had been gone over, the Star reporter asked why the machines were sent over. Rossa said he knew the man who sent them, but would not, for obvious reasons tell his name.

Why did he send them? "To make money. He is a member in good standing of the Skirmishing Fund, and the job was put up first to get these machines on board, all possibility of their exploding being guarded against; then this man proposed letters to the British Consul, and after introducing himself, offered to betray the awful secret for a good reward."

"Yes, sir; he got, I'm told, \$10,000, and the British Government were in great glee over getting at the bottom of the plot, and promised him, as soon as matters developed fully, \$10,000 more."

"Has he got the additional sum?" "Oh, no; the British, after seizing the machines the other side and making inquiries, found they were sold badly, and all they have for their \$10,000 are the few machines, worth about \$50 apiece, and my billheads."

"This, then, is the true story of the whole mysterious affair?" "The whole truth, and I don't think the British Consul will see the man who gave him the information for false representations. We propose, you see, to fight the British with our own money, if we can, and this is a nice, easy way of getting hold of it."

"What do you know about the mysterious torpedo ram of which so much has been said?" "I know a good deal, and one thing I know is that the ram, or torpedo-boat, is no good. She is, in fact, a dead failure."

"How do you make that out? The Delamaters and Mr. Holland speak differently." "I cannot help that. It is all bosh. I know Mr. Holland very well."

"Is he a member of the Skirmishing Fund?" "No; but when I was connected with that fund I first introduced him in connection with the torpedo-boat."

"What was it to be used for?" "Different purposes; principally, in case England got involved in war, to attack and destroy her commerce."

"Why was she not used?" "Because the opportunity didn't arise, and because she is no good."

"But why is she brought into such notice now?" "Oh, that's easy to explain. You see there is to be a meeting of the Skirmishing Fund Trustees shortly, as some people doubt whether there is any Skirmishing Fund left, and as it may be very difficult or unpleasant to explain where all the money has gone to there is nothing like having a good excuse."

"How; do you mean that most of the fund has been spent?" "That's just it. I think it has been invested in something or other, and it will be very handy to charge it all to the ram, and then, of course, it is sought to make her out a formidable boat so that the people who subscribed their money would get some show for it."

"You are not connected with the Skirmishing fund now, are you?" "No, sir, and I don't think there is any Fund to be connected with. I am connected, though, with the United Irishmen's Society, and funds are coming in every day."

The Star man next visited the British Consul's office, but that official being out, the Vice-Consul was seen. When asked if \$10,000 had been paid to any man who furnished information about the shipping of the infernal machines from Boston, he answered very emphatically: "There is not the slightest truth in the statement."

But Mr. Rossa has said that he knows of the man, and that the machines were shipped solely for the purpose of extracting money from the British Government, and that the man came to this office pretending to be an informer, and that you were taken in by him."

"Purely imaginary, sir," answered the Vice-Consul, "an emanation of Rossa's brain. There is, as I say, not one word of truth in the statement."

"Do you propose making this an international case if the shipper is discovered?" was then asked.

"I cannot answer that. We really have no information to give on the matter, and neither can we divulge what measures are being taken to discover the criminals."

General Thomas F. Burke, one of the Trustees of the Skirmishing Fund, was next visited, and was in his usual affable mood.

"General, has the Skirmishing Fund anything to do with the torpedo ram?"

"I cannot answer that. I don't know much about it."

"O'Donovan Rossa says that the torpedo-boat is a failure?"

"He knows nothing whatever about her," was the answer. "But he also says that she is now sought to be made out a grand success, so that the Trustees of the Skirmishing Fund, at a meeting to be held, may have some means of accounting for the disappearance of the money."

"He lies. Now, I don't want to say anything about O'Donovan Rossa, or, as some people call him, O'Donovan Bosh, but I will say that he knows nothing whatever about this torpedo-boat."

"How about the fund?"

"The fund is all right and has not disappeared, but Rossa has been talking in this way about it over since he ceased to be connected with it, and since we refused to advance him \$5,000 out of it. He said he wanted the \$5,000 for himself and Crowe to do some terrible work with. We asked him to show us the plans of operation, and that if necessary we would advance him \$10,000 or \$20,000, but he refused, and said that Crowe had all the plans."

"Don't you think Rossa really a terrible fellow, and that he intends blowing up England?"

"Bosh! Do you know what Michael Davitt said of Rossa? Why, he said he hadnt courage enough to set fire to a haystack. No, sir, he is all talk, and is what you might call 'loaky.' I would as soon tell anything that was to be done to a Scotland Yard detective as to him."

"What do you think, General, about the dynamite machines?"

"Some infernal lumber; they were never sent by a friend of Ireland. The thing is too ridiculous to think of."

"It is stated that the Home Rule members of Parliament intend issuing a manifesto denouncing any such means of warfare. What effect would that have on the Land League here?"

"The Home Rulers have nothing to do with it, neither has the Land League. It is none of their business, and they had better keep their hands off."

Doctor W. B. Wallace, the President of the Land League of New York, was next visited, and said that the idea of any Irish patriot in his right mind waging war on passenger vessels was too absurd to think of. He looked on the whole business as a stupid plot of the Government to throw discredit and contempt on the Irish cause.

England always is indifferent when the other is so gross. The Mason and Sliddell case is too fresh in the minds of the people to make an international case out of this."

"You remember how the English fleet interfered and prevented the Neapolitan gunboats from firing on Garibaldi and his insurgents when passing from Sicily to the mainland."

"There is one thing that needs to be spoken of in this country, and that is the attempt of England to dominate public opinion and exert an influence in the affairs of this country. She seems to think that the Irish people when they come here to live should forget the causes that drove them here and say nothing harsh of England." When asked his opinion as to the proposed manifesto by the Home Rulers on the dynamite question, Dr. Wallace said: "I think it is much better to treat the matter with silent contempt. The purpose of the Land League is not to manifesto whenever the British Government plays a hoax. The Land League, of course, does not wage war on emigrant and passenger ships, nor does any Irishman; that is left for Englishmen to do. Some members of the Land League, of course, believe in aggressive measures against England; but I don't think blowing up ships with their own countrymen, and perhaps friends, on board is one of the measures."

"Do you think Mr. Parnell will approve of or issue the manifesto?"

"I do not; and further, I don't believe that it is at all within the province or scope of the Land League. We are not a society for protecting Britain's interests nor a body-guard for the lives of British statesmen, but are organized for the purpose of securing the least of the many concessions that England will have to grant to Ireland."

A MYSTERIOUS TORPEDO BOAT.

NEW YORK, July 28.—A long account is published in the Sun to-day of a mysterious submarine torpedo boat, which has been built at the Delamater Iron Works for John P. Holland, an Irishman, who lives in Colden street, Newark, N. J., and was formerly a teacher in a Roman Catholic school at Paterson, N. J. It is said that Mr. Holland has worked on the boat, begun two years ago, from plans which he furnished, and, refusing to divulge the names of the capitalists who backed him, he made weekly payments to the firm in Treasury notes. At one time the supply of funds was interrupted, and work was suspended, but afterward it was carried on as before. Mr. Holland refused to tell for whose use the craft was intended, but it is suspected that it is designed for the operations of the Fenians. The boat was finished last April and taken to Hoboken, whence it was recently removed to a point near Fort Hamilton. It is 31 feet in length, all over, is six feet six inches in diameter shaped like a cigar; is driven by a screw propelled by a petroleum oil engine, and is made of riveted iron plates tested to stand 300 pounds pressure to the square inch. The boat is alleged to be a perfect success, having been easily and swiftly propelled under water for an hour or more at a time. There is room inside it for four men and the appliances for working a torpedo. Dr. William Carroll, of Philadelphia, said to be a trustee of the Irish "Skirmishing Fund," is alleged to have supplied a part of the \$10,000 which it cost to construct the boat. When questioned on the subject yesterday, he refused to give any information.

SCOTCH NEWS.

The North British Railway Tay Bridge Bill was read a third time in the House of Lords on Monday and passed.

The Admiralty have decided to sell the Ironclad Black Prince built by Messrs Napier & Company, on the Clyde.

On 5th of July the s.s. Stettin, from Copenhagen, and the s.s. Berlin, from Hamburg, arrived at Leith with 53 and 45 emigrants respectively, en route for America.

An Argyllshire correspondent reports that large numbers of young grouse have been drowned in the nests on the moors by the heavy and continuous rains of the past fortnight.

The profits realised by the Crief Co-operative Society, after paying the necessary working expenses for the past quarter, give a dividend of 18 6d per £1 to members on purchases.

A series of conference meetings of the Latter-day Saints took place on Sunday in their hall, Watson Street. There was a large attendance of members belonging to Glasgow and district at the various diets.

The Valtos dispute in Skyo has been settled by local arbitration. A correspondent states that although the moot has been made of the matter by outside agitators, pleasant relations continue as hitherto between all concerned.

During the past month the total emigration from the Clyde numbered 4878 persons, 4058 of whom proceeded to the United States, 747 to Canada, 25 to Australia, 41 to New Zealand, and 7 to other places. The emigrants of the United States, included 2182 foreigners, chiefly Germans and Scandinavians.

Interdicts have been issued at the instance of Mr. Hopo Johnstone, of Annan, against a number of young men for playing cricket on the Ladyknowe, a piece of ground in the neighbourhood of Moffat, and fences have been erected obstructing the public from walking along the banks of the Mill burn. A large and enthusiastic meeting of the inhabitants was held in the Batis Assembly Hall on Saturday evening, at which it was stated that the ground in question had been used as a common from time immemorial, and a committee was appointed to take legal opinion on the subject, and defend the parties summoned at the Sheriff Court.

The body of the Mr. James Finlay, farmer, Carmunnock, who went missing under somewhat suspicious circumstances in February last, was recovered on Wednesday afternoon in Bogton Quarry, Cothart. Messrs Butters Bros. of Glasgow have been engaged for some weeks back in pumping the water out of the quarry, and their labours have been so far successful as to result in the recovery of the remains. The money and watch of the deceased were found upon the person, and his walking-stick in his hand, which removes all doubt as to foul play. The authorities are attending to the usual procedure in such cases.

On 6th July the remains of Private Wm. Laddy, who belonged to the 74th Highlanders, were removed from Maryhill Barracks and interred in Balbeth burying-ground with the usual military honours. The coffin was placed on a gun-carriage drawn by six horses belonging to E. Battery, Royal Artillery. Immediately in the front were a firing party of 14 men, rank and file, and the pipers of the 71st Regiment, and behind were 24 men of the 71st. The Rev. Mr. Brown, Roman Catholic clergyman, Maryhill, was in attendance, the whole being under the charge of Lieutenant Austerly. Rody was 27 years of age, and was eight years in the army. He was ill in the hospital when his regiment left Maryhill on the 26th of last May. He died of consumption.

On 4th July a special meeting of the Dumbarton Town Council was held in the Council chambers for the purpose of considering the proposal by Messrs William Denny & Bro, shipbuilders, Dumbarton, to close up the Castle Road, and open a new road in its stead. The Messrs Denny wish to take the present road into their yard, along with a considerable stretch of ground at the same place. They also propose to erect a new suburb at the eastern extremity of Dumbarton which will give house accommodation for about two thousand families, and for this purpose they have purchased the grounds of Knoxland and Oatlegreen, two small estates in close proximity to their works as well as a property called the Green extending to several acres. The Messrs Denny also include in their scheme the making of a graving dock which will take in the largest vessel afloat. The committee recommended that the offer of the Messrs Denny be accepted, and that no opposition be given to the proposal to close the road. The Provost moved the adoption of the report, which being seconded, was agreed to.

At the meeting of the Town Council of Greenock Provost Campbell on the 6th July read a letter from the Secretary of State to Mr. Stewart, M. P., in reference to the laying of the foundation stone of the James Watt Dock. The letter ran as follows:—"Sir, I am directed by the Secretary of State to acquaint you, with reference to your letter of 22d ult, that he has had the honor to lay before the Queen the request of the Provost of Greenock on behalf of the community of that town, that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to lay the foundation stone of the harbour works at Greenock. Her Majesty regrets very much that her numerous engagements will prevent her paying a visit to Greenock. I am to add that if the community desire to lay their request before the Prince of Wales, they should communicate direct to Mr. Knollys. I am, sir, your obt. ser., GEORGE LUSKINGTON." The Provost said that they would now proceed to communicate with the Prince of Wales.

The rumor that there is likely to be trouble between American and Newfoundland fishermen, on account of the payment of £15,000 by the British Government, is altogether without foundation.