

### IRELAND.

#### The Government to Fight the League to the End—Serious Sunday Riot in Cork—Rent-Holding Trustees to be Prosecuted—The Police at Evictions—John Dillon Warns Them of the Future.

New York, Dec. 4.—The *Post*'s London despatch says the Irish question was discussed for two hours at the Cabinet Council yesterday. The Government is apparently so satisfied with the present vigorous policy and with the Irish outlook generally that they have decided not to meet again until after Christmas, unless unforeseen events compel them to. Several of them have already left town for the holidays. Foreign affairs were also discussed at all.

London, Dec. 4.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Secretary for Ireland, returned to Dublin in a response to a letter from the Duke of Devonshire, a conference of the law officers and law officers of the Crown. It is reported that it was decided at the conference to prosecute trustees holding tenants' rents, and to obtain all meetings announced to be held for the purpose of enforcing the anti-rent programme. The coercive policy of the Government is approved by Lord Hartington. The Liberal-Union conference, which meets on Tuesday, will be asked to affirm the necessity of vindicating the law and the rights of property in Ireland.

Cork, Dec. 5.—At a meeting addressed by William O'Brien in one of the public streets of this city to-day a number of policemen present were stoned. The latter retaliated by drawing their swords and charging upon the crowd. The officers finding their numbers unequal to the task of subduing the assailants then ran to the barracks for assistance. The mayor appeared upon the scene and said he was responsible for the peace of the city, and would not allow the police to charge upon the people. Police Inspector Cottier, who had also arrived, placed his men in line and the stone throwing was renewed in the presence of the mayor, some of the officers being struck by the missiles. Inspector Shannon arrived with further assistance and told the mayor he would not see his men made targets of, nor would he obey his orders. The mayor then retired. Divisional Magistrate Capt. Plunkett then commanded the police to be present at the meeting.

Cork, Dec. 5, midnight.—There was serious rioting this evening; a number of policemen and citizens were injured, the latter by bayonet thrusts. The city is now quiet. Twenty-three persons have been treated at the hospital for scalp wounds. One policeman had his skull fractured.

Dublin, Dec. 5.—The League meeting which was announced to be held to-day on the Hill of Keash, at Ballymore, and which was proclaimed by the Government, did not take place. The meeting was summoned by wags. The meeting was held at Messrs. T. Mayne, Matthew Kenny, Patrick Power, London and Pym, M.P.'s, addressed a meeting at Dinahills, Tipperary, to-day. Several soldiers and police and a Government reporter were present. Stones were thrown at the police until a priest succeeded in pacifying the crowd. The rent campaign was approved.

Dublin, Dec. 5.—The Irish Executive will address a private circular to the police forbidding them to indicate houses or farms to hill-fis or otherwise assist in evictions of tenants. The police are only to protect hill-fis in case the latter are assaulted.

London, Dec. 4.—Inspector Millig has summoned Messrs. O'Connor and Tanner, M.P.'s, to answer a charge of assaulting him at the Harley meeting on the 1st inst.

London, Dec. 6.—Mr. Dillon, speaking at Castleknock, Roscommon, yesterday, warned those now supporting the interests of the landlords that the time was at hand when the police would be in the pay of Parnell as Premier of Ireland. "In the time of our power," he said, "we will remember them. Further I tell the officers of the law now distinguishing themselves by harshness and cruelty towards the people that they need expect no promotion from the Irish Government."

### THE LEAGUE'S RENT WAR.

THE MOVEMENT SAID TO BE THE MOST EFFECTIVE YET.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Reports from Ireland state that the rent movement instead of being checked, as anticipated by the Dublin Castle officials, as the result of the proceedings against John Dillon, continues to spread, if possible, with increasing rapidity. The difficulty of the leaders, as stated in private telegrams from them to-night, is to restrain rather than stimulate the tenants. The latter in many places are for forcing a rupture, while the league prefers to exhaust every effort to arrive at an amicable settlement with the landlords. The opinion is rapidly spreading among the tenants that their leaders will in a short time be imprisoned; the Government prosecutions will be so strained as to prevent justice being done, and that the National League will be suppressed. This has contributed largely to making the movement of 1886 the most effective ever known in Ireland, and is daily bringing hundreds of fresh recruits into the Nationalist camp. If the Government is so misguided as to prove by its action that these dark anticipations are well founded, the end of it will be the irretrievable ruin of the landlords. It will be too late to draw back when coercive measures have once been adopted as the deliberate policy of the Government. Nor will the Cabinet even be allowed a chance to pass the proposed Land Purchase bill as an escape from the dilemma into which they have been suffering the landlords to drive them, if repression is to prevail. The Liberals are pledged to oppose the proposed Tery settlement of the purchase question whenever it comes up. The Parnellites will be fully justified at the time in joining the Liberals in opposition to the measure, because the settlement of the land question by the ten-

ants themselves, without help furnished by the Government other than that offered by a coercive policy, is certain. In any case the next session of Parliament will be the stormiest known for many years. All parties agree on that point. The Government is in for a row, no matter what course they adopt. Whether they give precedence to the closure or coercion the result will be the same; the session will be entirely occupied with the Irish question, and all other public business must submit to further postponement. Nothing can prevent this short of the wholesale suspension of Irish members. The Unionists are in a bad frame of mind, and the resolutions to be submitted at next Tuesday's meeting will undoubtedly be of a violent character. Their agents represent that the Unionists are practically united, and those who dissent from the views of the majority will refrain from disturbing the harmony of the proceedings.

### A NOTEWORTHY SPEECH.

Ireland's Cause Ably Advocated by a Frenchman in the United States—France's Sympathy With Down-Trodden Ireland.

After Mr. Davitt left Montreal, one of the first places he visited was Fall River, Mass., where he was extended an enthusiastic welcome. At an impromptu lunch tendered him after his lecture, there were present the prominent men of the town, and several speeches were made. They were all short and of a hopeful and congratulatory nature, but the feature of the pleasant gathering, according to the *Fall River Daily Globe*, was the masterly effort of Henri Boland, editor of the *Bureau International* of Paris. Mr. Boland spoke in the French language, but his impassioned oratory had almost as much effect on the gentleman who were unable to understand him as upon the more fortunate guests who were familiar with the French tongue.

Mr. Boland said in substance: "That I was happy to have the honor of being present on this occasion. There existed endearing bonds of sympathy between France and Ireland. We were all acquainted with the value of the Irish soldier in the French army. Since the exile of James II. to St. Germain, there has almost always been a number of the most worthy Irishmen in the ranks of the French troops, and one of those, McMahon, after distinguishing himself upon the battlefield, became one of the first marshals of France and President of the French Republic. France has always been a second fatherland for all oppressed nations. We have always been accused with some degree of reason, of carrying sentiment in our foreign relations and thereby neglecting our own interests. We do not deny the charge. On the contrary, we think it is a sufficient honor to have been considered at all times and in all cases as the true champions of human liberty."

### A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

THE PAINFUL SUFFERINGS OF A SCHOONER'S CREW.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Last Tuesday the schooner *Raven* left Muskegon for Chicago with a load of stabs. On Wednesday afternoon she went ashore on a beach near Michigan city, Ind., and her crew reached this port this morning. The wind was blowing stiff from the northwest when the vessel left Muskegon, and there was a moderate sea running, but it was thought Chicago could be easily made with the wind as it then was. All went well till Wednesday morning. Just as Chicago harbor was sighted the wind freshened to a gale and veered to the west. The change in the wind made it impossible for the schooner to keep on her course for Chicago. The wind grew more and more fierce and the cold more and more intense, till every drop of spray that struck the vessel froze as it fell, gradually loading her down on her lee side until she was nearly on her beam ends, and her canvas being solid sheets of ice, two or three inches in thickness and totally unmanageable. The sea began to rise and run from north and every wave broke over the vessel so loaded with ice that she was almost half down in the water. South Chicago was sighted, but the crew was unable to do anything towards gaining it, and she drifted helplessly by. A determined effort was made by the crew to get the stiff frozen canvas in, and it was brought down, though the sails were broken in pieces as they were falded on the deck. By this time the crew were almost dead from exhaustion. They had been on deck all night and were covered with frozen spray. Several of the men were badly frostbitten, and Capt. Grano, who had stuck to his post in the ice rigging keeping a lookout for shore giving order to his men on deck, was in a pitiable condition. His nose, face, fingers and toes were frozen, and he was completely encased in ice. As his vessel drifted past South Chicago the captain saw that all hope of making the harbor was gone and he determined to put his vessel before the wind and beach her in the sand near Michigan city. This was done about 2:30 o'clock. The vessel struck the beach seven miles this side of that town. She grounded on the bar, and the next moment a tremendous wave swept her over the bar and another bar lay beyond, and the schooner struck again and was once more carried over by another wave, which froze as it struck and left the vessel little more than a mau-moath iceberg. The schooner struck on the beach, but it is very sloping, and the crew were still a long distance from shore. A yawl was lowered, but it was immediately struck by a cake of ice and swamped. The tackle still held and the boat was regained and the crew managed to crawl into her and make their way through a field of floating ice to the shore where, almost dead from exposure, they were cared for by the villagers. The men were in a terrible condition, and the medical force of the vicinity was kept busy attending to the numerous frost bites. Capt. Grano's injuries were most severe, his fingers being perfectly black. They were lanced, and it is hoped his hands will be saved. The crew were cared for until last evening, when they left for Chicago. The *Raven* is completely surrounded by ice.

### A FATAL WRECK.

TORONTO, Dec. 3.—A private despatch was received here to-day from Belleville, N.Y., that the schooner *Ariadne* was wrecked and Hugh and Sutherland McKay and Chas. Dean were lost. The rest of the crew were saved. The vessel belonged to Mrs. McKay, of this city, and was commanded by her son, Hugh McKay, her husband, Sutherland McKay, acting as mate. She loaded barley at Shannonsville, Ont., for Oswego, and was on her last trip this season, it being the owner's intention to lay her up here for the winter on her return from Oswego with a cargo of coal. Dean also belonged to Toronto.

### AN IMPORTANT UNDERTAKING.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—Advices from New Zealand state that a company has been formed to construct a cable from New South Wales to British Columbia, at a cost of \$10,000,000. An annual subsidy of \$50,000 is expected to be obtained from the Colonial and Imperial Governments jointly.

### CANADA'S WELCOME TO DAVITT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The *Irish World* has the following:—The hearty welcome accorded to the "Father of the Land League" everywhere throughout Canada reflects the highest credit on our kindred in that Province. The Nationalists of Toronto proved their fidelity to old traditions by their splendid demonstration in honor of the ex-prisoner of Dartmoor. Gallant Little Kingston, the "Darry" of the Dominion, gave him an enthusiastic and most creditable welcome, and the people of Montreal, French as well as Irish, have shown by their magnificent display on the occasion of his visit that the men of the two nationalities are united in the cause of Ireland to-day as closely as were their kindred when the flag of her oppressor went down before their charge at Fontenoy. The monster torchlight procession composed of Irish and French societies which met Mr. Davitt at the depot and escorted him to his hotel; the illuminations and transparencies displayed along the line of march; the stoking of the Irish National anthem by Brother Arnold and his gallant band of Nationalist scholars; the French Club Nationale, Club Lestellier, and St. Jean Baptiste Society, Knights of Labor, and other organizations; the vast audience which crowded the hall in which he delivered his address; the banquet given in his honor; the applause with which his presence at the Academy of Music was greeted, and the final demonstration at his departure, all these were significant proofs, not alone of regard for him but devotion to the cause which he represented. The Nationalists of

Montreal have right good reason to feel proud of the success which has attended their efforts to honor fittingly one of Ireland's most devoted sons, and to show their unflinching loyalty to their struggling but still unconquered motherland.

### HE KISSED THE BLARNEY STONE.

OF Blarney Castle all that remains is the dunjag keep and part of the w.L.L. The famous Blarney Stone is set in the bottom of the overhanging battlement on the top of the dunjag tower. Owing to the bad repair in which the ruins are, it has now to be held in place by two iron rods. I will not write here the legend which tells how this stone became possessed of its wonderful power. Any one who kisses it, we are told, becomes at once possessed of those soft, sweet tones and persuasive manners for which the natives are noted. As far as one can judge now, the same seductive manner are as much a matter of legendary lore of past ages as the foot of the lower one, we found a pitiful old girl of about twelve years, who had a most beautiful, fat, look, who for a pecuniary consideration lowered the drawbridge and raised the portullis to permit us to enter. In other words, unlocked the small iron gate. She had never been to the top of the tower or kissed the stone. I saw no reason to doubt her word. Left to ourselves, we clambered in a sort of aimless way wherever there appeared any stairs, always up, and at last stood at the top. The view was not magnificent, but of immense quiet beauty—a winding river, green meadows, fields, trees and hedges. But all that was detail compared with the actual presence of the Blarney Stone. As I said, I had never myself in denying myself the pleasure of pressing a fervent kiss on it. But my wife insisted that I should, so as to have some sweetness in the family at any price. The stone is in an inconvenient position for women to kiss, and then they never need it. You have to lie flat and stretch over a hole two feet wide, which looks down 250 feet; then, grasping the two iron rods, which were worn bright by much grasping, lower your head about eighteen inches, and almost dislocate your neck in your endeavor to kiss the stone. My wife insisted. I resisted. I told her I would not be answerable for the consequences. She is a woman, so you know the result. There were several of us approaching footsteps—more tourists. I threw myself flat on the battlement, grasped the iron, and went down to remove my hat, a Derby, and consequently smashed in the top, and then watched it sail down to the ground. The temperature was materially raised by my remarks and my wife's thoughts, as we gazed at the wrock growing smaller and smaller in the distance. But I kissed the stone. Total expense:—

Small boy for getting the wrecked hat.	\$ .25
New hat in Cork.	4 00
Repeating watch.	3 00
Repeating chain.	2 00
New pantaloons (the knees of the old ones gave out).	9 00
Total.	18 25

But then I kissed the Blarney Stone, and the items of expense furnished food for unlimited conversation for us on the way back to Cork. I do not mean that there was anything said that would indicate warmth of feeling, but merely that the effect of the stone is not instantaneous, and that there were some points upon which we differed.—*Boston Courier.*

### THE RIGHTS OF LABOR.

AS COMMUNICATED BY A REVEREND CLERGYMAN OF OGDENSBURG.

There lives not a truer and wiser friend of the working people than the Rev. John Talbot Smith, rector of a modest little mission in the diocese of Ogdensburg, N.Y., but known throughout the country for his ardent championship of the rights of labor. By the earnest sympathy and practical interest which he has always manifested in his pastoral work among the laborers, and by the wider influence which his powerful pen exerts in their behalf, he is doing more than one man's share to effect a just settlement of the momentous labor question.

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### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Position of Negotiations on the Fishery Question—A Settlement Strongly Urged—Congress Asked to Reduce the Taxes on the People—Reforms in the Navy Advocated—The British Columbia Boundary.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The second session of the forty-ninth Congress opened at noon to-day. The annual message of President Cleveland was read in both houses. The President says: Our Government has consistently maintained its relations of friendship toward all the other Powers, and of neighborly interest toward those whose possessions are contiguous to our own. Few questions have arisen during the past year with other governments, and none of them are beyond the reach of a friendly and amicable settlement. The recommendation contained in my last annual message in relation to the mode of settlement of the fishery rights in the waters of British North America, was met by the adverse vote of the State on April 13 last, and thereupon negotiations were instituted to obtain an agreement with Her Britannic Majesty's Government for the proclamation of a fishery convention. The result of the negotiations is that the British provinces are now

under a new system of an eight-hour system? and can employers earn a reasonable profit over expenses? an answer affirmatively by Father Smith. Wages are already down to the riot mark. Employers cannot further reduce them without risking their own destruction. If laborers refuse to give to their employers more time, a deal-back wholly in the former's advantage must come. This, if it will not leave the labor question, will, at least, leave the contestants more leisure to think over the position. Father Smith urges the application of the eight-hour system to all the heavier trades, and to the occupations of women and children. "The duties which devolve upon men as citizens, fathers, friends, superiors, and children of the Almighty require absolutely that time should be given to them outside the hours of labor for support and sleep. We see in the eight-hour system a key to hundreds of the difficulties which beset the labor problem; and declares that once it goes into effect, the working classes can dispense with the strike and the boycott."—*Boston Pilot.*

### A NEW TELEPHONE.

GALVESTON, TEX., Dec. 6.—What is regarded here as an important test in the newly invented telephone was made yesterday, and proved a great success. The instrument is known as the Barrett-Nelson-Telephone, being the invention of S. L. Barrett and W. W. Nelson, both young residents of Houston. The test consisted in talking over a wire 830 miles long, it being the distance to New Orleans and return. The articulation was far more distinct and perfect than over the ordinary short circuits. Adjoining leading citizens talked over the circuit and all agreed they had never held more satisfactory conversations. The new invention differs from other telephones inasmuch as its combinations act simultaneously and in concert with each other by winding circles in the same direction and by using a carbon diaphragm with three carbon contacts the use of a large amount of battery power is enabled. The inventors claim they can talk from New York to San Francisco with the same distinctness as in yesterday's test.

### MR. GLADSTONE AS HE LOOKS.

I was much interested in the appearance of Mr. Gladstone as he rose to speak. A rather small, worn man he seemed from the visitors' gallery, whose thin gray hair he tokened age, but whose active movement as he rose to his feet indicated abundant vigor. With a perfectly quiet manner, but with now and then a graceful gesture, his words came out in smoothly flowing sentences directly to the point. At times with a touch of irony, and often with a quiet humor which never failed of its mark, he showed himself the master of parliamentary fence which all men know him to be. When he sat down it was evident there was nothing left of the motion. Later on in the spring, as the fight waxed harder and heavier against him, he displayed with all the fire of youth those wonderful qualities which have made him, even to his contemporaries, a marvel. Men say he never fights better than when the battle is desperate. With a courage born of the most complete conviction that stopped at no risk and no labor, with an alertness that took in the whole field, with an eloquence which daunted even his enemies, like a very *Cour de Lion* he fought almost single-handed the unequal fight. At a distance looking at him it would seem wholly beyond his physical powers. Close at hand his face is marked, indeed, with the lines and wrinkles of many campaigns, and you see before you still an old man, but you see also what at distance you miss, that the lines are the lines of endurance and hardy strength, more than of weakness and old age.—*Hon. Seth Low, in Brooklyn Magazine.*

### THE RECOMMENDATION.

"After food, clothing and lodging are the two great wants of mankind. The desire of food is limited in every man by the capacity of the human stomach; but the desire of the conveniences and ornaments of building, dress, equipage, and household furniture seems to have no limit or certain boundary."—Adam Smith, *Wealth of Nations.*

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### THE CUTTING CASE.

In reference to the Mexican case of the international law in the Cutting case, the President says the right is denied by the United States of any foreign sovereign to punish a citizen of the United States for an offence consummated on our soil in violation of our laws, even though the offence be against a subject or citizen of such sovereign. The Mexican statute in question makes the claim broadly, and the principle, if conceded, would create a dual responsibility in the citizen, and lead to inextricable confusion, destructive of that certainty in the law which is an essential of liberty.

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The questions—can the workingman support himself under an eight-hour system? and can employers earn a reasonable profit over expenses? an answer affirmatively by Father Smith. Wages are already down to the riot mark. Employers cannot further reduce them without risking their own destruction. If laborers refuse to give to their employers more time, a deal-back wholly in the former's advantage must come. This, if it will not leave the labor question, will, at least, leave the contestants more leisure to think over the position. Father Smith urges the application of the eight-hour system to all the heavier trades, and to the occupations of women and children. "The duties which devolve upon men as citizens, fathers, friends, superiors, and children of the Almighty require absolutely that time should be given to them outside the hours of labor for support and sleep. We see in the eight-hour system a key to hundreds of the difficulties which beset the labor problem; and declares that once it goes into effect, the working classes can dispense with the strike and the boycott."—*Boston Pilot.*

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GALVESTON, TEX., Dec. 6.—What is regarded here as an important test in the newly invented telephone was made yesterday, and proved a great success. The instrument is known as the Barrett-Nelson-Telephone, being the invention of S. L. Barrett and W. W. Nelson, both young residents of Houston. The test consisted in talking over a wire 830 miles long, it being the distance to New Orleans and return. The articulation was far more distinct and perfect than over the ordinary short circuits. Adjoining leading citizens talked over the circuit and all agreed they had never held more satisfactory conversations. The new invention differs from other telephones inasmuch as its combinations act simultaneously and in concert with each other by winding circles in the same direction and by using a carbon diaphragm with three carbon contacts the use of a large amount of battery power is enabled. The inventors claim they can talk from New York to San Francisco with the same distinctness as in yesterday's test.

### MR. GLADSTONE AS HE LOOKS.

I was much interested in the appearance of Mr. Gladstone as he rose to speak. A rather small, worn man he seemed from the visitors' gallery, whose thin gray hair he tokened age, but whose active movement as he rose to his feet indicated abundant vigor. With a perfectly quiet manner, but with now and then a graceful gesture, his words came out in smoothly flowing sentences directly to the point. At times with a touch of irony, and often with a quiet humor which never failed of its mark, he showed himself the master of parliamentary fence which all men know him to be. When he sat down it was evident there was nothing left of the motion. Later on in the spring, as the fight waxed harder and heavier against him, he displayed with all the fire of youth those wonderful qualities which have made him, even to his contemporaries, a marvel. Men say he never fights better than when the battle is desperate. With a courage born of the most complete conviction that stopped at no risk and no labor, with an alertness that took in the whole field, with an eloquence which daunted even his enemies, like a very *Cour de Lion* he fought almost single-handed the unequal fight. At a distance looking at him it would seem wholly beyond his physical powers. Close at hand his face is marked, indeed, with the lines and wrinkles of many campaigns, and you see before you still an old man, but you see also what at distance you miss, that the lines are the lines of endurance and hardy strength, more than of weakness and old age.—*Hon. Seth Low, in Brooklyn Magazine.*

### THE RECOMMENDATION.

"After food, clothing and lodging are the two great wants of mankind. The desire of food is limited in every man by the capacity of the human stomach; but the desire of the conveniences and ornaments of building, dress, equipage, and household furniture seems to have no limit or certain boundary."—Adam Smith, *Wealth of Nations.*

### THE RECOMMENDATION.

"No grave, decent, and modest is thy clothing and ornament; never let it be above thy condition, not always equal to it, never light or amorous, never discovering nakedness through a thin veil, which thou professest to hide, never to lay a snare for a soul."—Jeremy Taylor, *Holy Living, 1650.*

### THE CUTTING CASE.

In reference to the Mexican case of the international law in the Cutting case, the President says the right is denied by the United States of any foreign sovereign to punish a citizen of the United States for an offence consummated on our soil in violation of our laws, even though the offence be against a subject or citizen of such sovereign. The Mexican statute in question makes the claim broadly, and the principle, if conceded, would create a dual responsibility in the citizen, and lead to inextricable confusion, destructive of that certainty in the law which is an essential of liberty.