



IRELAND

IN AND OUT OF PARLIAMENT!

THE LAND WAR

IRISH AMENDMENTS TO THE LAND ACT.

NEW LORD LIEUTENANT.

A Vote of Thanks to Canada

FROM THE IRISH MEMBERS

Mr. Parnell is Master of the Situation.

OPINIONS OF THE BRITISH PRESS ON THE COSTIGAN RESOLUTIONS.

Hurrah! Hurrah!! Hurrah!!!

PARNELL, DILLON & O'KELLY Released.

MR. FORSTER HAS RESIGNED.

LONDON, April 25.—The statement that Parnell had a conference with leading Home Rulers while en route to Kilmahnam is authoritatively contradicted.

DUBLIN, April 25.—It is reported that John Dillon will be unconditionally released from prison in a few days.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Cabinet today considered the question of American suspects in Irish prisons and the steps taken looking to their relief.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Cox (N.Y.) offered the following as a substitute for Robinson's resolution:—"That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the House any additional correspondence with the British Government on file in the State Department in reference to the alleged imprisonment of citizens of the United States in Ireland, and that the President be requested to continue his efforts for the prompt release or prompt trial of any citizen who may now remain unjustly imprisoned in Ireland by the Government of Great Britain." Robinson withdrew his resolution, and Cox's was adopted without division.

LONDON, April 25.—In the House of Lords, Earl Granville, replying to Earl Milford, quoted precedents where the English Government made representations similar to those of the United States in the Lamson case. The United States, he said, did not interfere with the English administration of justice, but merely intimated that there might be cause for clemency. Generally a fortnight was allowed for the consideration of such cases, but as the evidence in this case came from the United States the time was somewhat extended. Had the United States interfered with British municipal law, no language would have been so severe to resent the indignity, but no Minister would undertake the responsibility of declining to listen to the statement that important information was forthcoming in the case of a man condemned to death.

The Marquis of Salisbury spoke in a similar strain, but deprecated any expression of opinion until the papers were seen.

LONDON, April 25.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Redmond, in moving the second reading of the Land law of Ireland Act Amendment Bill, drafted by Mr. Healy and Mr. Parnell to the Irish Land Act of 1881, said he believed the necessity for amendment to the Act was recognized by everybody.

The following is a summary of some of the principal provisions of the Amendments Bill:—

It is provided by the first clause that where under the existing act an application has been made to fix a fair rent, the judicial rent shall be deemed to be payable by the tenant from the rent day next succeeding the application made to the Court; and that the statutory term shall run and be computed from the same rent day. But this clause is not to apply to cases where the application or the order has been made at the first sitting of the Land Courts, or the order takes effect from the first day of the operation of the Act of 1881.

The question of proceedings for the recovery of arrears of rent pending the settlement of a judicial rent, is dealt with by a proposal that the Court may order the suspension of such proceedings pending the fixing of a judicial rent, and that rents becoming due while application to the Land Court are awaiting hearing, or settlement shall be paid on the annual value of the holding, "as valued under the acts relating to the valuation of rateable property in Ireland"—that is, to say, Griffith's valuation.

Improvements are to be defined to mean "any work or agricultural operation executed on a holding which, being executed, adds to the letting value of the holding, or any expenditure of labor or capital on a holding which adds to the letting value thereof." The Court is also to ascertain what predecessors in title for which he or they have not been paid or compensated: otherwise by the landlord or his predecessors in title; it shall estimate the increase of the letting value resulting from such improvements, and such increase shall be deemed to be allowed or made payable on account or in consequence thereof. Unless proved to the contrary, improvements are to be deemed to have been made by the tenant.

The future judicial rents for statutory terms are not to exceed the judicial rents for the preceding statutory terms, except in respect of capital expended by the landlord on the holding since the commencement of the next preceding term, or increase of value from other circumstances than tenant's improvements.

In the case of tenants in arrears and occupying holdings under £30, Griffith's valuation, the Land Commissioners may, if the tenant can pay Griffith's valuation for the year's rent due on the next day succeeding the 22nd day of August next, grant to the landlord one year's arrears of rent of the holding if it does not exceed one-half the arrears due. The payment or tender of the amount so granted shall be deemed payment of all arrears. Whenever the landlord agrees to relitigate a tenant evicted since the 1st of May, 1880, this proposal is to apply as if the tenant had not been evicted.

In extension of the purchase system it is proposed to give the Land Commissioners power to advance the whole of the principal sum required to the purchasing occupier on satisfactory security, and the same power in the case of estates purchased by the Commissioners and resold to tenants.

Landlords who are limited owners are provided for by enabling them to apply to the Court of Chancery to have their interest settled and the amount thereof paid over.

Mr. Redmond said the bill was a crushing answer to the accusation that the Irish party desired to deprive tenants of the benefits of the Land Act.

Mr. Gladstone said the Government could not support the second reading of the bill. The Land Act might not be disturbed, but the opinion did not apply to the purchase and arrears clauses of it. The latter clause certainly fell far short of its object, and should be legislated upon early in the present session. The Government would approach the question impartially, listening to suggestions of all qualified persons, and settling the question effectually. He praised the system for settling arrears attached in the Irish bill, and said he knew many landlords thought that settlement should be compulsory. He considered that relief should take the form of a gift and not of a loan. He saw in the Irish bill the first gleam of a hope on the dark subject, for although he was confident of the power of the Empire, compulsion was completely alien to the spirit of the constitution. He approved of the application of the Irish Church surplus fund for aiding tenants in arrears, but feared the fund was not large enough for the purpose.

Messrs. Healy, O'Shea and McFarlane expressed satisfaction with Mr. Gladstone's statement.

Mr. Forster announced that the Land Commission would issue a circular stating it was ready to send a valuator to farms where landlords and tenants agree to adopt his decision.

LONDON, April 28.—At the meeting of the Home Rule members of Parliament, the vote of thanks to the Canadian House of Commons for adopting the resolution in favor of the address to the Queen praying for autonomy for Ireland, was passed on motion of Mr. Dawson, member for Corlow.

LONDON, April 28.—The police of County Cork have been ordered not to leave their barracks except for duty, and to be always in readiness to turn out at a moment's notice to quell disturbances.

LONDON, April 28.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Cowen asked whether the imprisoned members of Parliament who were arrested because they obstructed the Land Act would now be released, as Mr. Gladstone approved the bill drafted by Mr. Parnell.

Mr. Gladstone said Mr. Forster would soon fully enter into the subject as the question could not be answered in the scope of a simple reply to a question.

to be left to the parties interested, and the exactions of a fixed rate of interest by the State, subject to the condition that the annual payment on account of interest and sinking fund and the number of years over which the payments are to extend shall be so regulated that the tenant shall not have to pay a larger yearly sum than the amount of his original rent.

DUBLIN, April 30.—The report that Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly will be immediately released is false. The brother of Redmond, M.P., and two others have been released from Kilmahnam.

The fact that gentlemen were allowed the unusual privilege of twice visiting Kilmahnam jail on Friday strengthened the belief that diplomatic negotiations are proceeding between the Parnellites and the Government.

The Parnellites regard Earl Cowper's retirement following Mr. Gladstone's speech, as an emphatic indication of an entire change of the Ministerial programme. London, April 30.—It is believed, at the Cabinet meeting yesterday, the draft of a bill dealing with rent arrears in Ireland was submitted; also, that it was decided steps should forthwith be taken for the release of all suspects except those arrested on suspicion of being personally concerned in outrages.

New York, April 30.—The political interest of the week is languidly centred in Mr. Gladstone's budget and the Government's change of front regarding Ireland. There is much disappointment about the Premier's fiscal developments. No true Englishman of course even dreams of paying off the national debt. For is it not a national blessing? But all were inclined to cherish the hope, as usual blighted, of a reduction of the income tax. Instead of this the Premier caused consternation to the country squires and to a society generally by taxing wheels. It is a matter of regret that parliamentarism were exempt. The Tories are very irate over the Premier's "volteface" policy in Ireland.

They consider that the Government is truckling to the Irish party in promising legislation on arrears of rent. It is admitted that an important change of policy in Ireland is indicated by the appointment of Earl Spencer. The new viceroy comes of a race of statesmen. His previous experience of the vicereignty, his personal popularity in Ireland, and his known aversion to coercion are advantages in every one of which Lord Cowper was wanting, and which will doubtless cause Lord Spencer's influence to be felt for good in the administration of Irish affairs. It is doubtful whether Mr. Forster will retain the Chief Secretaryship, but even if he does he will no longer be the head of the Government of Ireland as under Lord Cowper, nor will the change of policy be less marked. Mr. Shaw is mentioned as a possible successor of Mr. Forster. Tuesday's debate, when the Government will declare its policy, is anticipated with much interest.

The World's cable from London says:—"The rank absurdity of keeping Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon in prison, now that the opposition to the Land Act for which they were incarcerated is admitted by the leaders of the Liberals to be just, is perfectly obvious at last to all sections of both parties. The Government probably had hopes that Mr. Parnell would not surrender himself on the expiration of his parole; indeed, it was within his legal right to compel them to rearrest him, and now it has no other alternative but to release him with flying colors. The Conservative party's policy on the Irish Land question leaves the Liberals quite adrift from their moorings and has made a great impression upon the country. The Premier this week has confined all his efforts to gaining a little more time for considering what is to be his next move. It is almost inevitable that there must soon be a general jail delivery of the suspects or at least of those not resting under the imputation of being concerned in murder and similar grave offences, with the implied confession that they should never have been imprisoned. The report of the Lords' committee gives the most conclusive evidence that Mr. Gladstone's much-vaunted panacea for the wrongs of Ireland is the most wretched failure in modern times."

LONDON, May 2.—The Standard this morning says there can be no longer any doubt that we are in the midst of a ministerial crisis. At the Cabinet Council yesterday, decisions were arrived at whereby the first consequence will be Mr. Forster's resignation.

LONDON, May 2.—Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly have been released unconditionally. Mr. Forster has resigned.

manage the kingdom. The declaration of Canadian independence is a serious affair, showing that the separatist idea is floating in Canadian minds. We are glad the motion was rejected, as it shows that the majority of the Canadians are loyal to the British Crown. The possession of Canada is a vital necessity to the British Empire. Canada belonging to Great Britain keeps others from touching her frontiers, negotiated by her under the British Crown, and therefore respected. If separated she would be the vassal of the United States. Canada cannot do without us, but we should shape our policy to strengthen the mutual sympathy that exists between us."

AN IRISH INTERVIEW.  
The Irish Times says:—"The action of the Dominion House of Commons is sure to cause a stir. The incident shows the attention bestowed on Irish affairs in the colonies."

IRISH ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.  
The resolutions are regarded by Irish moderates as the most significant and influential pronouncement ever made in any quarter for Home Rule. Both wings of the Irish party are jubilant, and a graceful acknowledgment of the Canadian Parliament is on foot by the Irish members of the House of Commons.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

As an example of what can be accomplished in the direction of temperance when sensibly and reasonably managed, and its beneficial results, it may be mentioned that the population of this county of Victoria is 32,000, of this number 6,000 are members of the Catholic Church, forming the parishes of Lindsay, Carleton and Fenelon Falls. The official list of convictions for the last quarter ending 1st of March contains the names of twenty-four offenders, not one of whom is a Catholic. This happy condition of affairs may be attributed mainly to the efforts of the Rev. Mr. Stafford, who by personal example and calm and dispassionate argument has induced his parishioners to form strict habits of temperance. To enforce sobriety by Act of Parliament is an impossibility; it would be the tyrannical act of a majority to which the minority would not submit. Spasmodic raving about prohibition by advocates who are here to-day and gone to-morrow, and by people who are total abstainers during the spasm, and when the spasm is over revert to the old "Tonio," "purely vegetable," is next to useless. The course pursued by the Rev. Mr. Stafford, that of a reasonable and persistent moral suasion, is the proper one, and were it more generally adopted by our pastors the results would be incalculably beneficial.—Bozycyeon Independent.

Attempts on the Lives of Field and Vanderbilt.

INFERNAL MACHINES SENT TO THE GREAT RAILWAY MAGNATES—THE PERPETRATORS OF THE OUTRAGE UNKNOWN.

New York, April 30.—A dastardly attempt was made on the lives of Wm. H. Vanderbilt and Cyrus W. Field by sending them explosive packages through the mails. The dangerous character of the packages was discovered en route to the post office station, where they were to be delivered at the residences of these gentlemen, and it is probable loss of life was prevented. The package for Field was posted in the general office and the one for Vanderbilt was brought in by a collector. The packages were placed in the mail bag with other matter for the uptown district, taken to the elevated railroad station and deposited on the front platform of a car. The train started, but before reaching Ninth street an explosion was heard, and fire and smoke were observed to issue from the mail bag. When the train stopped the bag was removed to the post office on 23rd street and opened. The package addressed Vanderbilt had exploded, and the one addressed to Field was plunged in a bucket of water and then examined. It consisted of a pasteboard box covered with flowers and pictures, and had a small drawer in it from which depended a string, as is supposed, for the purpose of drawing it open and causing the explosion. Inside was found a tin canister, containing half a pound of powder and a glass jar containing white powder and a liquid, believed to be some kind of explosive. A scrap of newspaper was enclosed, which was recognized as part of the Volks-Zeitung. Upon soaking the wrapper several folios came apart, and on one was found in lead pencil "G. W. Walling, 311 East 19th street." The probability is the machine was originally directed to Walling. The fact that Walling forbade the procession of Socialists is regarded as the reason why it might have been intended for him, and gives color to the theory that the Socialists are at the bottom of the affair.

Prof. Doremus pronounces the fluid in the glass globe taken from the machine intended for Vanderbilt to be sulphuric acid. No clue as yet to the perpetrators.

Walling had 800 policemen on hand early this morning to prevent the Socialists parading to Williamsburg. A hundred officers were stationed at the ferry, and the policemen at the Germania Assembly rooms refused admittance to any one. At half-past nine Walling received a delegation of Socialists, who stated they had abandoned the idea of parading, but wanted a permit for a concert procession to proceed to Williamsburg. They desired to bury Frederick Baehle, a member of their organization. As the law requires six hours' notice, the request was refused. The Superintendent, also believing it to be a subterfuge, sent a platoon of men to guard the undertakers, where the remains lay. At 1 o'clock a large crowd gathered at the Germania Room, but it was not disorderly, and finally proceeded in small parties to the ferry. Baehle's remains were followed by

THE COSTIGAN RESOLUTIONS  
CAUSE GREAT JOY TO IRELAND AND SOMETHING LIKE DIXIEY TO ENGLAND.  
[By Cable to the Mail]  
LONDON, April 25.—I visited the House of Commons to-night. Great excitement prevailed amongst the Irish members over the meeting to-morrow, when a vote of thanks will be passed to Canada for her sympathies. Mr. Philip Callan's notice in the House of Commons of a question to the Ministry about the Canadian resolution is the talk of the clubs.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.  
The Daily News says:—"The Canadian House of Commons seems to labor under a slight misconception as to its duty towards the Mother Country. America has already given us gratuitous advice, and Canada follows the precedent and perhaps improves upon it. The singular motion carried by the Canadian House of Commons is an eccentric proceeding. We prefer to manage our own affairs, and will not be dictated to by Canada. Perhaps the Canadian Legislature will recognize the fact that the administration of Ireland does not lie within its jurisdiction."

A SCOTCH VIEW.  
The Glasgow News says:—"Canada contemplates throwing off the British yoke, and lectures us as to how to

two carriages only. The authorities were freely censured, and a secret meeting was held, at which addresses were delivered by prominent Socialists.

Early this morning, John A. Davenport, of Nineteenth street, took to the police headquarters an infernal machine similar to those sent to Vanderbilt and Field, evidently prepared by the same person. It was placed in his hall way last night and exploded, doing little damage. The box was probably intended for the Police Supt. Walling, who lives a few doors from Davenport.

THE QUEEN'S LIFE AGAIN THREATENED.  
DONCASTER, April 29.—A Railway employee, named Albert Young, was arrested to-day for threatening the life of the Queen. It is believed the threat was mere bravado.

ARRIVAL OF DANENHOWER AT MOSCOW.  
ST. PETERSBURG, April 29.—Lieut. Danenhower telegraphs this morning announcing his arrival in Moscow, and his kind reception by the American Consul. He will proceed to-morrow, and arrive at St. Petersburg on Monday morning. His stay there will depend on the condition of his eyes and the health of the boatswain.

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED  
Middlesboro' iron workers are out on strike. Danenhower and party have reached St. Petersburg. The reduction of the U. S. public debt during April was \$14,415,823.

Civil war has broken out between the native tribes on the West African coast. Another serious fire occurred in Winnipeg on Sunday morning, doing some \$80,000 worth of damage.

Not the slightest clue has yet been obtained as to who sent the infernal machines to Vanderbilt and Field.

The officers concerned in the conspiracy against Arabi Bey have been degraded to the ranks and exiled to Sudan.

Five Turkish ironclads are in readiness to proceed to Egypt on a sign from the Powers that Turkish intervention is necessary.

It is reported that Ward & Co. grain commission merchants of Chicago, have absconded with \$5,000 belonging to customers.

It is reported that a farmer in the County Cork named Skuffe has been murdered. Two arrests. The crime is supposed to be agrarian.

The American Consul visited Brophy in Nass Jail and offered him £40 provided he would leave the country. Brophy would accept only unconditional release.

The Grand Trunk Railway has completed arrangements for two through trains each way daily, between Chicago and New York, connecting with Erie, beginning on May 14.

The annual report of the New York Chamber of Commerce says it is apparent that the United States is entering a critical period of its progress, when economic and financial questions require the most careful examination.

ANOTHER BIG BLAZE IN THE PRAIRIE CITY.

WINNIPEG, May 1.—Winnipeg has been visited with another serious fire, resulting in the entire destruction of Dundee Block, a fine brick structure near the corner of Main street and Portage avenue. The fire broke out at 1 a. m. Sunday, and although the brigade responded promptly and worked vigorously, defective appliances resulted in the block soon becoming a heap of ruin. The occupants of the block were W. G. Scott, grocery storehouse; Alexander McIntyre, liquor storehouse; J. B. McKilligan, real estate. On the ground floor were Jerry Robinson's dry goods store; A. W. Ross's extensive real estate office; Drummond Bros. & Co.; office of the Bank of Nova Scotia. On the first floor were Ross, Killam & Haggart, law office; Vaughan, Dennis & Co., real estate, and Colby, architect. The upper flats were occupied by the Portage, Westbourne & Northwestern Railroad office, McLary Manufacturing Company office, L. M. Lewis, insurance office; Frank King & Co., real estate, and J. H. Gilmore, real estate. These were all losers, although some were fortunate enough to save many valuable documents. The building was valued at \$81,000. There was an insurance of \$9,000 in the Northern, \$5,000 in the North British & Mercantile, and \$5,000 in Imperial. W. G. Scott, loss \$5,000, insured in the Queen's for \$2,500. Alex. McIntyre, loss \$5,000, but salvage in liquor will reduce the loss; no insurance. Jerry Robinson's loss \$25,000, insurance \$10,000 in the Commercial Union, \$4,000 in Liverpool & London & Globe, \$3,000 in Canada Fire & Marine, \$2,000 in Northern. The Bank of Nova Scotia loses nothing, neither does the Portage, Westbourne & Northwestern Railway. Ross, Killam & Haggart lose upwards of \$5,000, inclusive of Mr. Ross's library and other private effects in the real estate office. They had no insurance. Vaughan, Dennis & Co. occupied five apartments in the building, and are heavy losers. They had no insurance and estimate their loss at fully \$10,000. Their loss includes besides contents of offices, field instruments for six parties, eleven sets of draughting instruments, besides plans, books and valuable papers. Drummond Bros. also saved nearly everything of value in their office. Frank King, loss \$1,500. J. B. McKilligan succeeded in getting out all his deeds and valuable documents. The total loss is estimated at about \$80,000, which is partially covered by insurance of about \$50,000.

Latest Irish News by Mail  
[Freeman's Journal, April 15th]

A bulletin states that the Marquis Conyngham passed a fair night, and his strength has slightly improved, but his condition is still one to cause much anxiety.

The Central News states that Sir John Ennis has been called on at a public meeting in Athlone to resign his seat in consequence of his recent Parliamentary votes.

Mr. Redmond, M.P., and Mr. Biggar, M.P., were present on Wednesday night at a Land League demonstration in Stockport. Mr. Redmond spoke at some length on coercion.

At the Limerick Quarter Sessions a subconstable was found guilty of assaulting a little girl with his sword, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment from the date of his conviction.

Speaking at a Conservative demonstration at Torquay on Wednesday night, Sir John Conyngham, M.P., said as to Ireland the Government had made a mistake in refusing a Home Rule inquiry.

At a meeting of the bishop and clergy of Meath on Wednesday it was resolved to recommend Mr. Edward Skelton to the electors of Meath to fill the vacancy in the representation of the county.

The hearing of the charge against Capt. Dugmore was resumed and concluded at Birn on Wednesday. He was ordered to find bail "for his future good behavior" or go to jail for six months. He accepted the latter alternative.

A desperate encounter has taken place in Irishstown, Limerick, between some fancies resident in the locality. Iron bars, stones and other missiles were freely used, and a number of persons more or less wounded. The police have arrested three persons, two men and a woman.

At Ennis, on Wednesday, two men were sent to prison for two months, in default of bail, for having taken part in frog shots into houses at Crosshen, and a man named Thomas Horan, of Milltown-Malby, was sent to jail for three months, in default of bail, for having taken part in an "unlawful assembly."

The men, Colgan and Byrne, were on Wednesday, before Mr. O'Donel, in the Northern Police Court, charged on remand with having firearms in their possession without a license in a proclaimed district. Byrne was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and bail for Colgan for the amount of £10 for his good behavior for twelve months was accepted.

The Archbishop of Cashel has been urgently requested by his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Archbishop of Sydney, to preside at the opening of St. Mary's Cathedral, in that city, on the 8th of September next, the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin. He has also, we understand, just received a very flattering and beautifully illuminated address from the Leicester Branch of the National Land League of Great Britain.

The Chief Secretary has replied to the letter addressed to him by Mr. Barlow Smythe in the following terms:—"I have to express my deep sympathy with you in the dreadful affliction brought upon you by a murder unparalleled in its reckless and cruel wickedness. I can assure you that from the moment of hearing of the crime, the authorities have been straining every nerve to discover the perpetrators. You express surprise that no reward has been advertised. This arises from the fact that persons are in custody charged with the murder—three arrested on the day of the murder and four on Sunday."

The arrest of a man named Franklin Moses in New York for forgery and swindling has incidentally cast a good deal of light upon the origin of the latest stories of Fenian designs against British steamers. Moses was Governor of South Carolina in the reconstruction days following the Civil War, and he was charged with the grossest dishonesty while in office. The latest charge against him for which he has been arrested is for passing worthless cheques on New York merchants while posing as a southern merchant well known by repute. The police recognized him as a man whose address had not long before been given to them by officers of a British steamship line, from whom Moses had obtained money by taking advantage of the stories about Fenian plots to blow up English vessels. Moses had pretended that he had overheard several Fenians discussing their dynamite designs and offered for a consideration to act the part of a spy in the interests of the British Government. Hearing nothing further from him, the steamship officers concluded they had been deceived, and so notified Inspector Byrnes, but the matter had been allowed to drop, as the officers of the steamship wished to concede the fact that they had been swindled. Ex-Governor Moses was recognized by the police as a professional swindler, and within the past year or two has been arrested at least half a score of times, but in some way or other has escaped punishment.

THE HANLAN-TRICKETT RACE.

LONDON, May 1.—The accounts of the number of lengths by which Hanlan won v. Craven in his Phelps & Peters boat which weighed 29 pounds. The tow path was lined by people, many ladies being present. Trickett used a "Warin boat and was stripped, Hanlan being in his usual costume. Both had short preparatory spins, a comparison of the styles being incomparably in favor of Hanlan. Hanlan had the Middlesex start. The start was made at 12:28. The start was good, Hanlan having slightly the best. Trickett led immediately afterwards, Hanlan played with Trickett.

Hanlan promptly rowed Trickett down at Craven Cottage. Hanlan was a quarter of a length clear at Craven; took Trickett's water, and led at Barnes by fifteen seconds. Hanlan's time was 27 m. 58 sec., Trickett's 29 m. 28 sec.