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Against the Passage of Coercion Measures

ELOTURE CARRIED BY 100 MAJORITY

nr. Gladstone. Poliowed by Liberals and Parnellites, Leaves the House Disgusted. with Tary Intoferance—The New York Legislature Expresses 1(s Sympathy.

LONDON, April 1.—In the House of Commons to right, Mr W. Smith suggested that if the Irish Crimes Bil be read a first time to night, the second reading could be taken up on Tuesday, and then there would be an interval Tuesday, and then there would be an interval a week between the second reading and going into seminitee. He said to want the importation of the Government to insist that the House come to an early decision on the princip of the bill heferring to the land bill, he said it was of vital importance that the Government asserting effort to make the measure a law.

PARNELL EXPLIES TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Parnell, up n r.s ng to resume the debate en the Crimes bill, was loudly che-red. He said that with the production of the Land bill rate day l'ariame it had been put in possa-sion of the compil to plan of the Government in all is nakedness and cish nesty. The Land bill had revea ci the extent of the plo; and the gravity of the conspiracy through which the Concertative a and Liberal Union stated every the content of possible rents and compel them to purchase their landler of mercet at another payment to purchase their landler of mercet at another trates. If the house should ever give the Government power than to coerce the people that result would most certainly be wholesale is pudiation involving immense loss to the Brick (axplyer. The Government were present on coercion with indecent haste. They had refused to carry out their resummendations if the land commission. If the coercion bill was possed the last dienes of the tenants against wholesale robbery would be removed. In just land purchase lay the only hope of setting the and problem. If it was do a at fair In just land purchase lay the only hope of set-sing the and problem. If it was do e at fair prices and the ab ence of coercion, Itish beauts would fur fit their obligations to the last peany. Proceeding to discuss the provisions of the bill, Mr. Parce I contended that the powers the bill, Mr. Parcel contended that the powers given the magistrates would enable them to send political opponents to prison for six months—to a plank bid and prison deet. No part of previous co-reion acts had ever excited so much distrust of English justice as the proposal to charge the venue of trial and being the Irish prople before special English juries. The proposal meant a right of jadi in mur ters. Senet societies would spring justice is by the sufferings of an oppressed up fortered by the sufferings of an oppies ed nation, and those counselling the people to observe patience and moderatio; might counsel in vain. But he would still counsel them to submit to injustice rather than retall to, or do anything that might drive Mr. Gladst ne from their aids or increase his difficulties or plees him in a tales position with the Liberals. Their battle was now with in Ireland. (Covers.) The party which alone could gain by violence by the people of Ireland going beyond the law was the present Government. That was the reason this bill had been brought forward. Its object was to streaght the Governments own universible moiting. Let not the prople of Ireland fall into drive Mr. Gladst no from their aids or increase position. Let not the prople of Ireland fall into the too thus set for them. He great y feared the results of the bill, but he would not cease to tell them that the si nation was entirely different from that of five years ago, and that for them victory was certain. The people of Ireland would again bear the strain with patience. Mr. Glasstone would not find his action ham-pered or his hunds sullied in the great and glorious work he had undertaken. (Cheers.) He co-cluded by making that the House resolve itself eluded by moving that the Rouse recover than into committee to consider the state of Ireland. Mr. Harrington, amid great laughter, read betters from the Knight of Kerry, Lord Mosek and o hers, applying on behalf of tree ds and relatives for sit andiany magistrateships in Ireland. When asked where he had obtained the letters, he replied that he had bou ht them at auction. The answer was received with shouts of laughter. Mr. Harrington proceeded to et laugnter. Mr. Harrington proceeded to explain that the principal qualifications urged in behalf of the applicants were poverty and large families. On being interrupted by cries to "divide," the speaker said

O Connor moved to adjourn the debate. MR. GLADSTONE ASKS ADJOURNMENT. Mr. Gladetone in supporting the motion said there were strong reasons for it. He defended Mr. Parnell's delay in moving his amendment and said this was a grave and serious case demanding another night for discussion. With reference to Mr. Parne, sepeech, Mr. Gladstone sa'd he had never known an instance in which the case made for such a bill had been so completely tern to rags. (Loud cheers.)
Mr. W. H. Smith complained because the

he was not suprised at the impatience shown by

the gentlemen opposite upon the exposure of these unpalatable facts, but he had a right, he

mercy it was proposed to place the liberties of Irishmen. Mr. Conybeare continued the discussion amid of cries "divide." Mr. T. P.

low the characters of men at whose

Parnellites had not riven sooner, and said he was unable to accele to Mr. O'Connor's request. Mr. Parnell supported Mr. O'Connor's motion. Mr. O'Connor's motion was rejected by 361 to

Mr. O'Connor's motion was rejected by 361 to 264.

THE CLOTURE CARRIED.

Upon Mr. Smith putting the question, Mr. Gladstone rose and walked down the floor into the opposition lobby, all the members of the Opposition standing and cheering him as he did so. On returning to the House he was again loudly cheered. The motion tor cloture was carried by a vote of 361 to 253, and the first reading of the bill was agreed to without a division. The amounce ment of the result of the cloture division was received with cheers and counter cheera and

bil. He says: "If this bill should be made law then to nears would not be reli ved until a sy should declar; that they were unable to pov. the reas demanded of them. Pro-publy three hundred thousand tenants in Irland would make this declara-tion This would give each judge 15,000 rat adjustment cases to take care of, its the reas demanded of them. Prowould take year to do pose of them. Meanwhile the landlords would obtain unthing. The bil offered by Mr. Pamell was mercy in itself to the landords compared with this measure." Michael D with hails the boll as certain to make confusion wo se confounted, and, therefore, likely to bring measure the only possible and final solution of the whole question—in the taste ownership of ia Lieband.

PREAS OPINION.

LONDON, April 1.—The News ways the Land Bell introduced by Lord Cadegar in the House of Lords yesterday evening convious the Minis try of the growest inconsistency, and entirely justifies the Parnellite action during last autumn's session of Parli ment. The first thing that serikes the reader in Lord Cado g n's speech is that, instequa a sa the bill may be, it will entirely ci-peuse with the mees iv of cosecion r rather it would, if the necessity exact d. Mr. Balfour spread that tilegal come insteam provent team is in Ireland from paying sents. Lord Cadogan formally admits that tenants are evicted for not paying unnoseible rents.

unposebbe rents.

The Standard says: "The Parnellites regard Lord Codegan's Land Bill with as much dislawer as they do Mr. Bastour's Coercion Bill and consider that the eviction clauses in the former could operate entirely to 'the dis-advantage of the tenants.'"

AMERICAN STMPATHY.

ALBANY, N.Y., April 1.—A motion was inte-duced into the Senate to-day protesting in the name of humanity against the enactment of the proposed coerci n bill by the English Govern-ment. The Senate sends greeting to Gladstone mest. The Senata sends greeting to Gladstone and Parnell in their nuble and humane effort to prevent such cruel, unjust and tyrnanical legislation as that proposed by the lightish Ministry, and in their endeavor to secure Ireland the me-timable boon of Home Rule. In supporting the resolutions, Mr. Marphy stated that seven states had already passed similar resolutions. Mr. Fas-et said the Raglish people would have done well to have retained "the Grand Old Man" (Gladstone) in office. In his bosom lay locked up the possibilities of a solution of the Irish question. Irishmen have fought battles for liberty the world over and now ask for civic liberty. In the request they have the world's sympa'hy. Italy said he had visited Iteland (Sis home) last summer, and the resolutions were not too last summer, and the resolutions were not too strong. After brief remarks by Mesirs Ve der and Coggoshall the resolutions were unanimously adopted. Similar resolutions have been introduced in the Assembly.

THE LANSDOWNE EVICTIONS.

ME. WM. O'BRIEN, M.P., REPLIES TO LORD LANG.

Irdand, I have r ceived the following:

"You have seen the cable account of Lord Lan-downe's ap logy for the Laggacurium evic | Englishman, to his honor be it said, stepped

ti us."
"Yes, it is growy disingeneous and raishading. He strives to imply that his rents do not exceed the Government valuation. This is abse lu ely untrue of two of the tenants evicted. The rest of Durne 1835 per cent above the Government's valuation, and that of Kill ride 85 per cent greater. Lord Lanedowne slure over the Lact that to tenasts holding under jud cial rents be refused any abatement. The tenants' interest in one farm held under judicial lease was put up for sa'e last June. Owing to the exthe farm was surrendered as valueless. Not-withstanding this, and the report of the Cowper commission that prices have fallen 182 pagent, since the judicial rents were fixed, 1, is Lansdowne : Hered no abatement to the pour judicial hotders, but attempted to isolate them by bribing large ho'ders with special above was because they rejected these bribes and made common cause with their po rer brethern that they were the first single! out for exiction.

The two tenants ericted are not really rich men. They ence were, but almost all the capital is gone through paying rainous reats during seven years of loss. Dunne is \$5,000 poorer to-day than in 1879, owing to his punctual payment of rack reats. Only two well to do tenants were cunningly picked out for evictions in the belief that he had the paying the property would not be same English sympathy would not be extended to men evicted from handsome extended to men evicted from handsome residences as to men from hovels. But on the contrary, the wrong is the more cruel because the more comfortable the residences. If Dunne and Kilbride quitted the more fearful must have been the pressure of rack rents that compelled them and their brother tenants to run such risks, but for the stand made by these two holders the poorer tenants could have been crushed and evicted without any trouble. It is true that the tenants owe their half year's rent. They were the best paying tennatry in the country so long as they were able. They only owe one half year's rent. The lawrequires that one full year's rent should be due before eviction. In order to evict Lord Landowne had to add to the one half year's rent due a mythical debt called a "Hanging Gale," which is a half year's rent running on for several generations, but never enforced except as a lever for eviction."

Why have the evictions been suspended?" "I suspect because Canadian opinion was beginning to make Lord Lausdowne uncomfortable. They will unquestionably be resumed if he finds Canada apathetic to his conduct. only for the urgency of the struggle here I would be on my way to Canada. I have received pressing invitations from Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal. I shall certainly go if Lord Lanedowns carries out his threat of exterminating the remainder of his tenantry. As it is, the evictions of Dunne and Kilbride have

WALL A CENTER OF CHESCHER CONTROL OF THE CONTROL OF

THE LEISH PEASANTRY. The Covernor-General of Canada Only Follewing the Hanmple of His Illustrious Father-A: Betrospect of 1828 and tollowing Years-Ylens of the Economists Demolished. There are now under way in the British House of Commons, principles for the salvation (sie) of Iteland, which, if not speedly arrested, atrangled in their infancy, will lay the foun-

detion of months, perhaps years, of masery in Ireland. Men, of the highest character and pure tuhilanthropy have raised their voices and used their pens against the erroneous epinions generally entertained by such typical Irish landlorus as the auteorat of Rideau Halt. They have exhausted facts and argument, but still the infa uation provail; ; and it must be conwed, not with out mornification, that they are still very likely to experience the fate of Cas-andra-to field no credence until too late. Still a ey may draw some consolation from in dividual pride. They were the first to foresee the consequence and point out the error; they pl-ad d honestly, ies lessly and persovernully, touch in cain. They have given unterence to point al truths under the broad seal of daylight, under covert of other names and other publicatio a than their own recomized monthperes, and, if all their labors have failed of being

upon their graves.-"Lat one poor-spraced bay around my head Bloom whilefellists, and point me out when dead? For they have done, and are still fearleasly doing, their duty. Long live the Parnellite

imm diately useful, post-rity will do honor to their motives and their wisdom when the wind whistles through the rank grass that will grow

Party! There are: amongst others two mischievous chiefe are: manager others and marchevous opinious provalent to some extent in both Rugland and Ireland, but generally entertained by the Landoracy of the United Kingdom; first, that the population of Ireland is superabundant; and the second, that the farms are to small. This is the language of the Haghab press non Soutch compinists; auff, I am sorry to add, some Irish journalists so far forget their motherland as to re-echo the sentiments of their brethren on the other side of the channel. Berhaps these are their individual opinions; perhaps bookle and bigotry have lent a color to their opinion : there can be no deabt that they are the opinions entertained by the readers of there in reals, otherwise they would not find a splace in their columns. But to change the scene to a more remate period, in the year 1828, the Dubin Freemon's Journal, then the greatest Tory in: Irdand, lauded the patriotism of the then Horse Secretary, the Marquis of Lans-downe. For what, think you? For abating downe. For what, think you? For absting his rents, for building or repairing colleges for his power tenantry? No, but for disinheriting them—for turning them upon the read—for realizing Goldsmith's idea of a deserted village! Poor house-less things, their misery, their anguish—the tos thousand natural pangs which such an event must have occasioned, excited no committeration, ever among the Tories of Ireland. The anfeeling proprietor—the titled McCulloch—was pealing to the natural pangs of the natural pangs. NEW YORK, April 2.—A London cable despatch from Mr. Gil., M.P., to the Tribane says: "In answer to the queries which I sent to-day to Mr. Wm. O'Brico, editor of United to the partial of the people o Ire and! O, shame (we say to-day), where is thy blush! No Irish journalist of those days (that I know of) was found to reproduce the merchess seed or the inhuman approver. An inso the breach and impressed, with burning brand, the epith t, "serget" and "unfeeling land-ierd" upon the forchese of his lordship. I may say, in the language of a writer of those times, , Let his parasites erase it—if they cau."

His lordship of Rideau Hall had a splentid th use of crasing the foul brand from his noble forthead, had he bushearkened to the teachings of a far nobler man - Charles Stewart Parnell. But the badge of degradation, branded on the forehead of his amounter, seems to his lord-hip the brightest i wall in his escutcheon. But with all submission to his lordship, I apprehend that he is acting from a gross miscalculation. He is not improving his Queen's County cetate—he is not increasing the sum total of his rent roll; by who is he evictions and non-acceptance of tonacts' off rs of rents; on the contrary, he is laying the surest foundation for the diminution of he I rish income.

Should the acticle agrees the attention of His

Lordship, he wil fire before I have finished that there are at least two ways of judging of the truth of all questions propounded to us. If they adia tof a culation (as Sir William Petry their in his Political Arithmetic shows), an appeal to s reats arithmetic decides; but, if they be of a more abstract nature, we resort at once to facts and to his experience. Each and all of these will prove Only that Lord Lansdowne and his parasites are wrong; they will also demonstrate that the notions respecting Irish population and the subdivision of farms are erroneous.

In the first place a people who pay for imported luxuries by the exporting of farm produce cannot be superabundant, nor can the country in which they live, to use a very modern political expression, be "congested," they may be miserable, they may be barbarous, but these do not prove that they are soo numerous; they simply prove that they are soo intimetods, they simply prove that they are misgoverned. Ireland can produce provisions for as many more inhabitants. How, then, can it be said that her population is superabundant? Hundreds, thousands, millions, may be beggars, may be constantly unemployed, but that only demonthe badness of the system which provails; it does not show that under other circumstances there would be too many people. Reckoning by square miles, and comparing the density of the population in one country with another, proves nothing; the simple fact of there being more food produced than the people could consume settles the questions.

tion of population.

But the people of Ireland are very poor—very much distressed. Granted; so are the people of Spain, the people of Portugal, the people of Poland, the people of Hungary, the people of Prussia, the people of Russia; yet in none of these countries is the population more than half as dense as that of Ireland! We have facts nearer home to prove that a thin population does not make even the same people more comfortable. The least thickly-peopled portions of Ireland are the most distressed; and, to

A TELL OF SECURITY CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

of the pewantry will show that they were then far from being constortable. Bishop Nicholson, in a letter dated Lendonderry, June 24, 1718;, gives a deplor ble ascount of the poor and the peasantry as he saw them along the road from Dublin to Derry, when on his way to take the poor and the latter see. "I saw no danger," he says, "of" losing the little money I had, but was under some apprehension of being starved, having never beheld even in Picardy, Wistphalia or Scotland! (even then Ireland was not a solitary instance of poverty) such disunal marks of his ger and want as appeared in the countenances of most of the as appear d in the countenances of most of the p or creatures that I met with on the road. The wretches live in laky sod-hovels, and have generally no more than a rag of coarse blanket to cover asmall part of their nakedness. Upon the strictes: inquiry, Reculd not find that they are better clad or lodged in the winter season. - A ridge or two of potatoes is all the poor tenant has for the supper of hunselt, a wife and commonly ten or twelve bare-legged chil-

Hear that, ye apostles of Malthus! The pre-late ad is, "To complete their misery, these auim is a e bigot ed Papista."

Now, making every allowance for prejudice and exaggeration, this is a very uninviting picture. Yet, then the population, according to historians, was under two millions.

If we go to other countries, we encounter the If we go to other countries, we encounter the same facts. The most densely peopled portions of Italy are the most happy. "We let Venice," says Mr. Hazlit, in his notes through France and Italy; "with mingled attribution and regret. We had to retrace our steps as far as Padua, on our way to Milsn. For four days journey, frum Padua to Verona, to Breteia, to Travello, to Milsn. the whole more could Traviglio, to Milan, the whole way was cultivated beauty and smiling veget tron. Not a road of land lay neglected, or did there seem the small at interruption to the bounty of nature or the industry of man. The con-tant verdure fatigued the eye, that southed reflection. For miles before you, behind you, and on each side, the trailing vines turgover waving corn fields, or clear streams meandered through rich meadew grounds and pastures. The cive we had nearly left behind us in Tu-cany, and were not sorry to part with i s lalf-mearning appearance amplet more haveriant soon s and various foliage. The courtry is quite level, and the roads is quite straight for nearly four hundred miles that we had trave led after leaving Bologna; and every foct or acre of this immense plain is wrought up to a pitch of nearness and productiveness and equal to that of a gentleman's kitchen-garden or to the norsery-grounds in the mighborhood of Lendon. A gravel-pit or a furze-bush by the roadside is a relieft to the eye. There is no perceptible difference in approaching the great

not here inquire; but the fact is so, and it is ment. Let them say b ldly if the Irish have sufficient to post an end to the idea not displayed all the forbearance that human that there is neither industry nor knowlrige of agriculture for plenty out of such inhuman laws as those to which the British Edgland, and to the common, proverbial cant Government would force them to submit. not exactly tend to enhance our zeal in the cause either of liberty or humanity. If people are wretches, the next impression is that they deserve to be so; and we are thus prepared to land a helping hand to make them what we say they are. The northern Italians are as fine a race of people as walk the earth; and all that they want to be what they once were, or that my people is capable of becoming, is neither English abuse nor English assistance, but three words spoken to the other nowers, 'let them alone.' But England, in the dread that others. should follow her example, has quite forgotten what she herself once was. Another idea that the aspect of this country and of the country people suggests, is the follow of Mr. Malthus's, theories. The soil is here cultivated to the greatest possible degree, and yet it seems to lead to no extraordinary excess of population. Plenty and comfort abound; but they are not accompanied by an appearance of proportionable want and misery, troking them at the licels. The present generation of farmers and peasants seem well off; the last, probably, were so: this circumstance, therefore, does not appear to have given any overweening presumptions activity or headstrong impulse to the principle of popudesperate cost, and entail famine, dissase, vice, and misery, on themselves and their immediate descendants."

population are not incompatible with the happiness of a people. Let Lord Landowne and his parasites compare this with the parantis compare this with the agricultural counties of England, where "few the hamlety scarce the rustic cot," and say do large farms make a presperous pessantry? Can any of these facts be disputed? If not, shall a whitewashing press be permitthe to shield villainy and give currency to the east which is so pregnant with mischief.

Montreal, March 29, 1887. .

THE IRISH RACE.

MICHAEL DAVITY ON COURCION- DISCIPLINED SPIRIT AND DETERMINED PURPOSES.

DUMIN, April 4.—Michael Davitt spoke yes-DURIN, April 4.—Michael Davitt spoke yrsterday at a meeting held at Ballynacoda. Cork, in memory of Peter O'Neill, who was killed in the Fenian rising of 1867. In the course of his remarks Mr. Davitt said: "The National League was marely the name representing the disciplined spirit and determined purposes of Irish manhood. Coercion from the Castle," he agreed to without a division. The announce ment of the result of the cloture division was received with cheers and counter cheers and cheers and the their cheers and the cheers and e dan ji ma E ashi ka da sa ji n

AN APPEAL FOR IRELAND. Address of the President of the Irish Na-idenal Lengue of America.

The following address has been issued by the Executive Board of the Irish National League

of America: HEAMQUARTERS IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA, LINCOLN, Neb., March 26.

To the American Public and to the Irishmen of

British Government A time has come in the isim and guarantee a new lease of life to an era relations of Ireland and England when the laws of ill-treament, debasement, salemay, suffering of God and the dictates of humanity become and persecution. superior to every ruling of internal etiquette, and demand from the morality of the world a stern denunciation of the course about to be pur-sued by the Tory Government against the Irish. The voice of America, at all events, should not be selent when additional outrages are to be inflicted on a robbed and presecute nation. British statesmen who now champion a policy of justice to Ireland, and condomn coercion by the Tory Government as alike cruel and impolitic, did not hesitate to denounce oppression by the Turks in Bulgaria. Are the Irish less to America than the Bulgarians were to England that Americans should be take the interfers in Ireland's behalf against the cuelties of the British Government? The Irish have exhausted every means of moral and continuously existing the continuously existent to the continuous existence to the continuous existe and legitimate social and political rights. The voice of Scotland and of Wales and of the mass of the British dem crass has sanct oned the of the Bri ish dem crary has sanct oned the efforts of Iraland, and pecclaimed the justice of her case. Glastone, Morley, Labouchere, and avery English leader worthy of the name of statesman have proclaimed thems less advocates of Iraland's claims to legif lative independence. It is no longer the English people who oppose the restoration of Iraland's liberties, but the arisacrate robbers who have theother aims both Britan and Iraland, and have fat-

asize both Britain and Ireland, and have fat-tened for generations on public plunder, with the proceeds of which they can use the lever of corruction to lift them into power and maintain themselves therein. The cause of Ireland is the evuse of the Bri tish democracy, and to this fact may we attri-bute the bitter and non-lenting o possition of the Beitish Toxics. The Irish do not pretend to fight against the English, but masinet the oppresents of both. In this strugg le the Irish have done all morality can demand from an appressed copriose differences in approaching the great towns, though their mounds of green earth and the mouldering remains of fortifications give an agreeable and romentic variety to the scene; the whole of the immediate space is literally, and without any kind of exagge ation, one continued and delightful garden. Whether this effect is owing to the felicity of the soil and and posple to pass their verdict on the treation government, certo all these combined, I shall not here inquire; but the fact is so, and it is ment. Let them say below if the Irish because

Lie gland, and to the common, proverbial cant about the sloth and apathy of the Italians, as if they would not lift the food to their mouths as if they would not lift the food to their mouths or gather the fruits that is dropping into them. If the complaints of the povercy and wretchedness of Italy are confined to the Campagna of Rome, or to some districts of the Appenines, I have nothing to say; but if a sweeping conclusion is drawn from these to Italy in general, or to the north of it imparticular, I must eater my protestagainst u. Such an inference is neither phalosuphical, nor, I suspect, patriotic. The English are too and to take every oneocounty, and to are too apt to take every oppositually, and to an using every weapon the ingenuity of many size on every pretext for treating the rest of the can place within her reach. I sell the justice of world as wretches—a tone of feeling which does the treedom-loving people of. As series to prevent this terrible consummation of British come and misgovernment. Let the condennation of the British Government's policy in Ire land ring from every community on this conti

nent.
I sak the honest and fearloss press of Americ to sustain the efforts of Mr. F arnell and Mr. Glads one to inaugurate a policy of justice- and liberty in opposition to the 'tyranny of Lore Salisbury. Lappeal most forcibly to the Irish race in America to arouse the inselves to knine-diato action. In an especial manner I address myself to those of our blood, whom God had plessed with abundance, to come forward and share in the burdens and sac rifices of our people. No rank por power can just ify any man in refusing to identify himself with the race to which he relongs, and the ran who thus shocks his duty deserves the worstempt of his fellow-

men.
With the fullest confidence in their never failing figlity to Ireland, I call again, upon the masses of the Irish race in America to repeat the splendid generosity they have so often extended toward their struggling brethren in Ireland. Mr. Parnel! says the immediate fature will be a time of suffering for the Irish bation, nor to have determined these fortunates people. With God's help the times will not be possessors of a land flowing with milk and honey, from an arquaintance with the good things of this life, to throw all away at one support, and no Irish-American is so poor the life, to throw all away at one support, and no Irish-American is so poor the life, to people. With God's help the time will not be support, and no Iii-h-American is so poor that by self-sacrifice he cannot contribute his mite to the I rish cause. I advise the officers of the Reague to make redoubled efforts to increase its membership. Every man of Irish blood in the United States Every man of Irish blood in the United States and Canada should be enrolled in the League wherever it is possible, and steps should be taken to reorganize disbanded branches and establish new ones. To those of our people living on fauns too remote, from each other to form branches of the League, I will say that the Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, of District, Mich., will receive their subscriptions and promptly acknowledge the same in the public press. They have every opportunity, he wever, to share in Ireland's struggle, and should lose no time in sending in their names, and such contributions sending in their names, and such contributions

sending in their names, and such contributions as their means will promit.

In this crisis I also earnestly ask the assistance and support of the Irish-American press for the Irish Nation al League. Est us have one grand, effective or ganization, with one heart and one voice, pled ged to sustain Mr. Parnell and his Irish associates with all our strength and his Irish associates with all our strength. and influence in, wheir efforts to recover the legislative index endence of Ireland, sided by Mr. Gladstone and the British democracy, who strive to replace Tory oppression with the broad principles of lauman liberty and international ustice.

Yours faithfully, JOHN FITZGERALD. President Irish National League of America.

Hellebore sprinkled on the floor at night Burnham is dead.

destroys cockreaches. They eat it and are poisoned.

Muchage of gum

The first transfer of the second of the seco

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR BRIN.

resolutions condensing them corrector PASSED IN THE ILLINOIS ESCISLATURE.

SPRINGFIELD, April 2.—Her. Kister introduced in the House the following:

"Whereas, The civilized world has been compelled to victor in the ninetecath century, in the relation existing between England and Ir-land.

the astonoting spectacle of one of the world's greatest nations virtually pursuing a policy of injustice and operation in defance of the clear condemunation of the voice of history, the distance of reason and the demands of insting

To the American Bublic and to the Irishmen of tates of reason and the demands of justice.

The Corporation of Dublic, the metropolitans in contemplation the enactment of coercion laws, more stringent in its provisions than the laws more stringent in its provisions than the laws more stringent in its provisions than the laws meant of the Irish people by the laws meant to perpose the barbaric evise of landlord-like the decrease of the laws of the like the decrease of the laws of

and persecution.

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that in the interests of eternal justice, and in the name of that deep and universal sentiment of liberty which pervades the breasts of all men, we pretest against the proposed cosercion measures as wholly unworthy the great name of Bugland, as wholly unworthy the great name of Rigeland, as suicidal to the best interests of both England and Irel unt, as a vicintion of the first principles of justice, and as opposed to the true philosophy of just and legitimate government; and we pronounce them not only an outrage upon the libertes of the Irish people, but an insult to the interests of the human race and a subvession of the inalignable rights of men.

Resolvely That our syncathy and accommon

Resolved: That our sympathy and escouragem in the hereby extended to England's greatest stateman, William E. Gladstone, and to Cherles Stuart Painell, in their noble cruade against unjust and appressive laws, and their faithful endeavoir to hereby here the manufacturing. faithful endeavors to hasten, by constitutional methods, the approach, of the dawn of peace, prosperity and impartial justice for Ireland."

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

MUTUAL RECRIMINATIONS ABOUT THE PRY SWIFTEN Brilly, April 2.—The Post, referring to the remarks of the French papers on the alleged disclosures by an official of the French war office to a German official, expresses ammement that the press of the country, which has for years kept up an unexampled organization of automators. of expionage in Germany, should make an affair devoid of significance the occasion of a Lkinds of insulting accusations and unmeasured demands. The Postenys: The facts established, in he ovidence given, at the trials for treason of Jenseen Saranw and Proble bought to light a network. of spies organized by the Paris int Bigence de partment throughout Germany. As to the de-mand of the Paris papers that the German attache who received the information should berecalled, the request, if made by the French Government, could only be answered by the simultaneous recall of the German amb

at Pars.

The Post proceeds to commercial cases whose have been Erenchmen, even superior officers, have been detected in Hagrante de lietu, acting as spies in Germany and afterward set free because the government desired to conciliate France. In conclusion the Post says: "the spy system was many, while similar charges again t Gornston, have their chief basis in French fancy."

CHURCHILL SPEAKS.

STILL A PAITHFULBUPPORTER OF THE TORY PADES LONDON, April 2.- Lord Randolph Churchill made a speech at Paddington to-day in which has declared that the action of the House of Commons last evening was not only momentous in its importance and encouraging, but worthy at parliament and the nation. He said that al-though he intended to continue his cruende against extravagance in government manage ment he still remained a true and fasthful sup-porter of the Tory party and maintained the necessity of union. He was convinced that nobody could devise a Home Rule scheme espable of satisfactorily standing the criticism of Parlis

The Calsinet was in session two hours today discussing amendments proposed by the Liberal-Unionists to the Coercion and Lord

LONDON, April 2.- The text of the Coercion bil, now that it has been made public, interes fies the opposition to the measure. The Par nellites express themselves as sauguine that in an appeal to the country the Government would be overthrown. It is stated that if the Crimes Bill is passed the headquarters of the National Loague will be removed from Dublin to London.

TERRIBLE COLLISION. TWO TRAINS MEET AT FULL SPEED-TWO ME.

KILLED.

St. Thomas, Ont., April 5.—A terrible cal-lision occurred on the Michigan Central this morning, two miles east of Springfield, and about eight miles from this city, resulting in the instant death of Brakeman John O dburt The east bound train, heavily laden with a mer chardise, which left St. Thomas at mide eight in charge of Conductor R. W. Smith, Fingineer charge of Conductor R. W. Smith, I maineer Perry Vanhoughton and Brakemon Bunham and Jackson, collided with the west bound freight, running twenty miles per hour. The west bound train was in charge of Conductor Colicut, Engineer Vail and front, brakeman J. Oduurt. The west bound train tot orders at Tilsonburg to meet the east be and train at Springfield, an Operator Brown at Springfield received orders from the train des patcher to bold the east bound train till the west, bound train arrived. The or erator failed to 1 at out his signal and the east bound train pressed Springfield at a speed of 25 miles per hour and the two trains met with terrible force. Engineer Vail and his fireman jumped in tome to save their lives as did Engineer Vanhoughton and his fireman, but Brakenan Or bort went down with the week and his body here. the wreck and his body has not yet been recovered at this writing. P. rakeman Burnham also went down with the wreck and received terrible went down with the wrack and received terrible injuries, from which he cannot recover. The oldest railway men say they never saw a wreck that could equal this one. Twenty-six cars and two engines are one. Twenty-six cars and two engines are broken into aplinters and piled up on the track

forty-five feet high. A wrecking train and a large gang of men were at once put to work, but it will be forty-eight hours before the track is cleared. Ernkeman Rolling was called to go with the east bound train, but failed to report for duty, and brakeman Burnham was called r his place.

Later, 12.30.—It is reported that brakeman

poisoned.

Add a little salt to expedite the beating of for a burn. Paint it on and let dry; then apply a second coat and et dry.