



THE INFORMER CASE!

THE "POST" LIBEL SUIT.

The Court of Queen's Bench. CRIMINAL SIDE.

Chief-Justice Sir A. A. DORON presiding.

Thursday June 15th.

The now celebrated informer case was again before the Court of Queen's Bench this morning. In accordance with the decision rendered by Chief Justice Sir A. A. Doron on Tuesday, Mr. W. H. Kerr, Q.C., one of the counsel for the defendant, filed the specific plea of justification required, a document which covered twenty-one pages of foolscap, and gave the list of charges in a more minute and detailed form. A correct copy of this plea is to be found on the third page of this issue.

In presenting this plea to the Court, Mr. Kerr said he desired to have the point of the argument on dismissing the first plea reserved. The plaintiff's counsel were now in possession of the plea just filed.

Mr. BROWN said that this plea was an extremely lengthy one. He had had only just time to glance over the document, but on consulting his conferees in the case, they had decided not to enter a demurrer to the plea in general. With reference, however, to one of the principal allegations against the plaintiff in this plea, the defence had not specified the names. For instance, Mr. McNamee was charged with betraying his dupes to the Government, but the names of these dupes had not been given. The plea was, therefore, open to that objection.

Mr. KERR said that the defendant was ready and willing to furnish these names. It was only for the time being that they had been suppressed. As, therefore, there were no other objections to the specific plea he would ask that a day be fixed for the trial.

Mr. BROWN also expressed a desire that a day be fixed, and named Monday. The Chief Justice said that there were other cases which would have to be proceeded with before this. He added that the present panel of petty jurors had already served considerably over the usual time, and as the Crown had not asked for a second panel it would be a great hardship to the jurors to be obliged to serve twenty-one days instead of eleven. He would be obliged before giving any decision in the matter, to consult the counsel for the Crown, nor could he hold out any hope that the trial would be fixed for any day during the present term.

At this point of the proceedings it was pretty well known that to have the case come on this term after all the delays was almost an impossibility, and such a good opportunity for making a speech for effect was not to be lost by the plaintiff's counsel. Mr. Carter therefore commenced an oration on the hardship which his client Mr. McNamee would be obliged to endure if the case was put off.

The Chief Justice, interrupting him, said that the hardship which the jurors would be obliged to undergo were also to be considered.

Mr. CARTER, in pathetic terms, implored the Court not to deal harshly with his client, who was virtually on his trial, defending himself against terrible charges.

Mr. KERR said that his client was just as anxious to have the case come off this term, and had not raised any obstacles to prevent it from so doing.

The Chief Justice said if they wished he would fix Monday for the case, but it was improbable that it would come up then.

Mr. KERR said that Mr. Whelan would be under considerable expense in bringing his witnesses into Court, and therefore the Court could see that if a day was fixed and the witnesses brought forward and the case did not come up, the defendant would be at a great loss. He therefore asked that on the day fixed the trial should come up for a certainty.

The Chief Justice replied he would have to consult the Crown counsel, and would give his decision to-morrow.

Friday June 16th.

This morning the Hon. Chief Justice Sir A. A. Doron informed the parties in the McNamee-Post libel suit that he had come to the conclusion that it would be impossible that the case should be heard this term, and suggested that it be fixed for some day in the next term, for which the second panel of jurors would be summoned; this is about the 12th of September next.

Mr. CARTER, Q.C., after the usual introductory remarks about the odious charges and accusations against Mr. McNamee, his client, and his desire to have them retried at the earliest possible moment, suggested that the case be fixed for the first day of the next term.

The Chief Justice pointed out the utter uselessness of fixing the case for that day, as it would be necessary that the Crown should on that day proceed with the Crown cases, whereas on the 12th the most important Crown cases would be over and the Court in a position to take up the case.

Mr. OLMIST, Q.C., representing the Crown, said that the Crown could not think of consenting to the case being fixed for the first day of next term, but would have no objection to its being fixed for the 12th.

The case was then fixed for the 12th September next, when

will to-morrow to prepare the necessary papers for that purpose.

Mr. CARTER, Q.C., following, said that the defence had taken advantage of the permission allowed them to plead specially to go into a lot of allegations entirely foreign to the issue, and which they desired to have rejected.

Mr. KERR, Q.C., for the defence, said it was too late for them to think of that now. The issue had been joined yesterday.

Mr. CARTER, Q.C., said the issue had not been joined. The prosecution had merely stated their readiness to answer generally in order to push on the case.

Mr. KERR—"If the issues had not been joined, why did you ask a day to be fixed for the trial?"

Mr. CARTER—"We were prepared to put in an answer yesterday in the course of the day. We were ready to proceed, if possible.

The Chief Justice—Mr. Carter you are only weakening your argument on the present application by insisting that you were ready to proceed, for if you were ready to proceed on the plea as it was your present application cannot be of great importance.

Mr. CARTER, however, continued urging his application to be allowed until to-morrow to again demur to the specific plea of justification put in yesterday by the defendant.

Mr. KERR said that the issue was completed, and that the parties had both declared themselves ready to go to trial on the issue, and this application could not now be granted.

Mr. CARTER said that the application was not for the avowed purpose of making a demurrer, but to decide whether they would or not.

The Court said that there was no doubt but that the issue had been coupled, but the Court had it in its discretion to allow pleadings to be amended, and, therefore, he would allow the prosecution to withdraw their general answer and give them until to-morrow to demur.

Mr. McNamee, the private prosecutor, was not present in Court this morning, in fact he is not in the city, so that the general impression prevails that it was an understood thing, despite the vapourings of his counsel, that the case was to be delayed, as it was, and shoved on to the next term.

The objection to the first plea was that it was not sufficient. The objection to the second is that it is too much. Some people are hard to satisfy.

Saturday June 17th.

The usual crowd of interested spectators had assembled this morning in the Court of Queen's Bench, when

Mr. CARTER, Q.C., on behalf of his client, Mr. F. B. McNamee, arose and said he wished to file a demurrer to the specific plea of justification filed by Mr. John Francis Bernard, defendant in the case for criminal libel against The Post newspaper.

Mr. CARTER also filed a motion to strike out certain passages in the plea, which he considered irrelevant to the matter in hand. Both documents are appended below.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH (CROWN SIDE).

THE QUEEN vs. JOHN PATRICK WHELAN.

(Indictment for Libel.)

The Honorable L. O. Loranger, Attorney General for the Province of Quebec, of our said Lady the Queen, moves in the event of the Demurrer heretofore filed not being maintained, that the said John Patrick Whelan, defendant in the case for criminal libel against The Post newspaper, do demur to the plea of justification filed in this case on the fifteenth day of June instant, beginning with the paragraph—And the said John Patrick Whelan prays that the said John Francis Bernard, "McNamee has been for several years past and was at the time of the publication aforesaid, is," and has held himself out to be a public man, "been and is a resident of the St. Patrick's Society, &c., &c."

And all, each and every, of the subsequent paragraphs of said plea, in so far as they relate to the libel, and inconsistent with and in derogation of the prayer and conclusions of said plea be severally set aside and struck from the said plea for the following reasons:

First—Because the several averments set forth in the said several paragraphs introduce new matters upon the record not contained in the original plea of justification, and are inconsistent with the leave granted to amend the said original plea of justification.

Secondly—Because the order of the Court granting the application of Defendant's Counsel to amend the said original plea was limited to giving the detail of names, facts and circumstances, as to time and place, and not necessary to the judgment of this Honorable Court, and the paragraphs hereby objected to go far beyond the leave granted by this Court to amend.

Thirdly—Because the paragraphs hereby objected to set forth matters entirely foreign to the libel, and do not in any way aver facts to be averred in such libel, but merely refer to alleged previous libels stated to have been published in foreign parts against the said John Patrick Whelan, and which paragraphs, being objected to, are not, and cannot be, regarded as amendments to the original plea of justification in the sense contemplated by the order of this Honorable Court, granting leave to amend.

Fourthly—Because the paragraphs so objected to, in so far as they relate to the libel, being no answer to the plea of justification and are in part of entirely new matters not relied upon or set forth in the original plea of justification.

Therefore the said Honorable L. O. Loranger, Attorney General for and on behalf of our said Lady the Queen, prays that the several paragraphs hereby indicated be set aside and struck from the said plea.

Montreal, 17th June, 1882.

L. O. LORANGER, Attorney General, per J. A. DUMAS, Q.C.

CANADA. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH (CROWN SIDE).

THE QUEEN vs. JOHN PATRICK WHELAN.

(Indictment for Libel.)

And the Honorable L. O. Loranger, Attorney General for the said Province of Quebec of our said Lady the Queen, who prosecutes for our said Lady the Queen, in this behalf, as to the plea secondly pleaded and titled "a former plea" of the said John Patrick Whelan by him above pleaded, saith that, the same and the matters therein contained in a manner and form as the same are above pleaded, and set forth, are not sufficient in law to bar or preclude our said Lady the Queen from prosecuting the said indictment against him, the said John Patrick

Whelan, and that our said Lady the Queen is not bound by the law of the land to answer the same; and this he, the said Honorable L. O. Loranger, who prosecutes as aforesaid, is ready to verify.

Wherefore, the said Honorable L. O. Loranger prays judgment declaring the said plea secondly pleaded by the said John Patrick Whelan to be insufficient and that the same be rejected. Montreal, 17th June, 1882.

(Signed), L. O. LORANGER, Attorney General, per J. A. DUMAS, Q.C.

It is now, therefore, become evident that it is the intention of the private prosecutor to fight the case, not on its merits as was expected, but upon all the legal technicalities possible to raise. In the event of the demurrer failing, the motion to strike out may succeed.

One of the objections to the second plea raised by Mr. HITCHES that certain names had been omitted in the plea has been satisfied, and the necessary names furnished.

The private prosecutor has lost no time in having these names published, and we saw this morning his report of the case in which the names were given.

The argument on the demurrer was fixed for Thursday next.

Grounding of the S.S. "Canadian."

THE VESSEL UNINJURED—PASSENGERS LANDED SAFELY AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N.S., June 16.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock last night news spread through the city that a large steamer had gone ashore at the mouth of the harbor and soon it became known that the Allan steamer "Canadian," Captain Menzies, from Glasgow and Liverpool, G. B., had struck on Thrump Cap shoals, between Meagher's Beach and Devil's Island Lights. Preparations were at once made on the Government steamer "Newfield" and several steam tugs to proceed to the scene, and about half-past ten o'clock one of the latter got off with instructions from Comdr. & Co. to Capt. Menzies.

A thick fog settled over the water made great caution necessary, but shortly after midnight before much time had been spent in the search the stranded steamer's whistle was heard in the distance and a tug was soon at her side. She was found lying quietly on a shoal with a slight list to port, but without any motion.

The captain, on being questioned, said he took his pilot on board at four thirty in the afternoon off Sambro Head. The fog was then very thick, and the ship was kept going very slowly. At 6:30 when running to eastward, off Fitch Bay, but keeping they thought, well clear of Thrump Cap, she struck the rocks and rebounded. The engines were quickly reversed, but a few minutes after she went on aglare, came off, and then struck a third time and remained fast, lying with her head to the east. There were few passengers on the deck at the time, but when the ship struck a sudden rush was made from below and for a few minutes everything was excitement and confusion amongst them.

The fears of the people were soon calmed, however, by the ship's officers, who acted with great coolness, and as soon as possible some fishermen from the shore were dispatched to the city in row boats with the news that the "Canadian" had not on the 5 o'clock this a.m., suffered any injury, the sea not being rough enough to cause her to roll. It will be necessary to remove a large quantity of her cargo, when it is thought if it should become stormy, she can be got off. The steamer had on board two hundred and seventy-seven passengers all in the steerage, and tugs were busy in the early part of the morning in transferring them to the steamer "Newfield," by which they were brought up to the city. There are a thousand tons of freight on the ship, eight hundred of which were to be loaded at Halifax and the balance taken to Boston. This morning, with the assistance of several steam tugs, the transferring of the cargo to schooners was commenced and it will be brought to the city by them.

The war ship "Framingo" and the steamer "Beta" went down early this morning to render any help possible.

The "Canadian" is an iron ship of 1,869 tons and was built for the Allan's Company in 1872.

HALIFAX, June 16.—A unsuccessful attempt was made at night this evening to haul the S.S. "Canadian" off Thrump Cap Shoal by the warship "Framingo." Meanwhile the Government steamer "Newfield," a steam lighter and several sailing vessels were receiving cargo on board from the stranded ship, and at 6:30 this evening, when between 400 and 500 tons had been discharged, a second attempt was made to pull her off by the "Framingo" and the "Newfield" and a tug-boat, which proved successful. She had not sustained any apparent injury, and was making no water. Steam was got up on board, and she arrived at her dock about 1 o'clock.

The "Newfield," steam lighter, and sailing vessels all drifted up to-night, and have begun discharging cargo.

AN UNPOPULAR OFFICIAL.

St. Petersburg, June 19.—Count Tolstol's return to office has created a perfect panic in Moscow and has led to trouble in the Tambov Government; three districts being in insurrection. Several noblemen's stewards were killed. The peasants in the village of Kazan Government took possession of the land in the neighborhood and partitioned it among themselves. The landlords appealed for troops to dislodge them. Count Tolstol's suspension of La Minute, an unimportant newspaper, was evidently intended as a warning to larger journals, which are panfletted and now confine their leading articles to hospitals and other similarly exciting subjects. The editors of the Russian newspapers are so timid they fear to receive visits from foreign correspondents lest a word published by the latter should compromise them.

IRELAND

IN AND OUT OF PARLIAMENT!

THE LAND WAR

LONDON, June 13.—In the House of Commons to-day the consideration of the Repression bill was resumed. Various amendments by the Irish members were rejected, but Mr. Gladstone agreed that the re-entry into an evicted holding should not be punishable unless it was affected by force, and two magistrates exercising summary jurisdiction, one must be a lawyer. Sir William Harcourt pronounced that summary jurisdiction as far as it applied to assaults on bailiffs, &c., should be exercised only in proclaimed districts. Clause 5 was adopted by 176 to 31. Clause 6, dealing with unlawful associations was adopted.

LONDON, June 14.—In the House of Commons the debate was resumed on the Repression bill. Sir Wm. Harcourt accepted an amendment providing that notice be given of orders prohibiting meetings. Sir Chas. Dilke denied that Egyptian troops were disaffected. He said Derffsch Pacha was confident he would be able to maintain order. He declined to make further statements.

Mr. Wolff (Conservative) moved the adjournment as a protest against the reticence and imbecility of the Government. A debate followed. Mr. Wolff condemned the association of England with France.

Mr. Gladstone greatly lamented what had been said concerning France, who promised to labor loyally and heartily with England. All the Powers were co-operating heartily with England. The Sultan was in complete harmony with the Powers. Germany most strongly urged the Porte to accept a conference. Mr. Gladstone dwelt on the necessity of using the instrumentality of Turkey. The British policy was the maintenance of all established rights.

LONDON, June 15.—In the discussion on the Crime Prevention Bill last night there were several bitter passages between the Government and Irish members, indicating that they are rapidly reaching a point when a conflict is inevitable.

DUBLIN, June 15.—As Earl Spencer was riding through Dublin to-day, he was stopped by Anna Parnell, who attempted to speak to him. Earl Spencer told her he was unable to hear what she was saying, but would talk with her at the Castle. Miss Parnell writes to an evening paper that she had been shocked to hear that the erection of huts for evicted tenants in the county Limerick had again been stopped, and she asked Earl Spencer whether the report was true. From his pretending he could not hear her, Miss Parnell believes he was ashamed, and would gladly escape from the odious position in which he placed himself. She urges all connected with the building of huts to persevere. If one man should be arrested, let another take his place, so as to leave no shadow of excuse for the continuance of this outrage on humanity. She believes if the people do not show a little determination their children will be murdered through exposure and want.

Answering the description of one of the murderers of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke has been arrested at Kingscourt.

LONDON, June 15.—Evictions in Ireland now average a thousand weekly.

Mr. Childers says the arms of soldiers employed for escort and protection duty in Ireland will hereafter be loaded.

LONDON, June 15.—The House this evening continued the debate on the Repression bill.

Mr. Sexton moved to report progress. Sir William Harcourt opposed the motion. He said, owing to the opposition of the Irish members, the time taken for discussion of the bill had been much too long. The discussion could not continue as at present, but he reserved for Mr. Gladstone's decision what steps should be taken.

Mr. Sexton's motion was rejected. Mr. Parnell moved that his chairman leave the chair. Rejected by 136 to 24.

Mr. Dillon moved to report progress. Sir William Harcourt withdrew his opposition, and progress was reported.

Mr. Gladstone gave notice that he would move to-morrow that precedence be given to the Arrears bill over other business, with the exception of the Repression bill.

LONDON, June 15.—In committee on the Crime Prevention Bill to-night there were several bitter passages between the Government and the Irish members, which seem to indicate that they are rapidly reaching a point when a conflict seems inevitable. The Ministers grow daily moreullen in their demeanor and more curt in their replies. Last evening an important speech of Mr. Sexton's was left without reply, and before Mr. Parnell moved to report progress this motion brought Sir William Harcourt to his feet. In a violent speech he declared that the bill was rendered necessary by the outrages committed in speeches of the honorable member for Sligo and his friends. Mr. Hoaly replied in a violent but powerful speech in which he accused Sir William Harcourt of answering the argument of the Irish members by abuse. At the same time he reminded Sir William Harcourt that he did not possess a monopoly of distributive justice, and that the speech of the member for Westford, who, among other hard sayings, quoted Pope's lines concerning—

"Like a tall bully, jilts the head and lies. He's detestably applied them to Sir William Harcourt without incurring the censure of the chairman. Later on Mr. Gladstone, replying to sweeping charges made against the Irish police, shared the Parcellites, whom he designated as a small minority of the Irish members, with uttering a condemnation vague as it is violent. He declared, amid the cheers of the House, that they had no right to weaken the arm of the executive in the execution of the law. Several Parnellite members dissociated themselves from the too sweeping charges made against the Constabulary. Gradually the debate lost its heated character, but it is evident that it

will require skilful management to avoid a conflict between the Parnellites and the Ministerials, which would be certain to end in one of those contests of physical endurance which brought so much discredit on Parliament last year.

LONDON, June 16.—It is stated that the direction of the new Criminal Investigation Department in Ireland is preparing extensive plans against secret societies, based upon investigations made in America.

Miss Anna Parnell writes that the fund for the maintenance of suspects for which £25,000 has been collected and £10,000 spent, should be closed.

LONDON, June 16.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone, replying to Mr. Dillon, declined to introduce a bill suspending evictions in Ireland for six months.

Mr. Trevelyan denied that permission to erect huts for evicted tenants had been revoked.

Clause 7 of the Repression bill was adopted by 208 to 67. The Government accepted an amendment that magistrates should appear at meetings and summon the people to disperse.

Clause 8, directing the arrest of persons found at night under suspicious circumstances, was passed.

DUBLIN, June 17.—A document is published, purporting to be a circular from the commander of the Dublin District, giving the military dispositions to be observed in the event of disturbance in the city. The document states that the whole garrison will be held in readiness to turn out under arms. A tabulated form of the points to be occupied or used as field hospitals is appended. The circular is marked "strictly confidential."

LONDON, June 19.—Thomas Walsh, an Irishman, a tenant of the house in Clerkenwell where the ammunition and firearms were seized, has been arrested. From the fact that he assisted emigrants to America, it is inferred that he has connection with parties in the United States. A die bearing the design of a shamrock for stamping rifles and revolvers was also found.

BOSTON, Mass., June 17.—Bunker Hill to-day was observed in the usual holiday manner. The most prominent feature of the day's proceedings was the Irish demonstration, under the auspices of the combined Irish-American societies of Massachusetts. It was essentially a Land League meeting.

Many prominent Irish-Americans were present. The principal address was made by Senator Jones, of Florida, his speech being an exhaustive review of the Irish land question and an arraignment of English misrule. Gen. Collins, ex-President of the American Land League, spoke on the alleged disaffection of Davitt. He said the League was not (?) founded upon principles which were solid and lasting as the land itself. Letters were read from many prominent persons.

New York, June 18.—The Herald's London special says: Parnell says, regarding Davitt's new departure, that however theoretically sound the plan of nationalization of land may be considered by its supporters, he cannot see how it can ever come in Ireland within the region of practical politics. In using the phrase "land for the people," Parnell never intended to convey adhesion to nationalization, but meant if Irish tenants were converted into occupying owners, the land would be held in such a way and cultivated in such a manner as to be of the most advantage to the whole people. It would not be easier and perhaps not as easy to obtain land from the landlords for one hundred and forty million pounds compensation under the system of nationalization as under the system proposed by the Land League. The annual payment by the tenant would be larger under the nationalization than under the Land League plan, as the tenants under the former would have to pay taxes in addition to annual instalments. There is no hope whatever that this, or any Government likely to be in our time will advance money for the nationalization scheme. Parnell intends to adhere to the original Land League programme, and believes Davitt will follow the same course when convinced of the impracticability of his scheme.

LONDON, June 19.—In the House of Commons, Sir Chas. Dilke stated that Germany, Austria and Russia accepted the proposal for the conference in reference to affairs in Egypt. Italy had declared that she would follow the course of the other powers.

Instructions were sent to Admiral Seymour on Friday sufficient to preserve British interests in Alexandria in case of renewed disturbances.

The Secretary of War said none of the arms seized at Clerkenwell were manufactured by or for the Government.

Baron de Worms stated he would ask Mr. Gladstone on Thursday whether the United States Government refused to agree to the expulsion of American suspects from Ireland as a condition of their release.

The ninth clause of the Repression bill, providing for the arrest of strangers found under suspicious circumstances, was adopted.

Clause 10, directing the seizure of newspapers containing matter inciting to the commission of treason or of any act of violence or intimidation, was adopted by 99 to 26.

LONDON, June 19.—Walsh, arrested in connection with the seizure of arms at Clerkenwell, was charged in Court to-day with feloniously receiving weapons believed to belong to the Government. He was remanded for a week, bail being refused.

Enniscorthy, June 19.—Admission of civilians to all military barracks in Ireland is prohibited. Sentries have been doubled, night patrols quadrupled. The greatest precautions are taken against explosives being carried into military quarters.

VENNOR'S ALMANAC. The new and interesting almanac of the Canadian weather prophet for the year 1883 has just been purchased by the enterprising firm of Vogeler & Co. Vennor has made a very nice thing out of the sale, the almanac having fetched a handsome sum.

THE FLOODS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA. VICTORIA, June 16.—Reports from the flooded districts could not be worse. Some and Chilliwack prairie are like an inland sea. Ten farms only escaped destruction. Houses, fences and stock were swept away. People are flying to rise steadily. The river continues to rise alarmingly. The losses are enormous, as nearly the whole country is under cultivation. No estimate of the destruction can yet be given. Railway works suffer severely. The road is under water in scores of places; dropping and filling, seriously damaged. Mills are packed in and out on the backs of Indians.

WORTH MENTIONING. When anything worth saying is spoken in that terse and pointed way that bears the impress of honest conviction, we like to have people know the nature of the communication. Of such a nature is the following from Mr. W. F. Hallet, Gasden, E. O., Lincoln Co., Ontario. Mr. Hallet says: "With great joy over my restored health, I would write a few lines concerning that wonderful remedy, St. Jacobs Oil. For the last six years I have been using various medicines internally and externally, but nothing would help me. Finally, I procured a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, which cured me after a few applications. My mother-in-law, who has also been a great sufferer from rheumatism, was also relieved by the use of the Great German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil. It is a great blessing to suffering humanity, and I shall do everything in my power to make known its merits."

OBITUARY. Mrs. Chas. Watts, mother of Mr. Alfred Watts, Conservative candidate for South Bait, died at Brantford, Ont., on June 19th.

Mrs. Sherman, sister of Mr. Isaac Holden, of Chatham, Ont., dropped dead on June 19th. She had been troubled with heart disease for some time, which was the cause of her death.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

THE LAND LEAGUE'S FOUNDER

ARRIVES IN NEW YORK.

WHAT HE INTENDS TO DO.

New York, June 17.—The steamer "Germanic" with Davitt and his secretary, Mr. Redmond, arrived outside the bar at midnight. A small steamer with a party of friends attempted to get alongside the "Germanic," but the captain refused permission and the party were compelled to return to the city. On the arrival of the "Germanic" at her dock this morning, Davitt was driven to his hotel. There was no demonstration whatever. Davitt stated that he intended to make a lecturing tour of 12 days, going as far West as Chicago. "In my speech at the Academy of Music," said he, "I shall deal with the present situation of Ireland and give details of the new departure now schemes and explain away rumors of rupture between Parnell and myself. We are in perfect accord, and I consider the affairs of Ireland never in so hopeful a condition. My Liverpool speech, of which only garbled fragments have been published here and used to misrepresent me, was not intended to controvert the old programme, but was in reply to the challenge of the Tory press. I defy any one who reads my speech to say it is Communistic. It is simply an explanation of the cry, "The land for the people," and to show how it affects Parnell and myself, Parnell advocated peasant proprietary, I favor the land becoming national property of Ireland. If the peasant proprietary is conceded, I am satisfied the purchase money that must be advanced by the state for carrying out the scheme will become a title deed of the state to the land. Believing this inevitable from the growing poverty of Irish agriculture, I am almost indifferent whether Parnell's or my own plan be adopted. No new departure is meant or a split against what has been endorsed by Parnell, and the plan will probably be adopted. It differs only in this: to pay purchase money for the fee simple of the land, it would call upon the farmers to pay a land tax equivalent to about half the rent now paid to landlords. I mean, it should be for perpetual possession of the land. If the landlords are waiting for the difference between Parnell and myself, they will wait till the twentieth century. They might as well charge me with being a cannibal as a Communist." Davitt thought the people of Ireland viewed the new Corcoran bill with indifference. Of course the petty annoyances of the bill would arouse the people to outrages. He again condemned the Dublin assassination, and considered Gladstone's position critical. Speaking of Lowell and the American suspects, he thought the blame rested not so much on Lowell as the Government at Washington. He says he will not enter Parliament again. Landlordism, as he explains, is broken and demoralized, and the question of self-government will follow in the wake of the Land League movement, as politically landlords are now a myth. The last speech of the agitator will make it this country will be in Albany, just before his departure. An address and welcome was presented to Davitt this afternoon by Prof. Brophy, on behalf of the reception committee, to which Davitt responded.

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