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POLITICS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

PROSPECTS OF A FIGHT OVER THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

THE CONSERVATIVE PROGRAMME.

SPEECHES BY BRIGHT AND CHAMBERLAIN.

The Parnellites and the Franchise.

New York, Feb. 3.—The Tribune's cable says:—The Queen held a cabinet council on Saturday morning at Osborne, where she is now residing, preliminary to the opening of Parliament. The subjects to be considered in the Queen's speech were discussed. It is already known that the speech will have nothing new to disclose, and it is awaited with general indifference and lack of interest.

who will censure the action of the authorities in suppressing public meetings in Ulster. Lord Randolph Churchill with a scout of the Tories will offer an amendment against the proposed reduction of the Irish franchise; many other amendments are threatened, so that the outlook for practical legislation is not promising. According to present prospects it may be blocked for months.

will be moved in the debate on the address. Each Nationalist member will be charged to watch the progress of special measures with the closest attention. The last week before the meeting of Parliament has been employed by both sides in bringing their heavy artillery to the front. There has been a steady fire of speeches on every subject by politicians of every grade in both parties.

These deputations represent trade unions throughout the United Kingdom, agricultural labourers (for whom Mr. Joseph Aroch spoke weightily), miners, the Clyde shipwrights and workmen generally, besides the Leeds conference, which Mr. John Morley described as representing five hundred and forty liberal associations in all parts of the country.

remains uncertain. The latest account is that Mr. Parnell will support the Tory demand for a redistribution of the seats unless the Ministers pledge themselves that the present number of Irish members shall not be reduced, a pledge they could either give or keep. Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain made two long speeches each at Birmingham on Tuesday and Wednesday, which surpassed all others in general interest.

to abolish primogeniture and to facilitate the transfer of real estate. The most noticeable point in Mr. Chamberlain's speech was his eulogy on the moderation of the coming reform bill, which he described as a modest little bill, proceeding on old lines of the constitution, interfering as little as possible with existing arrangements, and disturbing as little as possible present privileges.

Egyptian debate on the address will last for as little as two days only, and some gloomy prophets go so far as to hint that the real legislative business will not be allowed to begin till March. This calculation assumes a keen obstructive spirit in the Parnellites, but they are so bitterly exasperated against the Tory encouragement of

that they will do nothing to help obstruction. The proposal was even contemplated of their dishing the Tories by allowing Bradlaugh to take his seat, which their absence from voting would do. General friendliness to the liberals might also procure a condemnation of the connivance of Earl Spencer and Mr. Trevelyan with the Orange conspiracy, and thus isolate and ruin them. Their rule is the dearest wish of the Parnellites. Of the many speeches of the week Northcote's is the most noticeable. It confirms the opinion that while in politics he is the duldest of men, he is on neutral subjects a witty and entertaining speaker.

has this week become an "arch traitor," Lord Derby is described as a "dyspeptic minister," while Lord Randolph Churchill's wittolisms are styled in a high class liberal organ "carefully prepared black-guardism." The chief interest of Chamberlain's speeches was his avowal of his difference from Mr. Bright, in desiring more radical and more rapid changes, and his expression of his intention to carry his bill for saving life at sea in the teeth of even the big shipowners' opposition.

London, Jan. 29.—A great Liberal meeting was held at Birmingham this evening. John Bright denounced the violent and extravagant attacks made by the Conservatives upon the Government during the present Parliamentary recess. The Tories, he declared, were still as much opposed to the rights of the people as when they opposed the abolition of the corn laws. Mr. Bright entreated the workmen of England to continue to exclude from power the party which so injured and insulted them, while it continued unchanged and impotent.

Dublin, Jan. 31.—Owing to the depreciation of landed property a scheme is in preparation for the relief of the owners. It is proposed to establish a land bank, with Government guarantee, which will be empowered to lend money to landlords to pay off encumbrances created before the Land Act of 1881, and also to lend money to tenants for the purpose of purchasing holdings.

Dublin, Feb. 3.—A meeting of Nationalists was held at Ballymore, county Sligo, today, and was attended by a party of Orangemen. A riot occurred, in which three Nationalists were wounded by shots. The mob then attacked the Orangemen and wounded two of them. The police surrounded the houses of the Orangemen to prevent the mob wrecking the buildings. Several other Nationalist meetings were held in the south of Ireland.

It was decided to introduce bills amending the acts relating to land and labourers, and agreed that during the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech, the Parnellites should call attention to the recent course of the Irish executive, especially the wanton stoppage of public meetings.

Michael Davitt in a speech at Glasgow today, said Ireland should have self government similar to that of Canada. He declared the Government must abolish mud cabins, landlords, grand juries and cattle cliques.

Sanchez, New Mexico, Jan. 30.—Last Thursday night, January 27, a certain party forced in the doors of St. Patrick's Church, of this city. They broke and smashed everything in their reach, all hangings and railings about the altar. Moreover, they forced in the door of the Holy Tabernacle, and emptied and broke its contents. The party is not yet known. He left behind him a knife and stick handle. Rev. Jos. A. Connelley is pastor of the church.

DAVITT'S LETTER.

HENRY GEORGE IN ENGLAND.

THE ENGLISH PRESS AND LAND NATIONALIZATION.

BRITISH POLITICS AND PARTIES.

THE CORK VACANCY.

DISTRESS IN GWELDORE.

Special Correspondence to THE POST and TIMES WITNESS.

Dublin, January 19th, 1884. The advent of Henry George in England has, naturally enough, excited unusual interest. His name, owing to the unprecedented circulation which "Progress and Poverty" has obtained in Great Britain, was more widely known before his arrival than that of any living "foreigner." There is not a single magazine or newspaper in the three countries which has not criticized his book and encouraged popular curiosity in the desire to study the work which has done so much towards knocking "the laws" of political economy into a "cocked hat."

A Crusade Against British Landlordism. The explanation of this is not to be sought in any personal qualities possessed by George, or in any identity of political sympathies between the mass of Englishmen and himself. There are thousands of Republicans as amiable and as honestly inclined towards suffering humanity as the author of "Progress and Poverty"; but the possession of these qualities would not begot their owners to the popular orations with which George is being greeted in England.

It is a most remarkable and instructive fact, that while every political and official newspaper in England, Ireland and Scotland attacks George, and denounces his scheme of land nationalization, and without compensation, several religious journals and numerous clergymen of various denominations, have cordially welcomed both the man and his theories. This latter circumstance is mainly due to the latter Christian spirit that pervades George's writings and which found emphatic utterance in his St. James Hall lecture, as well as to the prominent part which ministers of religion are taking in the "Bitter Cry of Outcast London" movement for which George provides a remedy. The English and Scotch are a Bible reading people, and the strength of the propaganda which the

Land Reform Union of England is carrying on, consist in the appeal which its doctrine of social reform make, alike to the Christian sentiments of the religious community, and the wrongs and necessities of the vast wage-earning industrial classes.

The political opposition is easily accounted for. The Tories, or landed party, dread an English edition of the Irish Land League. They know full well that if the masses of Great Britain become organized to the new dogma of land reform and organize themselves as the Irish people have done, that the days of landlordry are numbered, and the beginning of the end of England's aristocracy has arrived.

A New English Party. But England and Scotland are in the process of developing a third or social Democratic party which, following the example of the Land League, is to attack the land system of Great Britain and demand "the land for the people." There is a tangible, rational issue before it, and an enormous field of undeveloped popular power to work upon, in fight-

ing such an issue out. Its demand is "social or domestic legislation for the material benefit of the working classes and the better housing of the poor, as against the policy of foreign wars and ruinous military expenditure in carrying them on, which has hitherto obtained in England's statesmanship. Here is a practical, rational and common sense platform for a new English party. During the last half century, more than fifteen shillings out of every twenty collected directly and indirectly for taxes, have been expended on military and naval enterprises abroad, while pauperism has steadily increased and over-crowding in cities and towns has kept pace in England. The twenty millions of people who have not been born with silver spoons in their mouths are commencing to think over these matters seriously, and are asking ugly questions as to "why these things should be," and it is in the growing strength of this feeling among the workers of England and Scotland that the two rival political parties, Tory and Liberal, view with alarm a great and powerful coming element for popular supremacy.

George's Position Towards Ireland. United Ireland, the organ of the Irish parliamentary party, has surpassed any of its landlord contemporaries in its attack upon "King George V." as Henry Labouchere dubbed the American propagandist. The grounds for this unlooked-for assault were found in some expressions of George's, which should certainly never have been uttered, but which, for all, are trifling in their import compared with the intemperate language in which United Ireland indulges towards a man whose first words, on landing in England, embodied the declaration, that England had failed to govern Ireland and should, consequently, allow Ireland to govern herself. It was both weak and short-sighted on George's part to talk so much about "this imperial Anglo-Saxon race of ours" in his lecture. As an American he should have remembered, that nearly every European nationality has contributed to the making of the United States community, as well as England; and that it was "the imperial race" which did its best, first to prevent independence, and then, subsequently, to destroy the power and the unity of the great Republic. However much I regret this seeming subservience to English sentiment, I would have thought far less of George had he attempted to "blame" us Irish by proclaiming himself a member of the "Democratic Oath people." Giving these venal faults all the censure which they justly deserve, George's mission in England and Scotland and the teaching of his book cannot fall in powerfully aiding the Irish cause. No one proposes that the Irish land question should be fought out in England—not even in Westminster; but if the contest over the English land question (which must be decided there) will divide the forces which have hitherto confronted us as a unit of opposition—as it is absolutely certain to do—both our National claims and social rights must be advanced thereby. It is for this reason that large numbers of sterling Irish Nationalists are giving George and the English Land Reform Union every aid and encouragement that can be spared from duty and service to the Irish National cause.

The Vacant Seat in Cork. The contest which is rendered necessary in Cork by the resignation of Mr. John Daly will be one of more than usual significance, from the fact of Mr. Parnell being the other member for the city. It is currently believed that Mr. Daly postponed his retirement from the representation in order to suit the purposes and plans of the combination party of Tories, Whigs and Catholics, which is opposed to the policy and leadership of Parnell in Cork. The opposing elements constitute a strong voting power, and exercise great local influence owing to the successful manner in which they succeeded in capturing the late Industrial Exhibition, and in bringing it through a very prosperous career. Against this position there is the prestige of Mr. Parnell's name, and the strong Nationalist spirit which distinguishes the mass of the citizens of Cork. The fight will probably be a close one; but the Nationalist candidate, if personally unobjectionable, will be all but certain of victory. To help your readers in the task of forecasting the result, the following particulars relating to the voting at the last election will be of some assistance: The number of electors on the registry for Cork city is 4,764. The candidates at the general election were Parnell and Daly, (Home Rulers) and Murphy and Goulding (Conservative) and the result of the poll was, in round figures, Daly, 1,900; Parnell 1,600; Goulding 1,300, and Murphy 900. The Nationalists now claim that half of Mr. Murphy's supporters have become Parnellites, and that they have also added 200 more to the voters' list which was revised during last year.

Unfortunate Gweedors. There is no portion of the habitable globe to which Irish landlordism has banished the flower of the Irish people where the name and the sufferings of this wretched district of Donegal are not known. Recently a winter gale, without some appeal having been made to save its people from starvation, swept down on the coactions of the happy landlords. Over £3,000 was so distributed last year, chiefly in providing the poor people with seed potatoes; and now, owing to the comparatively fair yield of this crop last season, the landlords are serving notices of ejectment upon hundreds of these creatures in order to wrap the last farthing out of them. The cases were up for hearing before County Court Judge Carson, at Lifford, on yesterday, when the following cross-examination of Mr. Wybrant O'Phelan, landlord, by Mr. O'Doherty of Derry, solicitor for the tenants, took place:

Mr. O'Doherty.—Is not one way the tenants have of paying you rent by sending their children to hired labor?
Landlord.—I don't think £1 7s 6d was a high rent.

Mr. O'D.—Is one way of paying their rents by the wages of their children?
Landlord.—It is for some of them.
Mr. O'D.—Must we beg again for rent?
Landlord.—I don't care how you get it if you pay me the rent!

This is a fair sample of the heartless robbery which these landlord vultures carry on by means of the law which England places in their hands in Ireland. The money which public charity has contributed for these Donegal peasants is thus exacted by these leading aristocrats, from the victims of previous extortion, and yet we learn, occasionally, from English Liberal statesmen, "that the Land Act has settled the Irish land question!"
MICHAEL DAVITT.

ANOTHER RAILWAY HORROR.

A TRAIN BREAKS THROUGH A BRIDGE AND IS BURST—SIX KILLED AND NINE WOUNDED—DEFECTIVE CONSTRUCTION THE CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 31.—The south bound accommodation train on the Indianapolis & Chicago Air Line this morning met with a terrible accident when seven miles from the city. At Broad Ripple the railway crosses the White River on a trestle bridge of two spans, each 150 feet in length. The engineer had one to the baggage car for a drink of water and the locomotive was in charge of the freeman. When the locomotive reached the centre of the bridge the fireman felt the structure sinking. He had his hand on the throttle, which he opened, giving the locomotive all available steam. The engine sprang forward with great force, breaking the couplings between the tender and baggage car. The locomotive kept the track, but the baggage and smoking cars and another coach dropped through and piled up in one mass at the foot of the pier. The smoking car was partially telescoped on the bag ago car. The wreck was partially submerged, and the portion above the water took fire from the stoves. The fireman states that when he looked back after the locomotive reached the south end of the bridge the cars were on fire, the smoke obscuring the scene. News of the wreck reached here, and assistance was at once sent out. On reaching the wreck a chaotic scene presented itself, the bridge and cars yet burning. Those present were unable to extinguish the flames or relieve the sufferers.

The accident is attributed to defective threads on the supporting rods of the bridge, the nuts on the ends of the rods fitting so badly that the bridge was unable to support the weight of the train. A newboy on the train said he could have extinguished the fire with one bucket of water, but it was not to be had. "In five minutes after the train went down," said Conductor Lowry, "the entire wreck was wrapped in flames. In less than that, all who had not escaped already were drowned. Frightful screams came from the ruins near the pier, but with two buckets and no tools we were powerless. It is believed that all killed will be recovered, except Thomas Parr, whose remains are supposed to be at the bottom of the river. The bridge and train are entirely destroyed.

B. J. White was working under the bridge on the ice when the train went over. The falling bridge and cars struck him on the head, drove him through the ice and down to the very bottom of the river. The lumber did not rest upon him, however, and he swam out, covered with bruises, but able to walk.

NATIONAL MEETINGS.

An Orange Fiasco—A Pamphlet by Healy—The Parliamentary Campaign.

(By Special Cable from Irish News Agency.)
LONDON, Feb. 2.—Extraordinary proof of the patriotic fervor of the people is afforded by the Catholic League and crowded meetings of the National League on last Sunday in Dublin, Londonderry, Waterford and King's County, although at the time a fierce snowstorm was raging all over the island.

The projected opposition meeting of the Orangemen in Dublin was such a miserable fiasco that it was abandoned by the leaders of the party, and only twenty members of the loyal body put in an appearance. The dicta of the Orange placards was in the usual murderous style, but of course these were, and will be, no prosecutions.

Mr. Healy, M. P., will publish on Friday an important and scathing pamphlet on the Orange excesses in the North, containing a fierce attack on Northcote and Spencer.

A plan is in contemplation for teaching both English parties a severe lesson at the opening of Parliament. The farmers are greatly impoverished and discontented by the Government prohibitions of fair and markets.

BISHOP RYAN ON IRELAND.

PROSPECTS OF HOME LEGISLATION—CLERGY AND PEOPLE UNITED.

Made Archbishop by the Pope—The Roman Council and the Needs of America as a Missionary Country.

New York, Feb. 1.—Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis, arrived in the City of Berlin, on Monday, and is now stopping at the Everett House. The distinguished prelate took part in the recent Council of a great ecclesiastic in Rome and has been created Archbishop of the province of St. Louis (coadjutor to the aged Archbishop Kondlok) by Pope Leo. The bishop who will be under his jurisdiction are those of Kansas City, Mo.; Omaha, Neb.; Dubuque, Iowa; Leavenworth, Kan.; and Davenport, Iowa. Bishop Ryan will not assume the new title until he receives the formal letter of appointment from the Vatican.

To a representative of the New York Herald who crossed the Atlantic with him the Bishop said that he had heard but a despatch relating to one of his sermons, which was sent to the paper from Dublin on the 6th instant, might mislead some people in the United States. He stated positively that not one word of Irish or Irish-American politics was spoken at the Roman meeting of the American prelates. What the bishop said in his Dublin sermon, to which the cablegram to the Herald alluded, had reference to past epochs in Irish history and to possible future repetitions of them, but not of present political difficulties. He said that, although the Irish people had been subjected to severe shocks and trials in the past, they had remained true to the Church, and there was not the slightest doubt but that their devotion to religion would survive any shocks which the future had in store for them. The strongest proof of this was their loyalty at present. This utterance had no significance of a new attitude taken by the Roman Catholic Church since the Roman Council.

The Bishop states that he found the clergy and people united, and witnessed evidence of devotion to the Church worthy of the days of primitive Christianity. At fourteen he addressed 1,400 men, who met weekly for religious exercises and the advancement of temperance. He believes that with union and prudence, and by remembering and acting on O'Donnell's motto, "That the man who commits a crime gives strength to the enemy," the people of Ireland will soon gain such home legislation as our separate State enjoy. The Bishop was escorted on board the steamer at Queenstown by Archbishop O'Connell, of Cashel; Bishop McCarthy, of Cloyne, and several of the Cork and Queenstown clergy. On Sunday last he preached for an hour in the steeple of the City of Berlin, and his audience included every cabin passenger.

Bishop Ryan was the recipient of many visits from his hosts of friends yesterday. To a reporter he said that the Roman Council dealt altogether with matters of discipline inside of the Church. Nothing was final, and the bishops who meet at Baltimore to act upon the suggestions of the Council have the fullest possible freedom to accept or reject any of the new instructions.

"Is it true that the question of withdrawing Roman Catholic children from our public schools and of asking for State aid to support sectarian schools was considered favorably?" asked the reporter.
"The question was not brought up at all. Of course the prelates were all in favor, as the Church has always been, of educating our own children at our own schools, and there was some consideration given to the question of how to strengthen the educational system. The whole matter together with all the more detailed parts of Church government in this country, were left to the Council of American bishops."
THE CHURCH OF THE COUNCIL.
"Was there any promise given to any particular subject?"
"No. America is a missionary country as yet, and the Church's surroundings are naturally subject to greater and more rapid changes than those in the older countries. These changes call for corresponding changes in the methods of Church government: from time to time, and it was to consider the needs of the Church resulting from the great progress of America in recent years that the Council assembled. I cannot give you the details of our work because to do so before the bishops meet would be obviously discourteous and indiscreet."
This was the second visit of Bishop Ryan to Rome, and it was the first time he ever met Pope Leo face to face. "I was strongly impressed with the words and manner of the Holy Father," he said, "and I came away believing that he is really a great man. That was the honest opinion of every member of the Council. He was greatly pleased with the Church in America, and showed a deep interest in everything connected with it. The Pope is thoroughly conversant with affairs here, and it was astonishing to find that he understood not only details concerning the Republic but that he appreciated the spirit of the people as if he had dwelt among them."
On Sunday last Bishop Ryan preached to the steamer passengers of the City of Berlin, the announcement of the fact drawing to the steamer almost all of the cabin passengers. He has the reputation of being the most eloquent orator in the Catholic Church of America.
A bottle of painkiller for Queen Victoria's knee lies in the dead-letter office in Washington.