THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

was 'n CHAPTER DXVII. Di barate de la HE'S SWEETEST PRIEND OF HARDEST FOR

and to engine and at incention then the for the freeze of

Ir is Dolly. White unlike herself, with wild eyes and excited face, but Dolly! He stands for a moment petrified, utterly petrified by the greatness and suddenness of the surprise. For the time, being carried away by the excitement of his new wooing he had absolutely forgotten her very existence. And now, like a stage Nemesis, like an avenging spirit, she stands here—pale, menacing terrible. But it is not a stage Namesis, Dolly is not acting to-night but little of the bitter, jealous wrath and pain that fills her shows in her quivering lips, her dark burning eyes, and the white misery of her face.

Bertie, she says again. For, full of anger and vengeance as she is something in his face as he stands there and looks at her, frightens her. He has started back, starting as a man who cannot believe his own eyes. Her voice breaks the spell.

Wait there,' he says. He glances quickly backwards, no one sees him, no one is in sight. He stoops, raises the window a little higher, and steps out upon

the piazza, by her side. The round November moon is at its zenith. its cold, spectral light glimmers in the ebony blackness of the trees on the hard, frozen ground, ringing like iron to every sound, upon the glaring brightness of the house, upon the pale, stern faces of the man and woman who stand and confront each other. Bertie Vaughan wears a look that few have ever seen him wear ; that Dolly De Courcy most certainly never has before.

Come with me' he commands, and she obeys, without a word. A tumult of pain and misery is within her; she feels that she has right on her side; in all ways she is the stronger of the two, nevertheless she is afraid of him now.

He leads the way-she follows. Beyond his name she has said nothing as yet. Beyoud that imperious 'Come with me,' he has said nothing. They leave the brightlylighted house, its warmth, its merriment, behind them. The music dies softly away in the distance. With the first sensation of cold she has felt yet the girl draws her shawl closer about her as she follows Bertie Vaughan across the wide, glade-like expanse of lawn and into the shadow of a belt of trees. No oue from the house can see them herethe very moonlight comes sifted in fine lances through the black, rattling boughs, and here the young man stops and faces his compa-

What has brought you here?' is what he

There is white, concentrated passion in his face, but his voice is barely raised above a whisper. She looks at him fiercely, her head flung back, her eves afire. It is a capital stage attitude—if poor Dollv were dying she must still act.

'You ask that!' she retorts, passionately, I write to you and you do not answer. For five whole days you never come near meand you stand and ask me what brings me here!

'Yes, I ask; and be good enough to remember that this is not the stage of Wychcliffe theatre, and that you're not talking for the pit and gallery, Be kind enough to lower your voice. I ask you again Dolly, what brings you here?

'And how dare you ask it ?' she cries gouded to fury. ' How dare you stand there and speak to me as you are speaking? What brings me here? Who has a better right to come where you are than I? He laughs shortly.

(To be Continued.)

-It is now estimated that the total catch of the Newfoundland seal fisheries will not exceed 280,000 seals, whereas in former seasons it reached from 500,000 to 600,000 seals.

THE ENGLISH AGRICULTURISTS.

LONDON, May 14, 1880. Mr. James Caird, the eminent agricultural authority, in a letter to the Times on British agricultural prospects and American competition, says:-"It may be useful to show the pressing need for the early removal of every impediment which unnecessarily hampers us in the competition to which we are now exposed. Nothing like the present depression in the agricultural interest has been seen since the repeal of the corn laws. In nine years there have been seven defective wheat harvests, the last culminating in intensity, and including in its grasp a portion of the animal in addition to the other produce of the land. In England, where the bulk of the wheat crop is grown, there has been lost in three years a fourth more than the whole year's wheat crop-a loss to the wheat growers of more than £30,090,000 sterling, with no compensa-tion in higher prices. The introduction of toreign meat and cereals is of immense benefit to the consuming classes of Europe. American statesmen believe they are rapidly gaining control of this trade, and can maintain it even at lower prices.

METING THE DIFFICULTY.

"It must be met by the production here of articles which will not bear long storage or carriage, such as milk, fresh butter, early meat, vegetables, hay, straw, potatoes and the sugar beet. Grass farms, dairying and market gardening-all the interests in land, whether of the owner, occupier or laborer-must be disenthralled. The control of the dead land must be removed. The sale and transfer of land must be simplified and Enoumbered and unwieldly cheapened. estates will then be broken up and subdivided to form numerous small properties. The drain of agricultural labor and capital to the United States and Canada which has already commenced, and which nothing can prevent from continuing and increasing, will alter the existing conditions of agricultural property in England. Our agriculture must adapt itself to the change, freely accepting the good it brings, and skilfully using the advantages which greater proximity to the best

market must always command." COMPETITION USELESS.

The Times, in an article commenting on Mr. Caird's letter on British agricultural prospects and American competition, says :-"It marks out an ample field for the enterprise of the British farmer, and we are disposed to think it is in the development of this field, rather than in the legislative changes Mr. Caird suggests, that his real hope is to be sought. He has at present the power of inexting that his tenancy shall be on equitable conditions. He can claim the shelter of the Agricultural Holdings Act, and if he has not the independence to protect himself no compulsory legislation will be of much benefit to him.) The remarkable facts which Mr. Caird discusses appear to point inevitably to the conclusion that agriculturists in! this country mustagreatly modify the direction of their enterprise and concentrate their capital and labor on articles in which America and Australia cannot comopen to them which will be at least as remunerative as the old."

LATEST, IPISH NEWS BY MAIL.

It is reported that on Mr. O'Kelly, M.P. for Roscommon, presenting himself to be sworn in the House of Commons, he will be object. ed to on the ground that he is an alien.

It is stated that Mr. J. O. Lever, M. P., is arranging with the directors of the Midland Railway Company of Ireland matters connected with a proposed Galway line of steamers to America.

A requisition asking Mr. Patrick Egan, Treasurer of the Irish National Land Fund to become candidate for Mayo, is being signed by the clergy and people. In the event of his standing, he would be supported by Mr. Parnell.

The usual weekly meeting of the Land League was held on 3rd May in Dublin. It was announced that they had received since the last meeting £1,583 for distress; for the Land League purposes, £791. Total received for distress, £50,376; for League purposes, \$10.254.

One of the members for Donegal, Mr. Lea, has given notice that he will ask the Chief Secretary for Ireland if it is true that since the general election the agent of the Duke of Abercorn has issued notices to quit upon the tenants of the Duke's estate in the County of

At the meeting of the Land League, a resolution was passed approving of the action of the Rev. Mr. Corbett in the late affair near Balla. Rev. Mr. Corbett is the gentleman who got farms of two evicted tenants tilled by 500 men, and took possession of them in the name of the Land League. The Right Rev. Dr. Moran, Catholic Bishop of Ossory, has issued a pastoral letter in which he denounces the Land League as a mere mask for Fenianism, and its leaders as propagators of doctrines destructive alike of social order and of religion.

A sale took place in Maryborough on the 3rd of May of five cows which had been seized for rent of land held by Mr. Redington. In anticipation of disturbances, fifty extra police were drafted into the town, but their services were not required. Mr. Clarke, the landlord, bid £5 on the first cow, and all the others were bought for about their value and handed back to Mr. Redington, as caretaker for the purchasers, amid cheers. A public meeting was then held, at which Mr. Lalor, M. P. for Queen's County, denounced the present land laws. The cattle were afterwards escorted home to Mr. Redington's farm by the people and the Maryborough brass band, amid the utmost enthusiasm. Cork Herald.

The following is Mr. Parnell's programme for the settlement of the land question:-1-A Board of Commissioners should be established in Dublin, whose duty it would be to buy entire estates in the Landed Estates Court, and then take their own time to sell these estates in lots to the occupying tenants. 2-The Judge of the Landed Estates Court should be empowered to sell the estate to the Board, notwithstanding any objection by the owner, not only when they bid the highest price, but also when they bid as high as any other bidder. 3— Provision should be made for advancing to the tenants a sum not to exceed (say) fivesixths of the purchase money to be paid by them, such advance to be paid by them in instalments, in a manner similar to that provided by the Bright Clauses." A Committee of the National Land League with Mr. Parnell at its head has more recently drawn up a report on the subject of land tenure in Ireland. The report is of a very sweeping character, and has not, we be-lieve, been generally well received. It recommends the dissolution of part-nership between landlord and tenant altogether and the wholesale establishment of a peasant ownership. A delay of a few years is, however, anticipated before such a radical change is introduced; and in the meantime the committee urge that a bill should be immediately brought forward and passed through Parliament having for its objects:-(1) the suspension for two years of ejectments for non-payment of rent and overholding in the case of all holdings valued at or under £20 year; and (2) the suspension for period in the case of any like holding whatsoever the right of recovering

higher rent than the poor law valuation. For the creation of a peasant proprietary the committee propose that a Department or Commission of Land Administration should be formed, and that it should have ample powers to deal with all questions relating to land in Ireland. In the event of landlord and tenant agreeing upon sale to the latter, the Com-mission would execute the necessary conveyance, and advance the whole for part of the purchase money to the tenant, the holding to be charged 5 per cent. on such advance for thirty-five years, after which time it is to be declared free. The Land League propose that where the landlord is unwilling to sell he should be compelled to do so, on the tenant tendering twenty years the poor-law valuation, the Commission to advance whole or part of the money and execute the conveyance as in the last case where landlord and tenant come to a mutual understanding. It is further suggested that the Commission should be empowered to acquire the ownership of any estate at a sum equal to twenty years' poor-law valuation, and to let to the occupying tenants at a rent equal to 31 per cent. on the purchase money. The treasury would advance to the Land Administration Department as much money as would be required from time to time. Provision should be made to cheapen and simplify the transfer of land as much as possible, and to transfer the Landed Estates Court to the new department. In each County in Ireland it is proposed that there should be a registry office, wherein all owners of land would be compelled to register.

The following is taken from the Dublin Freeman's report of the Land League meeting in Dublin and reflects little credit on the Nationalists" engaged :-

Mr. McCoan, M. P., came forward amid At the same time a Mr. O'Harlon stood alongside the chairman with a slip of paper in his hand, from which he proceeded to read amid cries of "sit down," hisses and noise. Several gentlemen proceeded to remonstrate with the intruder amid considerable disturbance. Suddenly a man rushed forward, seized Mr. O'Hanlon by the collar, and hurled him back. A defender of O'Hanlon at once appeared in Mr. P. J. Bracken, who exerted himself freely. A temporary fight occurred, with a good deal of rushing and crushing on the platform; while a number of men and boys with sticks charged; on to the platform, and as it by preconcerted arrangement, took sides with O'Hanlon. Mr. Muffany, of Ballina, was thrown into the body of the hall, two or three others followed, and Mr. McCoan had to use very energetic efforts to prevent himself going down toe. A couple of chairs were broken up and freely pete with them?! But! therevis nothing to used, and some hats were damaged, but the show that new fields of enterprise are not only person who showed signs of injury was

form not, engaged, in hostilities stood on benches and chairs. Mr. Parnell, Mr. O'Sullivan, and Mr. Davitt tried to restore peace. while the audience yelled, hissed, cheered, and many of them pressed up to the platform. Presently a great burst of cheering led people to believe that order had been restored, but the lull was followed by another sharp encounter on the platform. Then Mr. Davitt was either thrown or forced to jump off the platform, but he was caught in the arms of a number of people, and held up so as to escape unhurt. More noise and more disorder continued. Mr. Bracken threw the chairman's water glass at some one in the audience who had made an objectionable observation. Mr. Davitt was lifted on to the platform, he mounted on the table, and speaking amid the noise said— according to his statement, had "Men of Dublin-If you give me a hearing I think I will coavince you that all this disturbance has arisen from a misunderstanding."

(Noise.)
Mr. O'Hanlon, who was received with hisses, mounted alongside of Mr. Davitt, and Mr. Bracken stood at the other side.

Mr. Davitt-There are a number of genresolution. Now, we are perfectly willing that they should read the resolution; we have no desire whatever to stand in the way of the expression of Nationalist opinions. (Noise.) After they have read their resolution I will appeal to you to allow us to go on with our meeting. (Noise.) There is no man in Ireland who would believe me capable of standing in the way of the expression of Nationalist principles.

Mr. O'Hanlon attempted to read his resolution, but was inaudible from the cheering and hissing. The Chairman appealed to the audience to

hear Mr. O'Hanlon. Mr. O'Hanlon, disregarding the noise and disorder, read his resolution, which, as far as and the Nationalists of Ireland are willing to make any sacrifice-(hisses)-to the demands -they protest against the deceptive aution of Mr. Parnell and other persons who are trying to convert the people from the proper course to independence, and that while some of the greatest statesmen -(the whistling and noise rendered a great part of the resolution dumb show) ----the line of action pursued by the National Land League has been injurious and deceptive."

Mr. O'Hanlon tore up his resolution and left the platform, being followed by some fifteen or twenty men, who took up a position in the hall.

REVIVAL OF THE NO POPERY CRY IN ENGLAND.

PROTEST OF THE BRITISH REFORMATION SOCIETY AND REPLY OF MR. GLADSTONE.

Gladstone's letter defending the appointment of the Roman Catholic Lord Ripon as Viceroy of India is considered in Conservative circles to be certain to prejudice the Noncomformists, especially those of Scotland, against him, but in the eyes of the world it is the most statesmanlike document he has yet issued. The letter was written in reply to an address at the meeting of the British Reformation Society through Lord Oranmore and Browne, containing the following resolutions on the appointment of a Roman Catholic Peer, Lord Ripon, as Governor-General of India and another, Lord Kenmare, as Lord Chamberlain :-

"This meeting views the appointment of the Marquis of Ripon to the important post of Viceroy of India with sincere regret and apprehension.

"First. Because though not contrary to the letter it is contrary to the spirit of the laws, which preclude a Roman Catholic from occupying the throne of these realms and from lling the position of Her Majesty's re tative in Ireland.

Second. Because the Queen, baving been created Empress of India, it is evident by implication that the same restrictions exist with respect to the appointment of Her Imperial Majesty's representative to rule over her 200,000,000 Eastern subjects.

Third. Because the appointment is a precedent changing those laws which preclude Roman Catholics from the throne of this country, which laws were found necessary to preserve the independence of the throne, as

well as our civil and religious liberties. Fourth. Because it has been so ably shown by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone in certain pamphlets that more than ever since the decrees of the Vatican Council of 1870 no one can now become a convert to Romanism without renouncing his moral and menta! freedom, and placing his loyalty, civil and mental, at the mercy of another; and because the spirit of a neophyte is expressed in the words "a Catholic first and an Englishman after," which we take to mean that the convert intends, in the case of any conflict between the Queen and the Pope, to follow the Pope and not the Queen, and because the Marquis of Ripon, being in this position, it is, according to this showing, unbecoming to the dignity of the Empress of India and to the wellbeing of her subjects that he should fill this very important position.

Fifth. Because it was evidenced by the fact that not a single Roman Catholic representative has been returned to Parliament by the constituencies of Great Britain, that this appointment is in direct opposition to their

MR. GLADSTONE'S REPLY.

In reply to these resolutions the following etter has been received from one of the secre-

taries of the Prime Minister:-My Loro-In reply to your letter enclosing memorial from the British Reformation Society, relating to the appointments held by Lord Ripon and Lord Kenmare, I am directed by Mr. Gludstone to inform you that the. qualifications of Lord Ripon for the high office of Viceroy of India had been carefully considered by Her Majesty's Government; that Her Majesty's Government repose particular confidence in he honor, integrity and impartiality of Lord Ripon, and are convinced from ong experience of his personal qualities that he would never allow his religious leanings or professions to interfere in any case with the perfect equity of his conduct in any case where religious interests might be concerned. I am desired to add that the office of Viceroy is one detached in a remarkable degree from all direct contact with religious or ecclesiastical interests, and that is the case of the Lord Chamberlain's office. Lord Kenmare, as has been publicly stated, has by voluntary arrangement divested himself of all functions bearing upon ecclesiastical matters. I am to add further that the citation in your memorial from the work entitled "Rome and the Newest Fashions"of Religion" is verbally accurate, but presents, when taken alone an incomplete and misleading view of Mr. Gladstone's opinions, which are developed in the same book. J. A. Godley.

The body of a man named Andrew Shiel, a Mr. Bracken, who bled from a cut under native of Scotland, has been found in the dock his left ear. Everybody on the plat- at the City Wharf, Hulifax.

A Cathelic Youth is Kept Concealed From His Parents, and, Through testant Church.

A respectable looking middle aged man, who is employed as one of the guardians appointed by the Insurance Companies to take charge of the property at the Lunatic Asylum at Beauport, and on which building the companice have heavy risks, was at the Police Court Wednesday, and related a sorrowful tale In reference to the conduct of his son, who, his home, and abandoned the religion in which he had been nurtured and which all his forefathers had professed. The story, as related by Mr. Gagnon, for such is the name of the afflicted father, is to the effect that his son, who is now about sixteen years of age, was sent from home to this city in order that he might enjoy the benefits of a tlemen on this platform who want to read a good education, which, it was expected, was readily to be obtained here, owing to the many educational establishments to be found throughout the city. A short time after his arrival here the boy was taken in charge by his uncle, who is foreman in the office of the Nouveau Monde newspaper, where he remained until the month of April last, when by some means or other, he came into contact with two French Protestant ministers, who succeeded in causing him to leave the office where he was employed in order to take a situation in the printing office of the "only religious daily," which, of course means the Montreal Daily Wit-The uncle, naturally felt anxious about the whereabouts of his protege, made enquiries which showed the reporters could catch, ran-" That while that the youth was under the influence of the clergymen above mentioned, and that he was, in reality, boarding with of the cultivators of the soil—(interruptions) one of them, Mr. Grenier. Some days ago the mother came to town, and proceeded to make search for her child. From her statement it appears that she went to the Rev. Mr. Beaudry's house, but was told that her son was not there, and could not be found. She afterwards discovered that the boy was boarding at Mr. Grenier's, which is adjoining the French Protestant Church on Craig street. Thither she went, but, on making enquiries, she was met with the reply that the reverend gentleman knew nothing whatever of the person of whom she was in search. She was not to be baffled, however, and a mother's love could not be bafiled by designing intrigues or ambiguous replies to straightforward questions. She told one of her friends of the trouble which caused her visit to this city, and a few days later she was informed by the person to whom she entrusted the task of looking for her offspring that he had seen the boy on Jacques Cartier square on Saturday evening, accom-panied by one of the clergymen to whom reference has already been made. Mr. Gagnon finding that his wife's efforts to recover the boy proved unavailing, decided to make a trip himself to this city, in order if possible to discover the whereabouts of his long absent son. On his arrival here he called upon the ministers, who told him that they had no knowledge of the present whereabouts of his son, who, in the interim, had left the employ of Messrs. Dougall, of the Witness office, or at least could not be found on the premises. The heart-broken parent asked the Police Magistrate to grant a warrant to enable him to search the premises of the minister with whom he is supposed to be residing, but Mr. Desnoyers declined to give any such order, as the boy was of an age sufficiently advanced to take charge of himself.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

The Rev. Mr. Grenier, the gentleman said to have possession of the missing youth, was interviewed by a Post reporter, and stated that he had no knowledge whatever of where able amount of snavity, and what might be construed by a stretch of imagination into frankness, was to the effect that the boy Gagnon arrived in this city in the month of July. 1878. when he obtained employment in the office of the Nouveau Monde paper, where he obtained \$2 per week for his labor. Up to the month of January last he boarded with his grandmother. During the month "he" said the pious preacher, "came into our congregation, became interested in our good work, joined our Sanday School class, and soon showed that he possessed considerable intelligence. In the month of April last," continued the narrator of facts, "the good young man expressed a desire to abandon Papacy and become united with our Evangelical Church. He was baptized in the usual manner, but as his uncle soon learned of the conversion of his relative, he at once discharged him." The last words were muttered by the clergyman in a tone which denoted that the act of dismissal for abandoning one's faith was a most unjust and unwarranted proceeding.

"About three or four weeks afterwards," said Mr. Grenier, "the boy came to me and said that he had been persecuted by his uncle, and discharged because he had chosen the true way to salvation." He also said that he had been discharged and was actually on the streets. The boy's grandmother also said that she would never do anything for a Protestant. But," said the preacher of Gospel truths, "I told him to have courage and he would prosper."

In reply to the query of our representative regarding the actual place where the boy was concealed, Mr. Grenier declared that he had no knowledge whatever of anything relating

Mr. Beaudry, the gentleman who has charge of the church with which young Gagnon has become connected, was next waited upon, and his story is, oi course, corroborative of that given by the assistant minister, Mr. Grenier In addition to what is above related he states that, after the boy had been discharged from the office in which he had been working, he (Mr. Beaudry) got him a situation in the office of the Witness, where he obtained an advance of \$1 a week in his wages. Said Mr. Beaudry, "We did not do anything to induce the boy to join our church; he did so from conviction, and he does not wish to have anything further to do with his parents, as he says his father has treated him with great cruelty. The mother," said Mr. Beaudry, "endeavored to make her son abandon his new-found faith, but she was eminently unsuccessful in that respect, although she even threatened to have him arrested if he did not go home with her."

The minister also said that he had done all in his power to make the youth accompany his mother home, but he was unable, with all his entreaties, to prevail upon him to do so. The question as to where the boy could be found was put, and elicited the anticipated reply, "I don't know, I have not the slight"

The statements of the father and the two clergymen are completely at variance, and eagle and vulture. any unprejudiced person cannot fail to perceive at a glance that the parents of the miss- | "that our regime will be a weak one. We i ness, contracted in Africa.

COMPULSORY CHRISTIANITY ing boy have but one desire, that is to regain know our power and might, as far as the the custodianship of their son. The father the custodianship of their son. The father world at large is concerned, and that is our remains in town for a few days, and in the fleet. To angment this force will be our meantime will make every exertion the law chief endeavor; if need be we will double it. allows to put an end to the present unhappy We will make our might to be felt universal-

ENGLAND'S POLICY.

A LEADING BRITISH LIBERAL ON THE SITUATION-NEITHER AUSTRIA FOR RUSSIA SHALL HAVE CONSTANTINOPLE—BISMARCK MUST BE HELD up the blood of nations?" NO, NEVER!

From a conversation between Mr. Mun-

della and Mr. Francis Broemel, the London

correspondent of the Weiner Allgemeine Zeitung, recently published in that journal, we extract the following expressions of political opinion to which the newly-appointed at which you commence your labours Vice-President of the Council gave utterance

upon that occasion :---"In common with the whole Liberal party two sections. That was, indeed, an unlucky notion. On the other hand, the British Government is to be blamed for not having acquiesced in the other Austrian proposition, made at the Constantinople conference, recommending that Turkey should be compelled by the common decree of the Powers nelles. Thus the miseries of the Russocome to the front energetically, and the Porte

Europe's propositions. "The Liberal party-and, indeed, any Libstouter bulwark against Russian aggressions than can possibly be set up by merely fulfilling the dictates of the Berlin Treaty. The English Liberal party is by no means hostile to breadth of territory can or shall be restored to the Turks. Nor shall Austria annex neither Bosnia or the Herzegovina, but she shall restore those provinces to the respective peoples, so that they must be freely that he would offer an amendment to the adself-governed. Especially disastrous is the dress in reply to the Queen's Speech, that idea which has cropped up here and there the position of the occupiers of land in -of an Austrian advance to Salonica. Such a project would never be sanctioned, nor even tolerated by England.

" It was Austria, not Russia, that started the rebellion in Besnia. We in England are not going to be talked out or our convictions on that matter. In other respects Austria deserves the highest praise-for instance, with respect to the ready and magnanimous generosity she manifested in her treatment of the Bosnian and Herzegovinian refugees.

"Russia must not come to Constantinople; but, then neither must Austria. There is no objection, however, to the admission of coalescing States upon equal terms into the European system, if an Austrian archduke should be placed at the head of a federation of that description; or an English prince would do as well, the main point to be achieved being that the ruler to be chosen shall be a liberal and constitutionally-governing prince."

Mr. Mundella spoke in bitter terms of the laxity exhibited by Europe towards Turkey they could. in tolerating her slackness in carrying out Mr. Power the terms of the Berlin Treaty. As he spoke of Armenia's sufferings under Turkish perfidy,

he heaved a heavy sigh. "Montenegro," he centinued, 'must have her full rights, and Greece must be greatly the boy could at that moment be found. His enlarged. That unfortunate country is bleed-statement, which was given with a consider- ing itself to death, compelled as it is to stand perpetually in arms upon its frontiers. And it makes a man's blood boil to think that the same Cheiket Pashs, who organized the Bulgarian massacres, has not only been distinguished by the Porte for so doing, but ac-

> command in Albania. "We have deceived ourselves with respect. to Hungary," he further observed, with some heat; "English Liberals rejoiced over the Magyars, and supported them in their efforts for independence. We are now compelled to reproach Hungary with making evil use of her independence and freedom, for she has allowed herself to be tempted into oppressing other nationalities. Once for all, the English Liberal party is against oppression, no matter from what quarter it be exercised, and against putting the screw upon nationalities or creeds.

in hand with Austria; but we fear that she is being misled by a certain masterful personage, and is letting herself be made his tool for ulterior purposes. It is my firm conviction, and that of many of my party friends, that Bismarck's object is to thrust Austria on farther and farther to the eastward in order one of these days to incorporate her German provinces into the German Empire. But Austria, as Austria, cannot exist without her German provinces, and must tumble to pieces. That can never be permitted. Upon that point we must, if need be, cry "Hands off!" to Bismarck. German Austria's mission is to disseminate civilization and liberty in the East; this being so, her German provinces must be preserved to her for all time to come as the very basis of her existence, and in the interest of her civilization."

The words "Hands off!" seemed to remind Mr. Mundelia of Mr. Gladstone's recent utterances. He observed :- "As Prime Minister, Gladstone will be obliged to modify and mitigate a good deal of what he has laid down the law so apodeictically whilst out of office. He is an enthusiastic, but a thoroughly honest

Touching upon the subject of Irish autonomy, Mr. Mundella exclaimed emphatically:-"That will never come to pass! It will be a good thing to relieve the London Parliament of some of its extra ballast in the way of hard work, so that, for instance, it need not be called upon to trouble itself about waterworks in Cork, or such like. Those ace matters with which an Irish Diet could deal very well; but with nothing further-no. never! What we want is sturdy political centralization, and a United Kingdom." Mr. Mundella defined the attitude about to

be taken up by the Liberal Government towards Russia as follows :-- We shall lay especial stress upon the establishment of a peaceful, and mutually conciliatory status quo. I wish it to be clearly understood that it will be the new Government's task to come to an understanding with Russia upon all Central Asia by no means necessary, nor is it in the interest | Act. of England, that the two Powers should be glaring at each other in Central Asia like

"Do not believe," concluded Mr. Mundella,

From His Parents, and. Through separation which exists between parents and ly, wheresoever it may be necessary to decree fimility, Attends Service in a Proour will and pleasure, but never otherwise than in the cause of freedom and popular well-being. It is sad enough that one people should be compelled to arm itself against another. When will the day dawn that shall put an end, by European arbitration, to that vile militarism which, like a carbuncle, sucks

OPENING PARLIAMENT.

ADDRESS TO THE MINISTRY DEBATE ON THE CRISH CORRCION ACT. LONDOO, MAY 20 .- My Lords and Gen-

tlemen, - The late season of the year

will seriously abridge the time available for useful legislation, but I make no doubt you will studiously turn it to the best I deplore the success of Count Andrassy's account. The Peace Preservation Act for proposal to divide the Bulgarian people into Ireland expires on the lat of June. You will not be asked to renew it. My desire to avoid the evils of exceptional legislation in an abridgement of liberty would not induce me to forego in any degree the performance of the first duty of every Government in providing for the security of life and property, but while I am deterto bring about important reforms. The necessary pressure might have been exercised persuaded that the loyalty and good sense of persuaded that the loyalty and good sense of by sending the British fleet to the Darda- my Irish subjects will justify me in relying on the provisions of the ordinary law tirmly Turkish war might have been averted. At administered for the maintenance of peace that particular moment England should have and order. The provisions enacted before come to the front energetically, and the Porte the dissolution of the late Parliament for the would have submitted unconditionally to mitigation of the distress in Ireland has been serviceable to that important end. The question of the sufficiency of the advances cral Government in England at the present already authorized by Parliament in time—is not only for the execution of the also under my consideration. Measures Berlin Treaty in its entirety, but is resolved | will, at an early day, be submitted for to go much further, and to secure to all the putting an end to the controversies which populations of South-Eastern Europe absolute bave arisen with respect to the burial in freedom and independence, and, by creating a churchyards and cemeteries. It will be Confederation of such States, to found a much | necessary to ask you to renew the Act for secret voting. Among the chief subjects which may be brought under your notice, as time may permit, will be bills for giving more effectual protection to the occupiers of land Russia; but it is the settled foe of all despotic against injury from ground game, for deterand victors systems of government, and of all mining on just principles the liabilities of oppressions of the people. Not a finger's employers for accidents sustained by workmen, and for the extension of borough franchise in Ireland. These and all your labors I heartily commend to the blessing of God.

O'Connor Power, Home Ruler, gave notice Ireland deserves immediate attention, in order that their legitimate claims may be satisfied. Mr. Chamberlain, Radical, gave notice that he would move for a Select Committee upon the losses of merchant ships. Sir J. Gray, Home Ruler, gave notice that he will ask leave to introduce a bill for the suspension of ejectments in Ireland.

Sir Stafford Northcote, in the debate on the address, dwelt upon the beavy responsibility of allowing the Peace Preservation Act to lapse. Generally he approved of the spirit the speech, although he criticized some details. He was at a loss to understand what was meant by the appointment of Mr. Goschen as Ambassador Extraordinary to the Porte. He wished to know what was meant by the reference to the establishment of institutions in Afghanistan. He was glad Government had the courage to see the necessity of maintaining British supremacy in the Transvaal. The Opposition, he said, would conscientiously support the Government if

Mr. Power then moved an amendment to the address that the position of the occupiers of land in Ireland deserves immediate attention, in order that their legitimate claims may be satisfied.

Mr. Gladstone urged Mr. Power not to press his proposition that did not affect a principle raised by the address. Regarding Sir Stafford Northcote's remarks, Mr. Gladstone said the Government were true to the principles they had enunciated, respecting foreign policy, when in Opposition, as the late Government could testify. He held tually at this very moment holds a high that, apart from one or two questions arising out of the Treaty of Berlin. That document had promised many valuable provisions. Mr. Goschen's appointment was by no means unusual, as the late Government had adopted the same course in the case of Sir Henry Elliott. Mr. Goschen's powers were the same as those of an ordinary Ambassador. Mr. Geschen would receive specific instructions, and if the effect of his mission was to clear up the misapprehension entertained by Turkey regarding the Government, the result would be worthy of attainment. The Government viewed the Greek and Montenegrin questions as pressing. It was desirable to disabuse the minds of the Turkish people of the notion that England had such a special, separate interest in the maintenance of Turkey. It was also desirable to remove from the mind of the Porte the idea. that England was disposed to trespass upon their rights in Asia. All the Government desired, he said, was to see the obligations of Turkey faithfully fulfilled. They had no desire to reduce the limits of Turkish territory in any direction. Regarding Indian finances, he would not in the present state of the question go into details. The Govern-ment was obliged to accept the annexation of the Transvaal as an accomplished fact. The Government thought the circumstances did not justify the renewal of the Coercien Act in

Ireland. Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, pointed out that it was impossible at this period of the session to attempt to legislate on so large a question as was raised by Mr. Power's amendment. The Irish members might, however, rely upon Government considering the matter with the greatest possible care. Regarding the Coercion Act he appealed to the priests and people of Ireland to refrain from acts, whether in the nature of party processions or otherwise, which might result in evil consequences, or lead to

coercive measures. Mr. Shaw urged that the condition of the

poor was very pressing.

Mr. Parnell urged the necessity for a. temporary suspension of the right of evic-

Mr. Power's amendment was rejected by 300 against 47. The motion for an address was agreed to. In the House of Lords, in the debate on the

address in reply to the speech from the throne, the Duke of Marlborough said he regretted the Government could not renew the Coercion Act on account of the many outrages against life and property that are con-

stantly taking place in Ireland. Earl Spencer (Liberal), who was once Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, said the present state achievements there is plenty of room. It is of affairs did not call for a continuance of the

> Father Horny, the originator of the Catholic mission at Zanzibar, Bagamoyo, and a Ngovan, has died at Cannes, after a long ill-