



VOL. XXXI.—NO. 23.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1881.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

IRELAND!

THE LEAGUE SUPREME.

FENIANISM IN THE BRITISH ARMY

The State Trials.

THE ARRESTS.

COERCION BILL OBSTRUCTED

[By Telegraph to Post and True Witness.]

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian mentions with some degree of credit that Earl Cowper desires to resign the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, principally, however, for private reasons.

More than forty-five members of Parliament attended the meeting of English and Irish Liberals yesterday. Only about five represented Irish constituencies. It is stated that none of those at the meeting could be classed as Whigs; all were sincere admirers and adherents of Gladstone. The joint deputation of Home Ruler and Liberal members which is to wait on Gladstone on Wednesday will urge that it is essential, in order to secure unity and enthusiasm among the Liberals in Parliament, and contentment in Ireland, that the Land Bill should include a comprehensive scheme of peasant proprietors, accompanied by the "Three F's." The bill, as hitherto sketched by the Government, would annihilate the whole party.

LIMERICK, Jan. 11.—A resident magistrate of this place, named McCarthy, on Saturday received instructions to arrest the Rev. Mr. O'Kelly, a priest, and several other Land Leaguers at Castleconnell. An immense assemblage gathered at Castleconnell yesterday in anticipation of the arrest, which, however, was not made as the instructions had been countermanded by the Government, who had received the submission of the persons accused. A flying column is being organized for suppression of disturbances in County Limerick.

Mr. Shaw's followers and the Ulster Liberals have adopted a memorial to Mr. Gladstone, declaring that a satisfactory Land Bill must embrace the "Three F's" provisions for arterial drainage, the reclamation of waste lands, and the extension of a peasant proprietary.

At a meeting of English Liberal members, to-day, over 30 resolved not to vote on the question of coercion.

The Fenian scare has extended to Portsmouth. The authorities have received various anonymous warnings of contemplated attacks on the Government establishments, but they do not attach much importance to them.

DUBLIN, Jan. 11.—In the Court of Queen's Bench to-day the Crown announced that their case was completed, with the exception of one witness who is now on the way from London.

The Pall Mall Gazette is deserving of attention. Discussing last night's debate it says: "Thirteen members spoke in all, but only three represented Irish constituencies. Of that thirteen four were Home Rulers, four Irish Liberals, two English Radicals, one English and two Irish Conservatives. Only a single speaker expressed any satisfaction with the bill foreshadowed. The impression produced by the whole of the speeches, is that in Ireland opinions are not only practically unanimous in favor of the three F's and of peasant proprietary, but that in the words of Archbishop McCabe which are reechoed by almost every speaker from the Liberal side of the House, "it is better a thousand times for Mr. Gladstone's Government not to touch the question at all, rather than deal with it in a half-hearted fashion." One Conservative, Mr. Plunkett, with characteristic courage and sagacity, repudiated the idea that the Conservative party were unwilling to consider the grievances of the Irish tenant. All the other speakers, without exception, demanded a thoroughgoing Land Bill. The Liberals were more urgent than the Home Rulers. Mr. Charles Russell, in the course of an eloquent and forcible address, which made a marked impression, warned the Government that the Bill was narrow and inadequate and framed in the spirit of compromise. It would be better for Ireland, better for Mr. Gladstone's reputation, to leave the question alone. The Irish appear to have made up their minds for nothing less than the three F's with such measures for the present proprietary as can be regarded as a settlement in any sense of the word. If Ireland were self-governed, a land bill not embodying these provisions would not even be looked at, whereas a measure which accepted the three F's as a basis of legislation would command the united support, not only of the Liberals and Home Rulers, but of the majority of the Conservatives of Ulster. Mr. Shaw made an important contribution to the discussion when he announced that all the members of the Land Commission had come to the conclusion that in future there must be some tribunal placed between the landlord and tenant of Ireland to regulate the rent. The Pall Mall Gazette concludes as follows:—"Any measure which does not deal effectively will hardly be worth the paper it is written on. Grave, indeed, will be the responsibility of an English Government which

interposes an English veto upon measures demanded by an overwhelming majority of all sections of the Irish people."

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Fifty-four members of Parliament were present at yesterday's meeting to arrange for a deputation to wait on Mr. Gladstone in regard to the Irish land question. Lords Monck, Monteagle, Powerscourt and Emly are expected to accompany the deputation. The London correspondent of the Newcastle Chronicle, Mr. Jos. Cowan's paper says:—"Should the representations of the deputation which is to wait on Mr. Gladstone to-day not induce the Government to abandon the anticipated measure on the Irish land question, the original idea of united action by both English and Irish Liberals, which was yesterday abandoned, in the belief such a combination might have the appearance of a threat to the Cabinet, will be resorted to. Further action will be in any event suspended until the draft of the bill is in the hands of members."

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, asked the members whose bills are on the orders of the day not to insist on their rights, as the Government desired to proceed with the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's Speech. Irish members began obstructive objections, and the wrangle continued. It has now lasted three hours. Ultimately a motion that the debate on the address be resumed was carried by a vote of 230 to 33. In the House of Commons this afternoon, just before a division was taken which closed the obstructive debate, Mr. Parnell said his party had made their protest against the action of the Government. He said his conduct in the House had always been fair and above board, but he would not pledge himself as to the conduct of himself and his friends when bills for the coercion of the Irish people are introduced.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Mr. Shaw (Home Ruler) has written a letter to Mr. Parnell formally disassociating himself from Mr. Parnell's scheme of agitation and his party. It is believed that other moderate Home Rulers will follow his example.

A deputation of members of Parliament waited on Mr. Gladstone to-day on the Irish Land Question, and presented a memorial recommending as essential to secure unity and enthusiasm among the Liberals in Parliament and contentment in Ireland that the Land Bill should include a comprehensive scheme of peasant proprietary, accompanied by the "Three F's," and also recommending the consideration of the subject of reclamation of waste lands. The deputation discussed the subject in a conversational manner for fully two hours. Mr. Gladstone said he was glad to have the opportunity of hearing their views, and hoped he would not introduce any ineffectual Bill. It is understood that the deputation deemed the result of the interview satisfactory.

DUBLIN, Jan. 12.—Mr. A. M. Sullivan, member of Parliament for Louth, who seduced the Irish Times some time ago for defamatory, has obtained a verdict against the paper of £50.

DUBLIN, Jan. 12.—At a meeting of the Land League to-day it was announced that the receipts for the past week amounted to £4,163. It is stated that the League will no longer give facilities to Government reporters or police.

LIMERICK, Jan. 12.—The Tralee and Listowel mail cars were attacked last night near Long Hill, Limerick county. The cars were smashed and the mail destroyed.

DUBLIN, Jan. 12.—The State Trials will open the case for the defence. It is expected that he will speak for two days. An extraordinary sight will be witnessed in Dublin to-morrow. Two hundred evicted tenants, men and women, from all parts of Ireland, will be assembled at the Land League office, when they will walk in processional order, two deep, to the Court of Queen's Bench. It is intended, if the Court permits of such a course, to produce these men and women as witnesses for the defence.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—In the House to-day Mr. Forster, Home Secretary for Ireland, in reply to a question from Mr. Churchill, member for Woodstock, said that the Government were watching Mr. Davitt, who had returned to Ireland contrary to the stipulation in his case, and if necessary they should take further action concerning him.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Three hundred and fifty police and a squadron of dragoons are assembled at Drumlish, and infantry are momentarily expected. When they arrive, the whole force will proceed to assist in the serving of ejectment notices on Lord Grenard's property. The people are armed with bludgeons and pitchforks, but an encounter will probably be avoided by the exertions of the parish priest.

The Government has evidently been taken by surprise by the decided sympathy with Ireland expressed by provincial members of all shades of liberalism. A decided change is visible in the bearing of the Ministry since the opening of the session. The excitement of the struggle has already told on Gladstone's health.

DUBLIN, Jan. 13.—At a meeting of the Land League to-day Davitt called attention to the immense services of the Land League in America. Parnell advised a postponement of the National Convention until the Government deals with coercion. The Orange Emergency Committee resolved to assist several "boycotted" persons.

Macdonough's speech to-day consisted of a vindication and reassertion of the principles of the Land League, which organization, he said, was as legal as the Trades' Union. He declared the Traversers professed the principles of John Stuart Mill, and but for their support, English landlords would be driven into the sea. People pay shopkeepers £40,000 for goods, "were they," he asked, "to deprive their wives and children of sustenance in order to pay landlords?" Before he concluded the Court rose.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—It is alleged that the Government will ask Parliament to adopt extraordinary measures for the suppression of the Parnellite party, on the ground that they seek not constitutional reform, but the disintegration of the Empire. It is stated the London city guilds, which own estates in Ireland, have been sounded regarding their transfer to tenants under the terms of the new Land Bill. They are willing to make the necessary arrangements; about 170,000 acres of land belonging to these companies will probably be thus transferred.

TRALEE, Jan. 14.—The examination of officers of the Tralee branch of the Land League was concluded to-day. Mr. Brassill, proprietor of the Kerry Independent, and Mr. Jeremiah Leahy, President of the Fries branch of the Land League, were discharged. Concerning other prisoners, the magistrates deferred their decision until to-morrow, their meanwhile remaining in custody. The defence preferred no evidence.

Mr. Mitchell Henry refused to have anything to do with the Land League, and in consequence of his speech in the House of Commons on the 11th inst., during the debate on the address, in which he denounced the system of "boycotting" and repudiated the League, Michael Davitt, the noted agitator, in a violent attack upon him at a meeting of the League, denounced him as a traitor.

DUBLIN, Jan. 14.—Two of the Traversers were discharged to-day, the evidence against them being insufficient.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A Dublin despatch says naval and military authorities in Ireland are arranging concerted action for their future movements.

DUBLIN, Jan. 14.—In the Court of Queen's Bench yesterday, Mr. Macdonogh, the counsel for the Traversers, in his opening speech, said in regard to some points of the indictment he was obliged to admit that some of the Traversers had exceeded the bounds of moderation. Mr. Macdonogh to-day continued his speech for the Traversers. Judge Fitzgerald at the outset intimated that, although Mr. Macdonogh would be allowed to refer in his speech to the famine period of 1848, he could not call evidence relating to facts that occurred thirty years ago. When Mr. Macdonogh closed his speech he was loudly cheered. The trials promise to be protracted.

On the subject of the desire expressed by some of the Traversers to have separate defences, Judge Fitzgerald said to-day that it would be practically impossible for the Court to listen to the fourteen speeches, one for each man, nor, in his opinion, was this necessary in order to obtain justice in each case.

In the State trials Macdonogh submitted to the jury that the Land League was a perfectly legal organization. To cause, by agitation, certain alterations in the Land Laws, was a necessity which not only Ireland, but all England, was now urging. He cited the example of the jury who acquitted the seven Bishops, and drew a moving picture of the evictions which succeeded the Irish famine. Samuel Walker followed on the same side, and delivered a powerful speech. He quoted the charter of the Land League, and contended that it was legal to read extracts from Parliamentary speeches of Gladstone, Low and Bright, in support of the Compensation for Disturbance Bill. He insisted that the Traversers had said nothing more calculated to damage landlordism than was said in the speeches in Parliament referred to. The Court adjourned till Monday.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The following Englishmen voted with Mr. Parnell last night in division of the House on Parnell's amendment:—Jacob Bright, of Manchester; Jesse Comings, of Ipswich; Henry Labouchere and Charles Bradlaugh, of Northampton; Thomas Burt, of Louth; Arthur Arnold, of Salford; Joseph Cowen, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Mr. Thomas.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A despatch from Manchester says an attempt was made to-day, it is supposed by Fenians, to blow up the barracks at the infantry barracks at Salford. A meat store adjoining was blown to pieces, but the army, containing many thousands of arms, was uninjured. The explosion badly injured a woman and a boy who were walking on the street, and it is feared that the boy will die. There is great excitement over this dastardly attempt.

DUBLIN, Jan. 17.—Michael Davitt made a very violent speech at Kewstirk to-day.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Mithcell Henry, in a letter to the Times, says it is true that his tenants have disappointed him very much, owing to instructions from Land League agents, which virtually are that every landlord is a robber and an intruder. Very few of his tenants, he says, have paid their rents, though many would do so, if not intimidated by the lawless confederation, who have succeeded in changing the character and behaviour of the people.

TRALEE, Jan. 15.—The remaining five officers of the Tralee Branch of the Land League were to-day committed for trial. Their attorney did not ask to have them admitted to bail. Eleven other arrests are expected to-night.

DUBLIN, Jan. 15.—At Maryborough, six traders have been summoned on a charge of attempting to compel persons to join the Land League. Davitt to-day, near Katturk, vehemently attacked landlords. Government reporters were present.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Daily News says the Cabinet Council will necessarily consider the question of obstruction in the House of Commons. The Times charges the Home Rulers with abusing the freedom of debate with the sole object of frustrating its practical purposes.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—A special cable from London says:—"The debate on Mr. Parnell's amendment, protracted through seven sittings, averaging eight hours each, appears to have convinced the Government of the absolute necessity of some modification of the rules of the House of Commons to prevent this scandalous squandering of public time, of which the worst has not been seen. Perhaps Monday will witness the resumption of the interminable discussion, Mr. McCarthy's amendment and other amendments

following, with fresh harangues. Mr. Parnell's friends intimate that the obstruction this session is intended to take the form not so much of filibustering as prolongation of the discussion. It is known that the Government, perceiving that no progress has been made in the last few days, is seriously considering the adoption in some form of the previous question, or some other means which will enable the majority of the House to bring this frivolous and wilfully protracted speech-making to a close. Parliamentary precedent requires that the debate on the address shall be terminated five days before proceeding with other business; hence neither the Coercion bill nor the Land Bill has yet been introduced. One obvious object of Mr. Parnell is to point triumphantly to this delay as a proof of the necessity of alleged urgency of coercion. Mr. Shaw's formal withdrawal from further Parliamentary action under Parnell's banner necessitates one or two rearrangements. Mr. Shaw's interest in Parliament is greater than with the Irish people, but yet result in so reducing Mr. Parnell's following as to increase greatly the difficulty of pursuing a policy of sheer obstruction.

Mr. Shaw openly expresses delight at the conciliatory manner in which Mr. Gladstone received the deputation, and has strong hopes that the Land Bill will yet assume a satisfactory solution. Mr. Parnell, on the other hand, stakes everything on defeating the Land bill, no matter how radical, this session, believing that he will be able to carry the Irish people to any length if the session closes without the passing of any measure of land reform, and intending then to revert openly to his original purpose to renew purely Home Rule agitation. It is the knowledge of this scheme, possibly, which disintegrates part of the English Radicals who were lately contemplating an offensive and defensive alliance with Mr. Parnell. Tuesday's conference was attended by several sincere Liberals, Mr. Stanfield, formerly a Cabinet Minister, presiding. Extraordinary efforts have been made by certain well known members to organize a combination against the Government, pledged to employ upon threats. It is meant to exert pressure on Ministers for the purpose of minimizing coercion and anguishing the scope of land reform. This cabal, though believed to be receiving the secret support of one member of the Cabinet, has collapsed, at least temporarily. The Government is well pleased at the result of the division on the Parnell amendment. He voted yesterday with his former colleagues against it, the minority supporting Mr. Parnell, including only seven English Liberals and not one leading man, but it would be idle to try to permute the course of events next week; the Government admits that there is small hope of bringing the debate on the address to an end, or of proceeding with the Coercion bills. The Ministerial secrets are still so well kept that nothing leaks out concerning the character of the coming measures, except that neither Irish eloquence nor Radical measures have affected the general scheme intended. Furthermore, Ministers know that yielding to Radical demands involves possible danger of Whig secession far more formidable in numbers and influence than any Radical coalition.

Some manifestations of impatience have been made out of doors, but upon the whole, the proceedings of Parnell and his followers in the House of Commons seem to be watched with remarkable apathy, except in London, where great indignation about them is expressed. An important section of the Radical party is disposed to support Parnell, believing that a formidable land agitation in England, such as they evidently desire, depends upon preliminary success in Ireland. This feeling partly accounts for the indifference of the public generally to the filibustering tactics of Parnell. The prestige of the Home Rulers has been greatly increased among the populace by their showing that they can defy the law in Ireland, and their now coming to England and beating Parliament. Such a delay in carrying the reply to the Speech in the British Parliamentary history. The Government desires that the demand for stringent measures against obstruction shall come first from the people. There remain three more amendments to the reply to the Address from the Throne, each of which is likely to cause a long debate.

It is asserted that the regiment now quartered in the barracks contains many Irish, and that Fenianism has been previously suspected among them. It is rumored that a man has been found near the shed. The damage is more serious than at last reported.

DUBLIN, Jan. 16.—Land League prosecutions are cropping up all over Ireland. On Saturday no fewer than 98 summonses were served on six prominent members of the Maryborough Land League, charging them with boycotting and intimidation. Their offence consisted of calling on shopkeepers and endeavoring to compel them to join the League. The five Leaguers charged at Tralee on Saturday were returned for trial. Informations were sworn before the Magistrates and warrants were issued for the arrest of the seven officers of the Kerry branch, among whom is a Catholic priest. The secretary of the Cork League and another member have been summoned for individual and distinct acts of intimidation. The Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland has forwarded a strong memorial to the Queen on the state of Ireland, signed by Lord Enniskillen, Imperial Grand Master. The memorial states that in this portion of her Majesty's dominions coercion and terrorism prevail, which have become unsupportable and which must speedily drive every loyal and well disposed subject of her Majesty out of the country unless put to an end. Murders, robberies, and the sending of threatening letters, are of daily occurrence, and take place with impunity. After declaring that the existing Government has proved its inability to cope with the exigency of the case, the memorial humbly prays that Her

Majesty "will be graciously pleased to order that such steps may be taken as may be necessary to punish evil-doers and protect the lives and property of your faithful and loyal subjects, that they may be able to live in peace and security under your beneficent sway." A letter has been received from the Secretary of the Home Department stating that the petition has been laid before the Queen.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—It is stated that a series of local demonstrations against coercion have been determined upon. Preparations are making for a monster meeting in Hyde Park. MANCHESTER, Jan. 15.—The police have found a clue which may lead to a discovery of the perpetrators of the explosion at the barracks.

DUBLIN, Jan. 17.—The Court of Queen's Bench was crowded to-day. Macdonogh, for the Traversers, said he intended to put in as evidence 41 Acts of Parliament, passed before and after the Act of the Union, regarding land laws and the preservation of the peace in Ireland. He called as witnesses 83 evicted tenants, whose feebleness caused a sensation in Court. The prosecution objected. The Court decided it was admissible if the prosecution intended to rely on the nineteenth count of the indictment, which charge the Traversers with conspiring to create discontent and disaffection among the subjects of the Queen, and ill will and hostility between different classes of her subjects, and then the Court said the trial would last for years. A short adjournment was granted on the application of the Attorney-General to enable him to consult his colleagues.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—In the House of Commons, to-night, Sexton and O'Sullivan, Home Rulers, defended the actions of the Land League and attacked the Government. Mr. Vivian, Liberal, said the feelings of the Irish were shown by the fact that many waded through the blood of Lord Mountmorres.

Mr. Parnell said, "That is a falsehood." The Speaker declared if Parnell applied the expression to any member of the House, he must withdraw it.

As Parnell neither withdrew nor repeated the expression, Vivian said he would leave the House to judge between him and Parnell. Biggar, Home Ruler, asked whether the United States had made any representations relative to the wretched condition of the Irish. He made an inquiry relative to the intervention of the Sultan in regard to Ireland, and was called to order, and the question was not allowed.

Children, Secretary of War, strongly urged the necessity of energetic measures in Ireland, and said the Government could not tolerate revolution, and allow Ireland to be swayed by self-asserted authority.

Parnell's amendment to the Address was rejected, 435 to 57. The debate was then adjourned. Six Liberals voted with the minority.

Eighteen English members, including Arnold, Jacob Bright, Bradlaugh and Labouchere, voted for Parnell's amendment. Many Liberals abstained from voting. Thirteen Irish members voted with the majority. Shaw and Henry voted with the minority. Henry denies that he has quit Ireland on account of threats.

DUBLIN, Jan. 17.—On the re-assembling of the court, the Attorney-General announced that he would abandon the nineteenth count, and the evidence of evicted tenants was consequently ruled out. Macdonogh closed the evidence for the defence. McLaughlin, who is specially retained on behalf of Brennan, made a telling speech. He said the prosecution was undertaken on behalf of landlords who were the hereditary enemies of peaceful rule in Ireland. While Parnell and Dillon were begging relief in America, the landlords even denied the existence of distress. It was as impossible for tenants to pay rents as for England to pay her national debt. McLaughlin was loudly applauded.

Lane, President of the Killumna Land League, and O'Connor, Treasurer of the Clonsilla Land League, have been committed for trial for intimidation. Bail was allowed.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—It is generally believed that the State Trials will collapse early next week. The withdrawal of the nineteenth count by the Attorney-General has brought the Land League evidence to a sudden termination. The concluding speeches will be short, and there only remains the Judge's summing up.

Mr. Henco Jones and family left Clonsilla for England to-day, after arranging that their farm should be managed in their absence by an attorney.

The following is said to be the draft of the Government land bill, which may, however, undergo modification before its presentation:—"The surplus fund of the Irish Church will be devoted, 1st. To the reclamation of waste lands; 2nd. To assist immigration from overcrowded districts; 3rd. According to a carefully drawn scheme to assist emigration." The measure will also include the three F's guarded, by certain restrictive provisions necessary for the practical working of the measure. With respect to the Coercion Bill, it is stated that the Government contemplates the creation of a Commission of two judges, for which precedents are alleged, with power in certain cases to supersede the ordinary judicial tribunals. A general Disarmament Act will be passed. As Government is still busy discussing the bill, however, many modifications are possible.

"Why, Charley," said his friend in astonishment, "what has happened? Oh, I see you have been using hair dye." "No such thing, my dear friend," replied Charley, "I have an honest head of black hair all my own, and I got it by using Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer." This wonderful remedy is sold by all chemists at 50 cts. per large bottle.

Mr. Martin Battle, of the Inland Revenue, has invented an instrument for testing oil flashes. It is a combination of the English and American ideas.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Coercion Bill—Gladstone Becomes Bawdy.—Parnell's Exposition of Irish Feeling.—Ready to Shed their Blood to Secure Liberty.—Receiving a Chance of Success.—A Bold Defence of the Government.—Great Excitement in the House of Commons.

LONDON, Jan. 18, 1881. In the House of Lords, Earl Fortescue (Liberal) asked whether, in view of the obstruction in the Commons, the Government would not, with the object of saving time, introduce a Coercive Bill first in the House of Lords.

Earl Redesdale (Conservative) proposed that a Bill be passed through the House of Lords, then acted upon, and indemnity afterwards obtained from the Commons.

The Government repudiated the idea, and the subject was dropped.

In the House of Commons the Parnellite party came into open collision with the Government last night in a heated debate on Mr. Justin McCarthy's amendment to the address, praying the Queen not to use the Army and Constabulary to carry out evictions pending the reform of the land laws.

Mr. Gladstone reappeared looking much improved. He protested against the prolongation of the debate. If the practice of conducting the debate on the address as rapidly as possible was broken down, the convention and dignified method of meeting between the Sovereign and the people would become a public nuisance. If Irish members had taken a reasonable latitude of debate, they would have known by this time what the measures of coercion were. The Irish members had kept the House eight days occupied by resultless debates. He declared that Mr. McCarthy's amendment was an insult to the Throne. This was received with cheers on both sides of the House.

Mr. Parnell answered later in the debate, charging Mr. Gladstone with misrepresenting the Irish member. He stated that he believed the Irish people would justify the shedding of their blood to secure their liberty if they saw the chance of success. He denied having encouraged armed insurrection because he knew England was too strong. He stated his belief that legislative independence would follow the downfall of landlordism, and under the new relations hostility between England and Ireland would disappear. The Government could not suppress the Land League, because if the leaders should be imprisoned the people would organize secret societies—murder and outrages would be increased tenfold by coercion. If the act of habeas corpus were suspended the arrest of the first man would be the signal for a general refusal to pay rents. Bishops and priests would advise this course, and the Government would be met with the passive resistance of the entire nation.

Sir Stafford Northcote called on the Government to take action on the serious speech of Mr. Parnell, whom he accused of dictating to the Queen as an equal. Great excitement was manifested by the members during the debate.

Mr. O'Donnell made a fierce attack on the Gladstone Ministry amid constant interruption.

Mr. Lalor (Nationalist) moved the adjournment of the debate after midnight.

Lord Hartington refused to accede on the ground that the debate had been sufficiently prolonged.

The Irish members charged the Government with attempting to gag them. Mr. Parnell stated that the conduct of Lord Hartington showed that the aristocratic element had obtained the upper hand in the Cabinet, and that the policy of coercion was fittingly represented by Lord Hartington, who as Irish Secretary, had caused the people of Dublin to be bludgeoned by the police at the Phoenix Park. After the first division the Government agreed to adjourn the debate. Forty members voted with Mr. Parnell, all of whom were Irish.

ANOTHER FENIAN SCARE. NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The World's London correspondent says the Secretary of State for the home department states he is in possession of details which show the formation of a gigantic secret society, with a local branch in every important town of the kingdom, by Fenians from the United States. Great alarm is felt at this new danger.

ANTI-COERCION MEETING IN ENGLAND. LONDON, Jan. 18.—The first meeting in connection with the movement in England against coercion, for the organization of which a Committee of Home Rulers have been formed, will probably be held at Birmingham on Saturday. Parnell will attend.

The origin of the fire which destroyed the Edinburgh County military barracks was purely accidental.

ITEMS OF INTEREST. There are no soup kitchens in Montreal this year.

It is probable Mrs. Parnell will attend the Buffalo Land League Convention.

The reports concerning the quarrel between the Queen and the Princess Louise are denied in high places.

Mr. Bright speaks as from a "well of English undefiled," not even Mr. Gladstone himself can surpass him, yet Mr. Bright has neither Latin nor Greek, but has acquired his magnificent English through the medium of a hard study of Milton and the Bible.

The London Telegraph attributes much of the misery of the Irish peasantry to their incorrigible "mania" for early marriages. The existence of this "mania," answers the Pall Mall Gazette, is an assumption which is not justified by facts. The Irish neither marry earlier nor multiply more rapidly than the English or Scotch. The statistics as to early marriages are conclusive.