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## MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1881.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

# THE LAND WAR

IN IRELAND!!

TENANT FARMERS.

DELEGATES TO AMERICA.

Parnell and T. P. O'Connor Coming

Arresting the Ladies!

Drelin, June 21 .- At a meeting of the Land League, to-day, Sexton, who now has the exclusive management of the organization, strongly appealed to America for funds. He said they had arrived at a critical stage of the struggle of the League and their expen-

diture was very large.

CORE, June 21.—Father O'Connor, the priest known in connection with the part taken in advocating the interests of the Harrence tenantry, has arrived here en route to America. Two priests, and Slack, Vice-President of the Land League of Listowell, accompany him. The object of their visit is to raise funds to meet the heavy expenses incurred by the Harrence tenantry in unsuccessful efforts to purchase their farms. They propose to lecture through the United States

on the land question. Father O'Connor has a letter from Archbishop Croke commissioning him to proclaim everywhere in America what Irishmen want, and to tell the Americans that the Irish people are determined to carry on the present constitutional agitation.

It is understood that the communications with the United States Government in regard to incentives to crime in the United Kingdom, published by Irish papers in America, will be conducted at Washington, through West, successor to Thornton. Among the articles to which attention will be called is one speaking of what is called "the last visit of the Prince of Wales to the continent," and indicating methods by which a fatal railway disaster might be produced with impunity. Also another purporting to be an account of the trial of Gladstone by a secret society, followed by his condemnation to

LONDON, June 22 -It is said that Parnell will return to the United States, and make an extensive stumping tour of the country, as soon as the Land Bill has passed through committee in the House of Commons. His speaking will be directed to the advocacy of local home rule for Ireland, and the formation of a great confederacy of the kingdom and

Mr. Parnell, in speaking at a meeting in this city last evening, said that the Land League would exist after the passing of the Land Bill, which was not a final sottlement of the question.

LONDON, June 22 .- The Pall Mall Gazette. this afternoon, says :- " We wish the Government had followed the sound principle of letting O'Donovan Rossa alone. It is very fine for the Telegraph to talk about requiring America to treat planners of insurrection as the English Government has Herr Most, proprietor of the Freheit. We may require as much as we picase, but, unless we are much mistaken America will give a short answer to such requisitions. It seems extremely improbable that the American Government will be allowed, either by tradition or policy, to meddle with the Irish-American press. Any overt preparations for an expedition it will doubtless put down as it has done before."

The Daily News has an article almost exactly similar on the subject. It says :-"Although it is not likely that America will interfere with the press, her Government has usually acted loyally and firmly when any real danger of a friendly Power was planned within the American frontier."

A deputation of the Ulster Tenant Farmers, to-day, had an interview with Parnell and other Home Rule members, at which it was agreed that the Home Rulers should strenuonsly oppose the Government amendments to the Land Bill.

London, June 22. - At an interview between the Ulster farmers and Home Rulers, the Parnellites manifested a willingness to withdraw as many amendments to the Land Bill as were possible, except where vital or important principles were involved. The Ulster delegates expressed the gravest alarm at the idea of the Government expunging from the bill the direction to the Land Court to exclude tenants' interest from all consideration of rent in fixing a fair rental of holdings. Fea was expressed that in the absence of some definite instructions the court may feel bound to apply the existing Common-Law doctrine, that everything in or on the soil belongs to the landlord, this doctrine being corrected only by the reservation of the tenant's actual improvements, whereas the delegates hold that, besides the improvements, his good-will

or occupancy-right should be protected. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., has received threatening letter, dated from the "Nihilist Council Chambers, Birmingham." The missive, which is written in red ink, and ovidently penned by some illiterate person, begins: "Attend to this notice," and then preceeds violently to abuse Mr. O'Connor as a Constitutional agitator and Land Leaguer, wanns him not to attempt in foture to address English audiences, and finally tells him he is

to be shot. It is signed, "By order of Gene-

ral Commanding, Angott."

London, June 22.—Mr. Parnell has made up his mind to re-visit America in order to extend and consolidate the Land League organization at once. He is convinced that the Land Bill cannot be regarded as a final settlement of the Irish land ques-tion. He will not leave London, however, until the Lords have sent the measure back to the Commons, as, in case they should seriously mutilate or reject the Bill, a grave political crisis would arise, and Mr. Parnell's friends desire that he should be on the spot to guide his party at such a criti-cal period. The rumor that he will go when the Bill passes through the committee, lenving the party under the leadership of Mr. Justin McCarthy, is quite unfounded.

The three Feman Catholic priests sailed to-day from Queenstown to New York on their lecturing tour through the United States. one of them carrying with him a letter from Archbishop Croke, commissioning him to "proclaim everywhere in America what the Irish people want and what they do not want.

Several Home Rule members of Parliament also intend visiting the United States this autumn. Among these are Mr. Shaw, Mr. A. M. Sullivan, and Mr. T. P. O'Connor. The latter gentleman proposes to deliver a series of lectures on Irish literary and political topics.

Durlin, June 24.—Proclamations are issued prohibiting assemblages at Mitchellstown and Thurles for obstructing the Sherift while erving writs.

The Pall Mall Gazette says there is dissatisfaction in Ireland at the amendments of the Land Bill, to which the Government has assented, such amendments being almost euterely in favor of the landlords. It suggests that the Government facilitate the progress of the Bill by announcing these amendments should announce the concessions they are prepared to make to the other side. Many persons think the Emigration clauses should be dropped, but there is little doubt something will have to be done in favor of tenants both in reference to arrears and leases.

London, June 25.--The Cabinet have re-solved to ask the House of Commons to allow

the Land Bill to be taken up day by day. A month hence, at the outside, the Land Bill will be before the Lords, and its progress in that Chamber will be watched with peculiar interest. With the general questions relating to land their Lordships are much better able to deal than the Commons, ninetenths of them being landed proprietors, who shape of tongues. At the same time there devote their time to the management of their were men speaking various languages, som estates. But in this case the Lords will bring the wild districts of Arabia to the classic to the consideration of the Bill, not only their language of Greece. When the hitherto prejudices in favor of laudlordism, but a illiterate Apostles went forth, the Arab heard fish, and wounded in several places. keen desire to show the Radicals, who have from the language of the desert, so did the defied them to alter the measure that the Upper Chamber is still part of the Constitution and endowed with revisory powers. Their Lordships have determined to let the of the Latin, which God decided should the hereditary House have not been shortened | Church | They came to all nations. To esor circumscribed by the recent uprising of the | tablish an apostolic Church was the mission Democracy, and before the Land Bill is disposed of a greater and graver issue, involving suffer, and to die in every land for the faith of forced upon the country. Mr. Gladstone took Christ established—namely, the pastoral office particular pains the other day to let it go forth that he will not consider his life's mismember for Cambridge, moved a series of re-solutions declaring that the time had come permit him to go beyond a certain limit. Unfor the abolition of entail and primogeniture. The Attorney General ought to have spoken on the Government's behalf, but the Premier jumped up and made a speech, announcing his hearty support of the principle of free trade in land, and telling the Lords, toral office and the religious orders almost in as many words, that if they could not maintain their order without such restrictions upon the sale and transfer of landed property us now exists, the sooner they passed off the scene the better. This was in reply to Salisbury's threat that the Upper House would throw out the Land Bill, and the Radicals cheered to the echo. If the Lords force a battle, the fighting will be short, sharp and decisive. They and the Squires and Established Church will stand alone. The Radicals will not only muster every man of Radical tendencies in the three Kingdoms, but will draw tens of thousands of recruits from the farming class.

CORK, June 27.—Brooks, the American Consul. visited O'Mahonev, who is in gaol on a charge of attempting to murder Mr. Scranton, a Justice of the Peace, of Ballydehob. The Consul says O'Mahoney at the time of his arrest was serving as a poor-law gardian. That brown Tartar was arrested in his onward O'Mahoney was a naturalized citizen of the United States before he accepted that office there seems to be no doubt, but the Consul refuses to express a further opinion. He made a full report of the case to the Legation, at London and Washington. He says, the "auspects," of whom thirty-five are in Limerick gaol, are remarkably well treated, fed by the Land League, and supplied with clothing and bedding, marked " National Land League."

The News, commenting on the notice of Mr. Gladstone to give the Land Bill precedence over all other orders, says :- "We cannot close our eyes to the immense strain and burden about to be placed upon Mr. Gladstone's strength, and the danger, not only to the Bill but to the nation and Minister, of its being and St. Antoninus of Florence were overtaxed."

Several members of the Ladies' Land League, at Kilmallock, County Limerick, have been summoned on a charge of obstructing the public highway, during the recent visit of

Mr. A. Cross has been in Warwickshire collecting materials for the life of George Eliot. He was the guest for several days of Magdalene, it was like a resurrection. St. his wife's nephew, the Rev. F. R. Evans, at | Augustine said that " in that Christ died He Bedworth Rectory. A number of sketches showed that He was man, and in that He of places identified with the works of George rose from the dead He showed that Eliot and with her early life have been taken, including Cerbury and Chilvers Cotton, as the

book is to be idustrated.

# PATHER BURKE IN DROGHEDA.

#### GO AND PREACH TO ALL NATIONS."

On Sunday, the 5th inst., the foundation tone of a new convent for the Dominican tathers of Drogheda was laid with a religious ceremony, conducted in strict accordance with the Dominican rite. A connecting link has thus been added to the past religious history of Drogheda. The eloquent Dominican, Father Burke, was announced to preach, and a very large congregation assembled. The blessing and laying of the foundation stone of the new convent was first proceeded with. The ceremony commenced at twelve o'clock.

After the first Gospel. Father Burke, O.P., ascended the altar steps to preach the sermon for the occasion. The reverend gentleman said that they were assembled there that day to help the Dominican fathers of Drogheda to lay the foundation stone of their new convent residence with prayer and blessing. They were there to repeat an historical work which took place many years ago in Drogheda, and to aid it by their generous contributions on the holy Feast of Pentecost, when the Church of God commemorated the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles. The work of the redemption was consummated by the resurrection of our Lord from the dead; but this great work would avail nought if its moral and teachings were not brought home to every man and child. The day was well chosen for the work to be accomplished in which they were engaged. In its significance the day was the real spology for the laying of the foundation stone, and for the existence of the religious orders in the Catholic Church, When the sons of an ancient religious order call the faithful around them to aid them, the work in which they are engaged has a significance for its accomplishment. On Ascension Thursday, when God was about to leave the Apostles, the last charge He gave to them was, "Go, and preach to all nations," "For I have raised you up to be the witnesses of My glory, and of My Church. Your mission is not only for this people and thatgo abroad until every nation becomes acquainted with the grace of God. Go, therefore, preach ye the Gospel to all the nations." He told the Apostles to wait for the Comforter. How did He come? Like living fire, in the were men speaking various languages, som country, so did the Greek in his classic language, and so did the Roman in the language Radicals understand that the prerogative of be the future language of His universal of the illustrious twelve, prepared to do, to the existence of the Upper Chamber, may be Christ. There was an important law which and the care of souls. The care of souls was prescribed for certain territories and d stricts, sion ended until he has laid violent hands beyond which the pastor was not to enter. upon a great landed guild. Mr. Fowler, the | His pastoral office was the the care of a cerfettered by the care of souls, and uurestricted,

the religious orders go forth unto the ends of the earth, iuto every land, to be as witnesses of the faith of Jesus Christ and His laws. Up to 700 years ago they had the pasconfining themselves strictly to their rules. The latter confined themselves to their monasteries. Rarely did the Carthusians or others come out of their monasteries; but they always preached the Gospel of Christ crucified to the people. Afterwards, when the people wavered in their allegiance-when new countries and new peoples were discovered—the Almighty God raised up the religious orders to preach His word. In the thirteenth century the relichildren of St. Augustine came forth as apostles, and spread themselves through the nations. St. Francis of Assissium sent his disciples in thousands. St Dominic sent his sons abroad, and thus infused a new Pentecost vibrating through the hearts of the nations. Then went forth from the cloister armies of martyrs. The march of devastation by the children of Dominic, of Francis, and Augustine, who spoke to him of the cross of Christ and the future rewards or punishments to come in the land beyond the tomb. They did so only to wear the martyr's crown. Each order had its own glory, and its own special glory. He claimed for his own order one special claim in connection with the history of this daythe seven gifts of the Holy Ghost. These great Heaven-sent gifts were most amply ex-

emplified in his order. The Church of God honored his order by calling and styling it the Order of Truth. The Pontiff of the day gave it the title of Order of Preachers. The great doctor St. Thomas of Aquin great examples of the gift of wisdom. The preacher then gave numerous examples of illustrious saints of the order preeminently distinguished for the possession of love and other of the gifts of the Holy

Ghost. Reverting to the ceremony of the day, the preacher said that the work of that day was not a new thing, but an old one renewed. In the laying down of the foundation stone of the new Dominican convent of St. Mary

foundation stone of the first Dominican convent of St. Mary Magdalene in Drogheda was laid. St. Dominic was then living, and from his monastery in Rome he sent his benediction to the good work. Their brethren always lived in peace with their Franciscan and Augustinian brothers. During the last 700 years they lived among the people, and, like the ancient monks or hermits, sharing in their sorrows or joys, sympathising with their welfare, not defending them from the foeman. Then the foeman and persecutor came, and the triars were driven away, rather than abandon their people the friars lived in holes and caves. The streets of this town of Drogheda ran red with the blood of the people, and commingling with it in one common red stream flowed the blood of the Franciscans, Dominicans, and Augustinians. With these title deeds, with such claims as these on the Catholics of Drobeds, the Dominican fathers asked them to give them a place in which to live, to labor, and to study, among the people whom they loved, whom they struggled with, and with whom they died. When religion seemed dead-when there was not an altar in Drogheda, not a crucifix to be seen, and a Catholic dure not show his face—and when the Puritan, with blood-recking sword, rode on his war-horse through the silent streets heaped with the corpses of the slain—when every hope was dead, and every heart seemed bleeding and dying-the Church of God was believed-and justly so-to be bucied in the grave. But the blessed promise of God was rerified, that He would be with His Church in persecution and danger, and make her triumphant. And now, once again, as in the olden time, they had in Drogheda the children of St. Dominic, of St. Francis, and St. Augustine in stately churches. The Dominican church again reared aloft its spires to-day by the Boyne. Every morning the shadow of the cross was flung across that fated river, which was borne along on its bosom to commingle with the ocean. The Dominican convent now appealed to the generous sympatties of Catholic Drogheda, and for every help and aid they gave it every drop of blood its martyrs shed will bring down a blessing on them and on their children. The only ambition of the Dominican fathers was to the river St. Louis to give the water power live with them, for them, and God. He called on them, in the name of the Dominican martyrs whose bones were resting in the Irish soil, to build a house for the poverty-stricken sons of St. Dominic, who could only offer them their prayers, their aspirations, and

## CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Rev. Father Hudson, while bathing at Santa Cruz, Cal., was attacked by a sword-Archbishop Hannan was presented yester-

their love .- Dublin Nation.

Abstinence Societies of Halifax.

Pope Leo has appointed Dr. McMullen, of Chicago, Bishop of Davenport, a new diocese formed out of the Southern half of Jowa, and including the cities of Keokuk, Des Moines, Daverport and Council Bluffs.

Right Rev. R. McDonald, formerly P.P. of Picton, Bishop of Harbor Grace, will be consecrated on the 21st of August. The Bishop leaves his parish with a convent, church and globe house and lands valued at nearly \$70,-200, almost free of debt.

The Catholic Mirror states that a son of the Itish patriot, Richard Dalton Williams, is a seminarian at the Jesuit College at Spring | mishers." Hill, near Mobile, Ala., and will soon be ordained. "His gifted father has bequeathed him a glorious legacy of talent, and in the son the gentus of the poet has a new and beauti-

As one of the signs of the times, a German contemporary mentions that lately in a theatre of Berlin two couplets directed against Windthorst and the pfoffen, the German word of opprobrium by which the priests are designated, were hissed and hooted by the audience. A few years ago such expressions were quite common on the stage, and were received with applause.

TA Calcutta contemporary says : - The Catholics at Simls are just now in luck's way; gious orders sprang up in numbers. The the Viceroy has made a donation of 20,000 rupers to the fund for erecting a Catholic Church at the station, and if their subscriptions from other sources could be in keeping with this handsome gift, the fortunate restdents at that delightful station, once styled the "Modern Capua," should soon have a church surpassing in size and grandeur all other churches in India, and perhaps equal to many of the noble structures that are to be met with in Europe.

When Pius IX. celebrated the Silver Jubilee of his reign as Sovereign Potiff, and thus had reached the years of Peter at Rome, his portrait, together with an inscription to this effect, were placed in the Dome of the Prince of the Apostles, near the old bronze likeness of St. Peter. This portrait is now to be of St. Peter. moved to the side aisle of St. Peter's Church, where the Vatican Council held its sessions. This removal seems to be entirely appropriate, as the Vatican Council and the declaration of Papal Infallibility are considered among the most important events of the glorious reign of our late Holy Father.

Bishop Cleary accompanied by Father McCarthy and several other priests of the diocese arrived at Brockville yesterday in the steam yacht Oneida owned by Mr. Cassils late president of the Canada Central Railway. His Lordship was met several miles from there by a fleet of steam yachts and boats and accompanied to Brockville, where an address of welcome was read. He was driven to the church by the Mayor, accompanied by a large procession headed by the Brockville brass band. Service was held in the church which was densely packed. This evening a sacred concert will be given. His Lordship will remain in Brockville until Monds. The streets ship.-Kingston News.

Hundreds of pilgrims who have visited the Holy Land speak in the highest terms of the hospitality of the Franciscan Fathers who have charge of the holy sepulchre; for not only Catholics, but Protestants also, invariably meet with a cordial reception. Few travellers, nowever, mention in their accounts a practice that shows in the clearest light the Whenever the pest breaks out in Jernealem, one of the Fathers leaves the monastery, first preparing himself for death by a fervent reception of the Sacraments, and hastens to the city to bestow upon all without distinction of person or creed, both rights should not be interfered with. The corporal and spiritual aid. The monk remains away from the monastery as long as the scourge continues, for fear of spreading it. In order that the others may be kept in-formed whether or not he still lives, he rings every day at a fixed hour a little tell which the advantage of getting into petty squabbles communicates with the monastery. As long as the bell continues to be heard the brethren know that the religious is at his post, and among the living; but if on any day the beil is silent, they know that he has fallen a victim to the pest, and another member hastons forth to replace him.

#### [Concluded on Third Page.] BEAUHARNOIS.

We learn that the citizens of this pretty ittle town are awakening to a lively sense of vhat is good for them.

Being desirous of fostering the establishment, but finding that they need for that purpose to increase the water power in the St. Louis river, the Council—upon being informed by Messrs. A. Clement and P. J. U. mons last nie Bandry that some gentlemen in Montreal proposed building soon a large factory, and might be persuaded to build it at Beaubarnois—the Conneil, at a meeting held on the lion was binding on us and in the not impossible event of an Armenian insurrection and van and P. J. U. Baudry delegates to go to Russian intervention we should be bound to Ottawa and confor with the Minister of Public

Mr. Bergeron, their M. P., on the wharf, asked him to stay over for a couple of hours, and then sending round the bell-man, in a a very short time convened a meeting of some three hundred citizens, to whom Mr. Bergeron gave a promise that he would do his best to secure them the water they are thirsting for.
Resolutions were passed, affirming the

the necessary force.

importance of the work, praying Sir Hector Langevin to grant the necessary funds, and praying Mr. Bergeron to give them a helping hand.

Of course no one can tell what will happen at Ottawa, but all good citizens at Beauharnois are now hoping for better days.

### YERY INJURIOUS BRAG.

The Land agitation in Ireland, together with such a Home Rule movement as must soon be evolved by it, has attracted the attention of the world, and the support of almost the entire Irish people. The elements not favorable to these pacific reforms are, late Government in regard to the coversafirst, the landlords and "cast'e-hacks," and tions of Earl Salisbury and Mr. Waddington, second, the well-meaning but too impulsive and said that if the French policy in Tunis circle of Irishmen who call themselves "skir-

The head and inventor of the "skirmishers" is O'Dorovan Bossa. No one can question his patriotism; but it is quite time that every sensible Irishman should question his which the late Government thereby destroyed methods and discretion.

A tew weeks ago he tathered the story of the silly attempt to blow up the London Mansion House (a perfectly insignificant building) with a bag or box of loose guntary and lately he is reported to have upon the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Mr. organization had effected the blowing up of of their action in proclaiming the county of the English gunboat Doterel. We do not Waterford as destined to be brought under the believe that Rossa said anything of the Coercion Act. Mr. Frank P. O'Donnell, kind, but he has allowed the canard to go un-

contradicted. This kind of work is stupidly injurious to Ireland, not only in regard to the English majority she is trying to overcome, but to the whole civilized world. The sinking of the Doterel was certainly an accident. It now appears that she carried a certain quantity of dynamite among her war-stores. An explosion occurred on Saturday last on the pinnace of the English war-ship Monarch in Tuuis harbor, by which an officer was killed and eight men wounded. The explosion was caused by the ignition of two and-a-quarter pounds of gun cotton which was on board for experiments. If she had sunk, or the Monarch had blown up, the drive the Irish people into acts of violence, "skirmishers" would have had a rare windfall, without moving a finger. It may please the down. "skirmishers" to "scare" the English mind by a cock-and-bull story; but they must not be allowed to injure the cause of Ireland for their secret amusement.

The attempts to blow up buildings in England are so egregiously absurd, vain, contemptible, abortive, that if the "skirmishers" did not immediately claim them, the world would assuredly set them down to English police rescality or the folly of brainless boys. Now let us have no more of it, or if we are

to to have it, let it be known everywhere that the Irish people in America do not commend or defend that sort of thing. If a system of retaliation is to come, and God forbid that it should come, it ought to be managed by men who at least will see that their desperate purposes do not end in smoke and contempt, and who have learned the precious habit of holding their tongues .- Boston Filot.

John Griscom, the Chicago faster, not only has to combat hunger, but also those who would deal with him as a lunatic. He has He was God." Seven hundred years ago presented a holiday appearance yesterday, obtained certificates of sanity from several ejectment decree has been obtained, and that the Dominican fathers of that day spoke being profusely decked with figgs and hunting physicians, who say that he is an enthusiast the Land Commissioners may assist such of those to come after thom, and the in honor of the distinguished arrival. On the subject of fasting, but not irrational.

Catholics and Protostants alike joined in-doing honor to the occasion thus showing a composite of good feeling and friends

## THE LAND BILL.

London, June 22: -In the House of Lords eroic charity of these devoted religious. | last night Earl De La Wart, Conservative, moved for papers on the Tunisian affair, and condemned the action of the Government on the Tunisian question.

Earl Granville replied that France had assured the Government that British treaty Government were sonsible of the fact that incidents might arise on which it would be their duty to ask frank explanations, but as the Government had not opposed the past action of France in Tanis he could not see on that action, unless it led into an invasion of British treaty rights.

London, June 34.-Mr. Grant Duff, Under-Secretary of the State for the Colonies, replying last night in the House of Commons to Lord George Campbell, spokesman for Mr. Amor DeCosmos, M.P., for British Columbia, said that attention had been given to the constant complaints of British Columbia respecting the non-construction of the railway, and that a representative of British Columbia as well as the Premier of the Dominion were now in England. When the Government had conferred with them they would be able to form an opinion whether it was desirable to take further action

London, Jane 25 .- In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Rylands (Liberal), moving for further papers on the Auglo-Turkish Convention, contended that in spite of the Turkish promises, the Reform Convenassist Turkey. He recommended we should Works about having the work performed in inform Turkey we withdraw from the convention As a consequence of that on the 24th same of the promoters seeing of the promoters of the promoters seeing of the promoters of the p of Cyprus was an infraction of public law and the cause, as he showed, from conversations with Mr. Waddington and Earl Salisbury at Berlin, of the present difficulty concerning Tunis.

Mr. Wo'ff (Conservative) said to return Cyprus to Turkey would be to restore it to misgovernment. There was no analogy between our acquisition of Cyprus and the French proceedings in Tunis.

Sir C. Dilke said there were no papers could be laid before the Hor pointed out it was a different thing to condemn a treaty and reverse it violently; to upset the Convention might endanger the peace of the East. He agreed that there was no analogy between the acquisition of Tunis and of Cyprus, although our example had been of bad effect.

Mr. Gladstone stated that Earl Dufferin, the new Ambassador to Constantinople, carried his instructions to push the settlement of the Armenian question. Mr. Gladstone violently attacked the secrecy of the had been dangerous to the public peace, and if it involved a breach of public faith, England by the evil example she set weakenod her right to protest against it. It was a departure from the European concert and which the present Government had labored and would labor to rebuild.

member for Dungarvan, said that only one assault in Waterford had been reported during the last six months, and declared that there was far more respect for law and order in Waterford city and county, and that life and property were more secure there than they were in London, Liverpool or Manchester. Mr. Forster, in reply, justified this proclamation, and said he was quite ready to meet a vote of censure from the House. Mr. Richard Power, member for Waterford City, Mr. Sollivan, member for Meath, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, of Queen's county, and Mr. Parnell severely censured the Government for its action, declaring that it appeared determined by unjust restrictions and persecutions to which would furnish excuse for shooting them

Mr. Healey said the real reason for the proclamation of Waterford was that the Duke of Devonshire owned 30,000 acres of land in the county, and it was desirable to enable his agents to imprison troublesome persons. Another speaker described Mr. Forster as a Brummagem Castleresch.'

Clause four of the Land Bill has been carried in Committee. Sir C. Dilke said the territory recently an-

nexed by Russia is the Tekke Oasis, extending as far as 190 miles from the Afghanistan frontier.

Lord Hartington said the subsidies given to the Ameer of Afghanistan amount to £399,000.

London, June 27 .- Mr. Charles Russell. Q.C., the member for Dundalk, has given notice of a new clause to the Bill providing that the Land Court may arrange for the settlement of the arrears of rent which have accrued since 1877, by composition or deferred payments; that it may, under certain circumstances, reinstate a tenant against whom an