# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

# LANDLORDISM TRIUMPHS. PARNELL'S BILL REJECTED BY THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A Short But Sharp Debate - Ninety-five Majority Against the Measure-The Gov-

ernment's Land Commission-Coercion Predicted, de.

LONDON, Sept. 21. — In the House of Commors this evening Mr. John Morley resumed the debate on the second reading of Mr. Parnell's land bill. He thought, he said, that Mr. Parnell in his speech last night had proved his case in regard to the fall in prices of Irish farm products. Mr. Morley contended' that the bill provided better machinery and a better method of answering the Government's own question as to the necessity of relieving the Irish tensatry in some form than would the appointment of any royal commission. He also believed that the laudlords of Ireland, and not for the first tume in their history, were making a grievous mistake in allowing the bill to be rejected. (Irish cheers.) Mr. Morley, continuing, said if it was true that the inability of the tenants to psy rent was due to the excessive use of whiskey or subscriptions to the Lengue, it would be easy to insert an amendment requiring the tenant to show a satisfactory cause of his inability to pay rent, rendering dis-honesty impossible. The vicious land system in Ireland prevented tenants from reaping the fruits of their industry He would vote for Mr. Parnell's bill because he believed it would create a smooth and calm interval between the ses-Interviewented tenants from reaping the bad no voice in regard to the liabilities and prevented tenants from reaping the bad no voice in regard to the liabilities and bad no voice in regard to the liabilities and bad no voice in regard to the liabilities and bad no voice in regard to the liabilities and bad no voice in regard to the liabilities and bad no voice in regard to the liabilities and bad no voice in regard to the liabilities and bad no voice in regard to the liabilities and the house adjourned until Saturday, when it will be prorogued.

Ins, and enable Fariament to consider the Irish question generally. THE BILL ^PPOSED. Mr. Chaplin, Conservative, opposed the bill. He taunted Messrs. Gladstone and Morley with again using the argument of fear. The Parnell bill was the most impudent proposal ever sub-

mitted to Parliament. Lord Hartington regretted that he was un-able to support Mr. Gladstone's conclusions. He said there was little doubt that the time had arrived for a full enquiry into the agrarian question in Ireland, and the Government was about to institute such an enquiry. Yet pending this investigation Mr. Gladstone was prepared to take action on Mr. Parnell's ull prepared to take action on Bir. Parnell's bill in a way which only last August he (Mr. Glad-stone) argued would be unfair. (Cheers.) The existing judicial rents were fixed during a period of great depression, and it had not yet period of great depression, and it had not yet been proved that the land courts had failed to make due allowance for the state of things that had arisen since that time. Parliament would incur a great responsibility if it rejected the Government's proposals for the preservation of order, as such action would encourage socialistic and communistic ideas in the interest of a certain class of persons. (Cheers.) The late Government he con-tinued, had nut ventured to suggest term: tinued, had not ventured to suggest tem-porary relief measures for Ireland. Its whole action had been entirely opposed to the idea that judicial rents were not properly fixed. Lord Hartington failed to see that any case had been made out which would justify interference with judicial reals. The bill did not deserve the assent of the house. It offered a tempta-tion to tenants to withhold half their rents and debarred landlords from recovering their rightful dues. It was without precedent and totally dissimilar to previous bills which embodied that principle. Since 1880, the position of the tenant had enormously improved and he now possessed every protection against eviction or harsh action on the part of the landlord.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY'S ARGUMENT. SIT Michael Hicks-Beach said he thought ther; was a certain want of reality about the discussion. He was puzzled to account for the silence of the Parnellites, and contended that they could not believe that the case for the bill 1885 did not exceed three in two thousand tenants. There was scope for an enquiry into the whole matter. Upon the announcement of the Royal commission's enquiry the Government would submit proposals to the House during the next session. The position of affairs in Ireland was such that the Government might be obliged to ask Parliament to deal with the question earlier than usual (cheers), but the Government would not buy peace by doing injustice by blackmail. In conclusion, he said the discussion of Mr. Parnell's proposals was an act of gross injustice to the Irish landlords.

Father Fahay, the impresented Woodford priset, who, said Mr. Dillon, had refused to give bail because he thought that would amount to an admission of misconduct on his part. Mr. Holmes, attorney-general of Ireland, justified the action taken in the case. He said

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he had no power to interfere after the magistrate had given his decision. Mr. Sexton said he opined that Father Fahey

would prove the most inconvenient prisoner the Government ever had. Mr. Tanner (Parnellite) followed. After being twice called to order because of irrelevant re-

marks, he was ordered to come speaking, where-upon he left the chamber, shouting: "This house is no place for an Irishman; I am dis-gusted with it."

PEACE AT ANY PRICE RADICALS. Mr. Cremer (Radical) drew attention to the fact that the foreign policy of the Government would be left for some months unchecked by

would be left for some months unchecked by Parliament. He was, therefore, anxious in re-gard to what might be done by the Government. He deprecated intervention in Bulgaria. Lord Randolph Churchull said he did not think a majority of the house or the popple would endorse Mr. Cremer. A discussion of that sort now must be of a very academic character. He deprecated a premature discussion of the Balgarian question. The situation in Bulgaria, he said, might at any moment be-come critical. A crisis might be precipitated if the subject were prematurely discussed. Sir Wilfrid Lawson (Radical) said he was not

quite satisfied with Lord Randolph's answer. He asked the Government to declare that it would not care if the Russians got Constanti-

Mr. Labouchere complained that Parliament

#### TIGHTENING THE REINS.

Lord Randolph Churchill gave notice of the intention of the Government to introduce early next session measures for considerable modifica tions in the present method of conducting pub-lic business in the House of Commons. Tae announcement is accepted as portending further repressive measures against the Parnellites.

#### THE IEISH LAND COMMISSION.

LONDON, Sept. 28 .- The Pall Mall Gazette says the appointment by the Government of Mr. George Fottrell as a member of the royal commission to enquire into the working of the Irish Land Act of 1881 has caused a sensation. Irish Land Act of 1881 has caused a sensation. He resigned the post of solicitor for the land commission, the Gacette declares, on the ground of the commission's alleged par-tuality towards the interest of the tenants, "and," adds the paper, "his suppressed pamphlet, entitled, 'How to Become the Owner of Your Farm,' a tracted attention after the Land act was passed." "The appoint-ment of Mr. Fotterell and Sir James Caird on this commission," the Gacette says, 'was a bold step for the Government to take." DUBLIN, September 22.—The Freeman's Journal declares the new royal land commis-ion is packed with foes of Irish farmers. The Irish Times says it believes it would

The Irish Times says it believes it would have been better to have excluded from the commission everyone connected with the fixing of rents, as their opinions would, perhaps, be based by their personal interests in the quetions at issue.

### THE PREMIER ON OBSTRUCTION.

LONDON, Sept. 22.-The County Conserva-tive club was opened at St. Albans to day with a large and distinguished gathering. Lord Salisbury was loudly cheered. In the course of a speech he said it was necessary for the Conservatives to organize and labor untiringly to maintain the advantage they had already won. The division yesterday showed a remarkable record. Every Conservative had either voted or pared, and there was not a single abientee. "Let me tell you," continued Lord Salibury, "the conditions of discouragement are very serious. Prisoners condemned to labor know had been made out. He declared that the bill, if passed, would not be received in the south and west of Ireland as a temporary measure. It would permanently upset the settlement effected by the Land act of 1881. Nothing had been said about the fall of prices until the re-jection of the Home Kule bill. Prices were rising at the present moment. The statistics regarding evictions were mis-leading. The increase in the number of evictions was no proof of the in ability of the tenants to pay their rents. He believed that the total number of evictions in 1885 did not exceed three in two thousand by mere physical suffering to concede this or that. Whatever the obstructionists set their hearts on the majority must stand and listen, not to argument or exhortations, but to elaborate efforts to waste time, which are made merely for the purpose of keeping the majority up night after night, in the hope that from sheer fatigue they will concede something which they know publicduty compels them to refuse. (Criesof shame). If a representative government is to con-tinue, he said, this instrument of torture cannot be permitted to survive. (Loud cheers.) It will paralize all legislation and bring discredit be permitted to survive. (Loud cheers.) It gross injustice to the Irish landlords. "HISTORICUS" AGAIN. Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt said he thought the house and the country would notice the alarning tone of defiance and menaces with which the Chief Secretary for Ireland embarked on his mission of peace. Lord Hartington, continued the speaker, was alone to night, like were his companions? Where was Mr. Chamberlain? The bouse had heard one Birmingham member (Mr. Matthews). Where were the other six members? (Laughter and cheers). Upon this great and critical question what was the voice of Birning-ham? Why had she spoken with only one voice—and that through a Tory minister— (cheers and counter cheers). The Liberal union after all. The Liberal party would follow its old policy and do what it could to avert the great dangers which the policy of the Govern-Ireland originated with Mr. John Bright, who parted from Mr. Gladstone this year, but the proposal was never a party question. I, myself, and many other Conservatives, have supported it for twenty years. It is the true policy of statesmen. In a sound system of pensant pro-prietary lies the future social salvation of Ire-land. (Cheers.) The change may be slow and gradual, but our policy is to establish it." In conclusion, Lord Salisbury said : "Remember, centlemen, we are engaged in a great sturgele gentlemen, we are engaged in a great struggle to preserve the unity of the Empire, which is our paramount object. Do not relax your efforts to hand the Empire down to posterity unimpaired." (Prolonged cheers.)

SENATOR JOHN O'DONOHOE

Interviewed on the Leading Political Ques tions of the Day.

Senator, the Hon. John O'Donohoe, of Toronto, who has been spending a few days in Montreal, was called upon at his rooms, at the St. Lawrence Hall, by a *Herald* reporter. The Senator was found surrounded by his Irish friends of Montreal, with whom he is a prime favorite, and who have the highest admiration of his zeal and devotion for the interests of his co-religionists sud co-nationalists in this Canada of ours. ment will carry the Provincial elections, The Senstor is not a particularly handsome and Mr. Blake the Dominion elections." The Senstor is not a particularly handsome man, but he is clever and frank and hospitable. Leading questions were put to the Senator by the *Herald* scribe, all of which Mr. O'Donohoe answered in his own way,

without evasion or attempt at concealment. "Senator," queried the Herald represen-tative, "is is a fact that you were appointed to the Cabinet, and did not get in ? How did it happen ?" "Well, I have no objection to tell you or

tail the world that I believe and know I was was appointed to the Cabinet. The Premier was spontad to the Cabinet. The Fremier rule? There is food for thought in such assured me that I was. The Governor-General, lord Lorne, telegraphed me he add signed my patent as one of his councillors, and Sir John treated me as such. Now, O'Donohoe, said he, poking me in the rib, you are one of have cleared up the question of their respon-us, and being oue of us you are entitled to know what is said of you. Here are letters in attscking you, which you have a right to, and with thathe handed me private communi-cations assailing my appointment and criti-said himself, as "one of us," by refusing to withhold from me the attacks of my enemies, because that as a member of the Cabinet my because that as a member of the Cabinet my colleagues could have no secrets from a brother councillor in regard to matters affecting his personal standing. "Had you any strong personal desire to be member of the Cabinet?"

"I can assure you I had not. Whatever seling I had arose out of the wishes of my o-religionists and my desire to serve them. Where I am known I am not regarded as having selfish aims. It I could have benetted my Irish friends and the Irish of Ostario I would have

#### SUBMITTED TO THE RESTRAINTS

which the position imposes, for although it is a high and an honorable position it is irksome and fettered for active and independent minded men. The fact that Sir John Macdonald was bound to send a private and confidential letter to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ontario, explaining in his own way why I was not ful-filling the duties of a Cubinet Minister, as had been agreed upon, shows you that I was to go into the Cavinet, not for personal reasons, but as the representative of the Irish Catholics of Ontario. Whatever my faults may be it is generally recognized that I have never failed to uphold the legitimate claims of my co-religionists or to resent any indiffer. "How do you find matters in Quebec?" ence to their interests.

"Well, Mr. O'Donohoe, if you have not been a Cabinet Minister you have as great a reputation as if you were one-Will you now kindly state your impressions of the political situation in Untario?"

"I am confident an important change has come over the people of Ontario since the last. Dominion general election. I believe there has been a change of sentiment very unfavorable to the Government." "How do you account for this ?"

"Well, in my judgment, the Irish Catho-lic support which Sir John Macdonald

could always count upon heretofore

IS PASSING AWAY FROM HIM. largely because of the deception practised in connection with the Cabinet appoint-ment to which you have referred. Sir John did not deceive me particularly ; his act was a gross deception practised upon a whole people. It may be regarded in some quarters merely as a trick—an underhand and a disreputable trick, involving a personal insult and a personal deception. But it was something more than that, as his letter to the Catholic bishops shows. It was a blow at a race and a religious body, which has naturally excited disgust, and might be expected to be resented. But there is more than that in the falling off of the former support. Mr. Blake, who leads the Opposition, represents two leading principles which must always attract Irish Catholics to his side. He has been in days of Home Rule adversity and in days when Home Rule is on the eve of triumph, the true friend of the Home Rule principle. He has expressed on all occasions the most liberal and the most advanced views on this question so dear to all true Irish hearts. He did so when it was an unpopular question and when to advocate Home Rule was a severe test of men's principles. Then, again, on the Orange question, Mr. Blake has been consistently opposed to Orange senti-ments and claims. He has NEVER FALTERED OR WAVERED in this position, and for that reason he has drawn Irish Catholics to his side. When you find a man representing Irish sentiment on these two great questions—in regard to which Irish Catholics all the world over are united and wich are the greatest questions of Irish nationality-you may depend upon Irishmen following his standard. If they would not support the hands of such a states. man, with such a noble record for honor and integrity and greatability, they would deserve to lose the right to vote ! The heart and soul of Irishmen are bound up with these cardinal principles, and Edward Blake's course throughout his public life has gone to educate public sentiment--English and Protestant sentiment-to take the correct views of these questions. Is it surprising that the Irish Catholics of Ontario should be almost unanimous in his support, and especially when they find Sir John's personal organ, the Toronto Mail, assailing Home Rule and en-couraging Orangeism in nearly every issue for many months, yes, years, past? Why should they not? Why should they join is the in remine and rejort their consistent with their enemies and reject their consistent friends, whose eloquent words in Parliament and out of it have raised their cause and

is devoted to the Government, body and bones, and receives its inspiration and instruc The following ecclesiastical changes have been made by His Lordship Mgr. Moreau in the diocess of St. Hyacinthe. The Rev. Mr. O. Leduc appointed curate of St. Michel of Rougetions direct from the Premier himself. Of all the hollow, shallow, flimsy bits of humbug impose upon the public, and with which to hoodwink his old and confiding supporters in Quebec, this pretended repudiation is the

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ECCLESIASTICAL CHANGES.

IN SEASON.

FIRED ON BY THE POLICE.

The police were awaiting the coming of the m onlighters in expectation of an attack upon

a farmer's house. Subsequently a man was shot dead while crossing Feale Bridge. The

CORK AND THE VICEROY.

corporation to day the address of welcome to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland was negatived.

The seventeen Nationalist members complained that the Viceroy's first act was to cause the

ANTI-RUSSIAN FEELING IN GER-

MANY.

BERLIN, Sept. 22 .- At a concert hall in

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.-The com-

well known to those who have to pass the

best part of their lives labouring in factories

and crowded workrooms. The compulsory

confinement weakens the general health and

induces chronic constipation, indigestion, and

various forms of skind seases. Holloway's

remedies are of priceless value to persons of

without harshness on the most delicate sys-

tem. The experience of more than forty years

DUBLIN, Sept. 24.-At a meeting of the Cork

murderers escaped.

arrest of Father Fahey.

secretary of the diocere.

"Then, Senator, you don't think anybody is deceived by it ?"

"Not a living soul-hot a human being above the age of infancy." " And you are of the opinion that the Gov-

ernment cannot carry Onterio ?" "I am of opinion that the Mowat Govern-

"What part is the agitation of the Riel question playing in Ontario ??

"As you know, it was played for all it was worth in Haldimand, and you have seen the result. It will probably be tried all over, but wherever it is attempted it brings on a discussion of North-West affairs and of the pregnant question, what caused the North-West rebellion ; and how does it happen that rebellions and popular votes in favor of secassion occur only under Sir John Macdenald's rule? There is food for thought in such imposed upon by such exhibitions ing and manacling six, who, with the wounded and such screaming. They say that man, were taken to jait. The police are scour-Riel was punished for whatever he did, and ing the country for the others. The affair has Riel was punished for whatever he did, and caused much excitement throughout Kerry. now they want the Government to show that the rebellion, with its loss of life and its enormous cost, and all the excitement and public disturbance and bad blood that it produced, was unavoidable. They want to know whether it might not have been nipped in the bud and all the trouble absolutely prevented. They are anxious to settle the question, in their own minds, whether Sir John Macdonald, for his own purposes, did not deliberately

ALLOW THE NORTH-WEST DIFFICULTIES

to gather to a head; and what those purposes were. Depend upon it, the people of Ontario are not all fools; they have no desire to fly at the threats of the people of Quetec, although the course of the *Mail* might lead unreason-ing and ignorant persons to think they have. The Mail will probably drive the last Irish Catholic out of the Government ranks, but Leipzig to day a Russian lady sang a Russian couplet. The avdience hissed and shouted that it cannot force the people of Untario to undertake the 'reconquest of Qaebec' or the suppression of the Roman Catholic undertake the 'reconquest of Qaebec' or they did not want any Russian song. The lady the suppression of the Roman Catholic sang in German and was applauded. This in-Church in your province. All the same, it cident illustrates the anti-Russian feeling among the people.

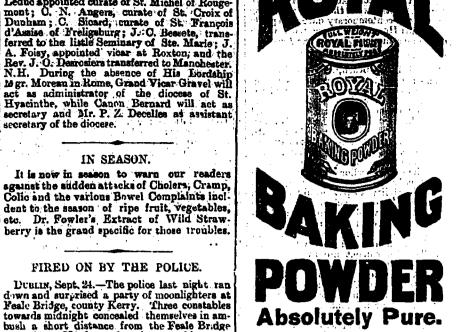
bined ill effects of overcrowding, sedentary "I find a great change has come over the people of this province, and I am assured the Provincial Government will be de-feated. If they be, I should say from all I hear that the Federal Government will occupations and monotony of life are only too stffer even more severely than the Previncial. But the best reply to the question is found in the Cauadian Premier's forced, though hollow refutation of the Mail. this class, for they can be used without en-tailing loss of work, being purely vegetable in their composition, and consequently act This, no doubt, was done at the demand of Sir John's Quebec supporters. It was a sign of great weakness. It was squealing. It means that Sir John's party in Quebec are in extremis. proves that no means surpass Holloway's remedies for curing bad legs, bad breasts, piles, and wounds of all kinds.

Having drawn heavily on Senator O'Donohos's time, as well as patience, and kept him from the company of a large body of admir-ing friends, *The Herald* representative withdrew.

## Carter s Little Liver Pills have no equal as

BUSS IERE. - At St. Henri, on the 18th inst. the wife of F. Bussiere, of a son. 70-1 a prompt and positive cure for Sick Head CAHILL.-At 64 Papineau Road. on Sunday morning, 19th instant. the wife of T. A. Cahili,

BIRTH.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical that the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROLL BARING Pownen Co., 106 Wall St. N.Y.

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Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto.

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the dexterous Premier has ever attempted to sickest.'

great dangers which the policy of the Govern-ment threatened.

#### THE BILL REJECTED.

Mr. Parnell's land bill was rejected by a vote of 297 to 202.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chief secretary for Ireland, stated that the Government commission to enquire into the working of the land act of 1881 would consist of Earl Cowper, chairman, Earl Milltown, Sir James Caird, Judge O'Hagan and George Fottrell.

COERCION FORESHADOWED.

LONDON, September 22.—The Daily News fears that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's speech in the House of Commons last night portends an early summoning of Parliament to pass a coer-cion bill. Parliament will be prorogued; on Friday.

The Daily Telegraph thinks that to compel the ministers to come to Parliament for a new crimes act would at present suit the Parnellites' book less than that of any other party in the Kingdom.

In the Lingtom. LONDON, Sept. 22.-In the House of Com-mons to night, before the third reading of the Appropriation bill, Mr. Charles E. Lewis (Conservative) moved only off. Onlicial enquiry into the conduct of the magistracy and police of London-derry on the 6th of July, when he said the police wantonly attacked respectable citizens on the occasion of the dcolaration of the poll, caus-ing a seturable of violence.

the occasion of the declaration of the poll, caus-ing a saturnalia of violence. Mr. Morley said the whole case rested upon the evidence of a letter from the Bishop of Lon-donderry and the personal testimony of Mr. Lewis, But Mr. Lewis, the speaker added, was too much excited to render testimony of great or decisive value. A more trumpery affair had never been brought before the house.

Mr. Sexton 'said he thought if an enquiry were granted Mr. Lewis ought to be put in the dock, as he had shaken his fist in the magistrate's face and called him a rascal and a scoup Mr. Lewis' motion was about to be nega

FATHER FAHEY'S CASE. maintain the Mr Dillon (L'arnellite) urged the release of present basis.

### IRISH HONORS FOR GLADSTONE.

LIMERICK, Sept. 23 .- At a meeting of the municipal authorities to-day a letter from Mr. Gladstone was read with reference to the council's decision to confer upon him the freedom of the city. The authorities of Cork and Waterford recently resolved to bestow a similar honor upon Mr. Gladstone, and he asks the Limerick council to arrange with the councils of Cork and Waterford for a joint presentation for the freedom of their respective cities.

## OF VITAL IMPORTANCE.

It is just as essential that the human body should have pure blood, as that a tree or plant should have sap to nourish and invigorate its growth. Nearly all our bodily ills arise from unhealthy blood. Burdock Blood Bitters purifies this fountain of life, and regulates all the vital organs to a healthy condition.

#### FRANCE AND THE VATICAN. A COMPROMISE REACHED IN THE DIFFICULTY-

THE CONCORDAT TO BE RESPECTED. ROME, Sept. 24 .- A communication from tived when the Parnellites demanded a division, and the motion was rejected by a vote of 237 to 1. The announcement of the figures was re-ceived with loud laughter. Mr. Patrick O'Sea (Parnellite) formed the minority. the French Government was received at the maintain the public worship budget on the tion the fact that the Toronto Mail exists by provide a fact any druggist.

position throughout Canada ?" "But you see Sir John has repudiated the

Mail ?" "Repudiated the Mail ! It is all humbug. Sir John without the Mail is nowhere in Ontario. He might as well repudiate his brain or his right hand ! He might as well repudi-ate his party bodily. As the *Mail* writes the party think and vote. As the *Mail* advises, all the party canvassers and electioneering. agents and other small politicians and the little newspapers all over Ontario think and say and do. The farce of repudiation is altogether too farcical. The Government party in Ontario is permeated with the Mail's sentiments-don't forget that. These are the passwords to office-the battle cry for the elections. The Mail means Sir John and the Government; and this everybody in Ontaric, — Home Rule or anti-Home Rule, Irish, English or French, Catholic or Protestant, knows to be the fact. It needs no special demonstration.

ache, Bilioueness, Constipation, l'ain in the Side, and all Liver Troubles. Try them. tts

### BELLIGERENT BELFAST.

ANOTHER SERIES OF THE PARTY RIOTS INAU-GURATED.

BELFAST, Sept. 22, 3 p.m.-Rioting was re-sumed at dinner time at the junction of Northumberland street and the False road by Catholic mill hands stoning the police on duty to keep the Orangemen of Queen's Island shipyard\_from coming in contact with the mill hands. The stoning was so heavy and skilful that the police had to retreat as far as Shankhill. Here they were reinforced, and they drove the mob back, capturing a number on the

way. While thus battle was going on, another mob in a different locality attacked with stones the Black Watch regiment, notwithstanding the soldiers were fully armed and in fighting array. The troops, with fixed bayonets, charged in double quick time on the mob, and drove them from the scene, wounding a g eat number of the rioters and arresting two. Still another mob rioters and arresting two. Still another mob got into fight in a tramcar stable, and, surging into the street, threw a passing car from the taack and overturned it. The car was at the time full of passengers. The mob that over-turned this car evidently had not intended to do

it. They were fighting a purely religious fight, but the locality was infested with rowdier, drawn thither by the riot, and when these loafers saw the car upside down and filled with people they fusiladed it with stones. The terrorstricken passenger crowded close under the seats and shielded themselves as best they could with the floor mats and seat cushions. Several were hurt. Their situation was dreadful until the military reached them and escorted them to a place of safety.

A FUNERAL ATTACKED. BELFAST, Sept. 21.—The funeral co tege of a man named Boyle, while returning from the cemetery to-day, was attacked by a mob, who assailed the mourners with stones. The military charged on the mob and arrested a score of the rioters. In the meles the colonel in command of the troops was badly hurt. At mid night the city is quiet.

### BISHOP WOODLOCK SPEAKS.

DUBLIN, Sept. 23.—The Most Rev. Bartholo-mew Woodlock, Biehop of Ardagh and Clon-macnois, has issued an address to the people and clergy of his divcese. The Bishop laments the present spiritual and temporal wants of his people and sufferings and oppression of the poor. He also speaks with pain of the prevalence and growth of secret societies so frequently condemned by the church, and expresses his fears for the peace and future of Ireland. "God alone," the address declares, "can scatter, these clouds and quell this tempest. Meanwhile, we exhort our oppressed people to be still and putiont, while using every lawful means to pro-tact themselves and their own, and we warn tact themselves and their own, and we warn their oppressors of the account they must ren-der to God." The Bishop then conjures all to observe the golden law of charity, but warns the people against the "revolutionary principles of secret societies." "If," he adds, "the day of, natural freedom seems to approach, the people's sins may cause its advent to be deferred. Every crime will be not only used as an argu-ment by Ireland's enemies for refusing to accord her her vights, but will also render her people her her rights, but will also render her people unworthy of God's help."

H. M. Customs, of a daughter. 69-3 FRENCH .- In this city, on the 23rd inst.

Robert French, aged 48 years, a native of County Wexford, Ireland.

MCNAMARA.—In this city, on Sept. 23rd, John McNamara, a native of Glin, County Limerick, Ireland, aged 42 years.

MURPHY .- On the 17th instant, the wife of Mr. Peter Murphy, newsdealer, St. Autoine street, of a daughter. 68-2

FLANAGAN.-On Sunday, Sept. 12th, at 1112 St. James street west, the wife of Mr. W. G. Flanagan of a son. 68

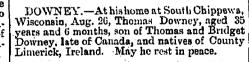
#### MARRIED.

BRAHAM-MITCHEL -On the 22nd inst. at St. Anthony's Church, by the Rev. Father Laroque, Alfred Thomas Braham, son of Joseph Braham, Esq., to Roseanna Mitchel, daughter of John Mitchel, Esq., builder. All of this 73-1 cit**y**.

McGUIRE-CROKER.-At St. Gabriel Church, by the Rev. J. Salmon, P.P., on the 20th inst., Michael McGuire, to Miss Hannah Mary, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Croke

70.1 New York papers please copy. STEVENS-COLEMAN.-At St. Jame Church, on the 20th September, by the Rev. Father Troie, Mr. John Stevens to Miss Julia, minor daughter of the late Patrick Coleman. McEVOY-CARMODY.-At St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. P. Dowd, P.P., on Mon-day, the 20th instant, Mr. Patrick F. McEvoy to Miss Mary A. Carmody, all of this city.

#### DIED.



MEEHAN .- In this city, on the 20th inst., Mary Theress, aged 1 year and 10 days, young-est daughter of Thomas Mechan.

TOOHEY.-In this city, on the 21st instant, Mary Lowry, aged 38 years, beloved wife of John Toohey.

KELLY .- In this city, on the 21st instant, Willie, aged 2 years and 3 months, youngest son of Richard Kelly.

GLEESON.—In this city, on the 20th inst., at 708 Dorchester street, Edward James, aged 14 months, infant son of James Gleeson. 69-1 WEIR.-Suddenly, at Boston, Mass., on the 18th inst., Peter Weir, aged 37 years, formerly of Montreal.

QUINN.—In this city, on the 20th instant Thomas Gladstone, aged 3 months and 8 days infant son of John Quinn.

NICHOLSON .- At Cote St. Paul crossing, on the 15th inst., Ellen Ryan, aged 58 years, a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, beloved wife of John Nicholson.

SINNETT.-In this city, 21st September, William John, eldest son of the late William Sinnett, and brother of D. Sinnett, Victoria Square, aged 40 years.

CAMPION.—At Russeltown, P.Q., on Fri-day, 17th inst., Daniel Campion, aged 62 years. Portland, Me., and New York papers please copy. 71

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