



THE IRISH LAND WAR.

SHAW'S MANIFESTO!

HOW IT IS RECEIVED IN IRELAND.

RELIGION AND NATIONALITY.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Mr. Shaw's manifesto has fallen upon Ireland like a thunderbolt from a clear sky.

Practically his charges are two in number. The first is that the Irish Parliamentary party, by their action, have forced the Government to bring in the worst Coercion Bill ever introduced.

He has placed his views before the country, and what has been the result? In Dublin which has played a politically cowardly part through out the whole agitation, the manifesto is hailed with delight even among the Conservatives.

There is, indeed, a danger that Mr. Shaw's reputation may lead even thoughtful men to conclusions not altogether justified by the facts.

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country with a vigour which it was not supposed to possess, and there is a growing disposition not to interfere with this satisfactory movement.

HEAD CENTRE JAMES STEPHENS.

The Paris correspondent of the Standard reports a conversation with James Stephens, in which the Fenian leader said that there was not the slightest foundation for the report that he had come to Paris to join Mr. Parnell.

He had never seen Mr. Parnell and had never sought or been asked to see him. Moreover, he did not agree with the policy of the Home Rulers.

He considers their obstructionist manoeuvres in the House of Commons are unworthy of an Irish party undignified, impolitic, and calculated to alienate rather than to attract the sympathies of the people.

He thought that having consented to become members of the House it was their duty to conform to the ordinary rules, and not to get up an obstructive opposition which could do no practical good to the Irish cause.

Mr. Stephens disagrees with the opinion formed in certain quarters that Mr. Parnell has made a mistake in associating himself and his party with the Paris Communists.

He says that the question of religion is a secondary one and that the Irish think of their country before they think of the church.

Mr. Stephens added that if the League were obliged to establish their headquarters in Paris they might as well break up at once since there the partial influence of the Irish people would be annulled.

He declines the Irish policy of the Liberals who, he says, "promise a great deal, and do little, whereas the Conservatives promise a little but do a great deal."

Relative to the general outlook of the Irish question Mr. Stephens was not very sanguine. He holds that an English Parliament is incapable of dealing with it.

Ireland, he believes, will never get anything worth having from the House, the question will have to be settled, to use his own words, "by a stand up fight."

Once Ireland has gained her independence she will be happy to ally herself with England. "For Ireland and England," he added, "are born to be allies, and can do more good to each other by being united than by being separated."

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE AGITATION. PARIS, Feb. 20.—In an important article on Mr. Parnell and Irish affairs the *Republique Francaise*, M. Gambetta's organ, declares its conviction that the Irish agitation makes a prearranged separation movement, and will, therefore, win no sympathy either abroad or among English democrats.

SOUTH AFRICA. Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood Arrives.

THE FREE STATE VOLKSTRAAD. AFFAIRS IN ASHANTEE.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Government intends granting full local independence to the Boers. LONDON, Feb. 17.—A despatch from Durban says Upper Natal is in the hands of Boers.

A telegram has been received in London from the President of the Orange Free State, the tone of which is very pacific. It is understood that it is proposed that the part of Transvaal, to which the Boers have a fair claim, will be declared independent, and the remaining and larger part continue to be governed by the British, the British resident to be appointed at the capital of the Boers.

DURBAN, Feb. 17.—Generals Colley and Wood met to-day at Fort Amiel and held a Council of War. LONDON, Feb. 18.—A Cape Town despatch says that at the opening of the Volkstraad of the Orange Free State at Bloemfont, the capital, President J. H. Brand, in his opening speech, said he believed the Volkstraad would vote resolutions of neutrality between England and the Boers in the present war.

He said this was important to the Free State, on account of its geographical position, forming, as it does, a connecting link between Cape Colony and the Transvaal. LONDON, Feb. 20.—Advices from Cape Coast announce that war is imminent, that the Ashantes are within three days' march from the coast. The British are receiving reinforcements from Lagos.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—General Sir Evelyn Wood's daring reconnaissance within sight of Winklerstrum, in the Transvaal, with a force of only 100 Hussars is much commented on here, and much praise is accorded him. It is reported that the Volkstraad, the parliament of the Orange Free State, has passed a resolution authorizing the passage of British troops through the Free State on the march from Cape Colony.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question by Mr. Campbell, said the Government would take such steps in reference to troubles with the Boers as would seem most likely to bring peace to South Africa and at the same time be consistent with the honor of the Crown, but what the terms to be proposed would be, the Premier said it was impossible to state at the present moment.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE COERCION BILL

Ireland Coerced In and Out of Parliament.

THE "LIBERTIES" OF PARLIAMENT

A PARLIAMENT OF LANDLORDS LEGISLATE FOR THEMSELVES. LONDON, Feb. 16.—In the House of Commons last night, the obstructionists continued their tactics in committee, and the debate on the Coercion Bill was adjourned.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—There still remain to be considered about eighty amendments to the Coercion Bill on the notice papers. Irish members are steadily obstructing the progress of the bill in committee.

The *Times*, in a leading article on the subject, concluded as follows:—"The despatch of measures in urgency is not to be easily distinguished from the leisurely movement of ordinary bills in committee."

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Additional rules presented by the Speaker of the House of Commons to curtail obstruction meet with much opposition from both Tories and Home Rulers, and are likely to produce a lively time, as the Home Rulers are joining the Tories in their opposition.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—There are still upward of fifty amendments to the bill for the better protection of persons and property in Ireland awaiting discussion in committee in the House of Commons.

The consideration of the second sub-section of the first clause of the bill is not yet ended. Gladstone's motion to the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole to report the Protection Bill to the House within a certain time, should the Committee fail to complete the consideration, has been postponed until Monday in consequence of the action of the Government on the subject of coercion.

The Parnellites have resolved to vote with the Conservatives on all questions not relating to Ireland. Parnell announces that he will be in Parliament to-morrow.

The Home Rulers have resolved to place additional amendments to the Protection Bill on the paper. LONDON, Feb. 17.—In the Commons, this afternoon, Mr. Gladstone gave notice that, unless the Committee on the Protection Bill closed to-night, he will move, to-morrow, that the Chairman report the Bill before midnight.

This motion will be in accordance with the Speaker's new rules, which provide that such motion will be put without debate, and, if carried by 3 to 1, the Chairman of the Committee will leave the chair at midnight, thus compulsorily closing the Committee stage of a Bill.

The Postmaster-General simply replied "No" to a question, by Mr. Labouchere, whether warrants, authorizing him to open letters in transit, would be presented to the House. The answer was greeted with prolonged cheers. The Home-Secretary said it was not intended to limit the present power of opening letters.

The Speaker of the Commons this afternoon, announced fresh and most stringent rules respecting urgent business. Mr. Joseph Cowen (Radical and Home Ruler), amidst cheers from the Irish members, announced that as soon as the rules of the House permitted, he would move that whenever urgency was declared, a bill should pass without discussion.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan (Home Ruler) gave notice that if Mr. Cowen's motion was negatived, he would move that, when urgency is declared, the Premier should move that no Irishman be heard on any question.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Mr. Parnell entered the House of Commons about 5 o'clock this evening, amidst cheers from the Irish members. Before departing for Paris, he left his card at the Elysee for President Grey, and it is reported that after attending the Home Rule meeting on Sunday, he will return to Paris and seek an interview with the President.

The Chairman of the House which sat as a committee of the whole, ruled that so many Home Rule amendments were pending in regard to the Protection to life and property in Ireland bill, which were inconsistent with the nature and object of the bill that he should pass them over without putting them to a vote. This announcement was received with great cheers by the Government party, but regarded as an almost unprecedented and arbitrary exercise of authority.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Sir Stafford Northcote rose, amidst Conservative cheers, and said that many of his party, although approving Mr. Gladstone's motion, would be embarrassed by the new rules. This is doubtless the outcome of to-day's meeting of the Carlton Club. In the House this afternoon the first clause of the bill was adopted by a vote of 302 to 44.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—In the Commons on Friday night there were more scandalous scenes, provoked by the Parnellites, rivaling in contempt for decency the worst incidents of this session. The most reckless Home Rulers, including Dawson, Finnegan, Parnell, Meigs, Ally, O'Connor and Biggar, vied with each other in defying the Chair, insulting Forester, Gladstone, and other Ministers of the House generally. The exasperation was due partly to the Speaker's new rules, under which the Parnellites saw their last chance of obstruction disappear. Parnell's reappearance in the House is understood to be due to the reluctance of the Government to avail themselves of evidence deemed sufficient

to warrant his arrest on grave charges. Parnell's manifesto is regarded by English Radicals as formally relinquishing all claims to their support, and shows that the manifesto tends still more to strongly disintegrate the Home Rule party.

The Irish resolutions passed by the Legislatures of Minnesota and Colorado fail to rouse any resentment, most Englishmen manifesting it purely as a geographical curiosity. Gladstone's sudden visit to the Queen on Friday excites conjecture. The Radicals had he went to remonstrate against the despatch of further royal telegrams to the Transvaal.

Just before the House of Commons adjourned last night, when most of the reporters had left, the Speaker said he had considered the various questions and suggestions addressed to him, and had framed a new rule in lieu of those announced on Thursday last, which he trusted would meet the views of the House. The rule is as follows:—"That in committee on any urgent bill or in the stage known as the consideration of a bill as amended, a minister can move that the remaining clauses and any amendments or new clauses standing on the notice paper shall, after a certain day or hour, be put forthwith, and such motion by a minister shall forthwith be put from the chair but not decided affirmatively unless voted by a 3 to 1 majority.

The Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for India, on behalf of Mr. Gladstone, gave the necessary notice of a motion such as is here referred to on Monday next in regard to the protection bill.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—At midnight precisely the Chairman enforced the rule, and all of the amendments to clauses of the bill were put forthwith and the bill passed committee amid great cheering. The Irish members tried to further obstruct the passage of the bill, but failed. The bill will be reported to the House to-day.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The English members of the House who voted in the minority this afternoon on Gladstone's motion, that at midnight the remaining clauses and amendments of the Protection Bill be put forthwith, are Holker, Conservative; Tyler, Conservative; Edwards, Liberal; McDonald, Liberal; Gorst, Conservative; Clark, Conservative; Hope, Liberal-Conservative; Brad, Radical; Labouchere, Liberal; Burtleigh, Radical; Cowen, Radical; Lewis, Conservative.

It is announced that the Government intends to proceed with the Arms Bill immediately after the passage of the Protection Bill. The Parnellites of the House go to Ireland in a few days to address their constituents. Parnell addresses his constituents in Cork on Sunday.

IS THERE A SKELETON CONCEALED? MORE LIGHT WANTED UPON THE LENOXVILLE COLLEGE AFFAIR. Some six weeks ago the attention of the Sanitary Inspectors was called to the condition of Lennoxville College. A plague appeared to have broken out in the institution, for two deaths had occurred, and a large number of dangerous cases of illness from typhoid fever were reported.

The deaths occurred outside of the College, but from disease contracted within its walls. Accordingly, Messrs. Radford and Lowe visited the premises, and after a careful investigation prepared and presented a very exhaustive report of the result of their examination. An investigation by medical gentlemen was then required, and their report, which was of a general nature, was recently published in the *Canada Medical and Surgical Journal*.

Therein it was stated that the ventilation of the College was insufficient, and that the drainage imperfect. The well from which the water used by the institution was drawn was analyzed by Prof. Croft and pronounced impure. A year previous it had been examined by Dr. Baker Edwards and declared pure, a fact which would show that during the time that had elapsed it had been contaminated, as a result of the imperfect drainage. So much was published, but the report by the Sanitary Inspectors still remain *perda*. Having reasons to believe that this report was withheld from the public for sufficient reasons, as far as the college authorities were concerned, a reporter of *The Post* called upon Dr. Cameron, who had assisted in the medical examination, in the effort to learn further particulars. The doctor acknowledged that he had a copy of the Sanitary Inspector's report in his possession, but declined to show it, giving as his reason that the matter, as far as that was concerned, was in the hands of the authorities of the college. The doctor's report, he claimed, was sufficiently full for all purposes, and that the previous report merely went into details of sanitary arrangements or needed improvements which would be uninteresting to any person unacquainted with the college building. He did not think that the college authorities had any reason for neglecting to publish the report, beyond its voluminous nature, and the space it would consequently occupy.

This was all the satisfaction obtained. The original report remains in the institution, and the copy *perda*. Probably it is not a case of concealment for private at the expense of public interests, but at all events it would be reassuring if the report was published, or left open for perusal. The students have been transferred from the college building to Magog to await the completion of alterations and improvements.

A cough is usually the effort of Nature to expel some morbid matter, irritating the air passages of the lungs. It may, however, proceed from an inflamed or irritable condition of the throat, a slight rash or humor often being perceptible. Let the cause be what it may, the remedy should be Hayward's Pectoral Balsam. A purely vegetable balsamic throat and lung healer. For sale by all dealers in medicine, at 25 cents per bottle.

IN THE BOTTOM DRAWER. There are whips and toys and pieces of strings. There are shoes with no little feet to wear. There are bits of ribbon and broken rags. And tresses of golden hair; There are little dresses folded away Out of the light of the summer day.

There are dainty jackets that never are worn. There are toys and models of ships. There are books and pictures all faded and torn. And marked by the finger tips Of dimpled hands that have fallen to dust. And I strive to think that the Lord is just. But a feeling of bitterness fills my soul, Some-times when I try to pray. That the reaper has sown so many flowers, And taken all mine away; And I almost doubt if the Lord can know That a mother's heart can love them so.

Then I think of the many weary ones Who are watching and waiting to-night. For the slow return of their loved ones. That have strayed from the paths of right; Who have darkened their lives by shame and sin. Whom the snares of the tempter have gathered in. They wander afar in distant climes. For the slow return of their loved ones. Their hands are black with the direst crimes. That kindle the wrath of God; Yea a mother's song has soothed them to rest. She hath lulled them to slumber upon her breast.

And I sadly think of my children three, And I know they have never grown old. And I know that they are waiting and watching for me In the city with streets of gold; Safe, safe from the cares of the weary years. From sorrow and sin and war; And I think my God with falling tears, For the things in the bottom drawer.

A FRANCO-IRISH SOLDIER. DEATH OF GENERAL O'FARRELL. General O'Farrell, one of the descendants of a hero of the Irish brigade died January 2nd, on one of his estates in the Department of the Aude, at the age of seventy-eight.

General O'Farrell, who was born the year before Napoleon became Emperor (1803), was a sous-lieutenant in the 15th Regiment of the Line in 1823, and fought in nearly all the campaigns during the Restoration, the Government of Louis Philippe, and the Third Empire. At the battle of Solferino he fought gallantly at the head of his regiment, and received the day after the battle the cross of Commander of the Legion of Honor. He was present at the dinner given by Marshal MacMahon, at the Camp of Chalons, in 1860, to the Irish deputation when they presented the sword of honor to the hero of the Malakoff and Magenta, in company with General Count Suttou de Clouard, who was also the son of a Colonel of the "Irish Brigade," who died a few years since.

General O'Farrell was one of the strongest and finest men in the French army, and a strict disciplinarian. When his Arab horse did not obey him, he used to put his shoulder under him and push him aside, to reduce him to obedience. Though in possession of large estates, the illustrious soldier only left the army when he had attained the aged fixed for leaving the service.

In 1860, when I had the honor of dining with him at the Camp of Chalons, he spoke to me of Ireland of the "Old Brigade" and the "Irish Legion," and of the state of the country at the time. He was then one of the handsomest men in the French army, and one of the most distinguished generals.

During the late famine he sent a contribution to the committee with a few hogs, proving that he had not forgotten the country from which his ancestors were exiled. Except Marshal MacMahon, he was the last General of Irish origin in the French army, but there are in the army and army colonies and captains of frigates—Colonel O'Neill, Colonel Sweeney, Colonel Hartly de Pierrefort, Colonel O'Brien, Commandant Cantillon de Ballinbegue, Commandant Plunkett O'Neill, captain of frigate (with rank of colonel) and many others, rising in rank every year.

J. P. LEONARD. ANOTHER CANARD. A despatch from Washington to the Boston Herald of Feb. 14 says:—"Intelligence has been received by a prominent officer of the Government of a threatened attempt to disturb the public peace by an organized band of Irish sympathizers on Canadian territory, as a means of annoying and frightening the English Government. It is understood that Secretary Ervats has made the information furnished to him the basis of a communication to that Government. In conversation the Secretary expressed the opinion that the movements, if such are on foot, will not amount to anything. He does not believe that there is to be an organized military rebellion in Ireland, and he consequently thinks that there will not be any military movement really undertaken against the Canadian Provinces. Should it be, however, this Government will do all in its power to prevent it."

THE POST-OFFICE.—The returns of the business of the Montreal Post-office for the year ending December 31st, 1880, have been completed, and are as follows:—Revenue, \$169,554.00; expenditure, \$95,454.63; balance to credit, \$74,099.46; money orders issued—number, 10,776; value, \$172,864.44; commission on same, \$2,179.99; money orders paid—number, 40,153; value, \$71,455.24. Savings Bank—amount of deposits, \$183,745; withdrawals, \$130,098.26. Registered letters received, 276,191; despatched, 203,541. Total number letters, postal cards, newspapers, books, samples, etc., delivered in boxes and general delivery, 6,036,118; delivered by letter carriers, 3,153,840; total number despatched, 23,500,304.

PARNELL AT CLARA

The Largest Demonstration Yet

TREMENDOUS ENTHUSIASM!

"We Shall Never Pay Unjust Rents."

A Firm Determination.

New York, Feb. 21.—The *Herald's* Clara cable says: Parnell's journey yesterday was a continuous scene of enthusiastic demonstrations. At all stations enormous crowds assembled to cheer. The people of Mullingar, where the train stopped for five minutes, crowded the platform. Many farmers accompanied by bands bearing banners were present, and an address from the people was read. Parnell, who spoke in a clear voice, thanked them. He took it as a good omen that the people of Ireland were determined to meet the weapon of Coercion. In a short time they would carry the struggle to a victorious ending. The speech was received with repeated cheers and shouts of "THE LIBERATOR OF THE FARMER,"

and "the man for the people." On the platform at Dublin were several members of the Land League and two jurymen in the recent State trials. Parnell left the train at Moate, where he was met by bands from Clara and an escort of Land League cavalry and 200 horsemen. By these he was escorted to Clara, a distance of eight miles. At the entrance to the village the horses were taken from the brougham and the vehicle drawn to the platform. The enthusiasm was immense, fully 15,000 persons being present. Parnell was greeted with an ovation unequalled in the history of his progress in the agitation. Father Geoghegan presided. Parnell said, "I suppose seldom has a Minister asked from Parliament greater means for intimidation of a nation, but I confidently believe never there have been a greater failure. Tenants, be true to our teachings. (Cries of "we will, forever.") Forster says that he is going to put all my police into prison (laughter) in order to put down our unwritten law. (Cries of "he can't do it.") My police are four-fifths of the Irish people at home and abroad. If he is going to put them all into prison, he will have to find a prison big enough to hold 20,000,000 people.

THE UNWRITTEN LAW. He has got to put down is the public opinion of the whole civilized world. It is not easy, as it used to be, to tyrannize over and trample upon a people and put down public opinion. We have every nation in Europe, we have America and Australia, looking intently at the struggle between the Irish people and landlordism. Already we have three-fourths of the French press on our side, which only a month ago was against us. We have many of the State Legislatures in America passing resolutions of sympathy with the Irish nation. From every part all eyes are directed to you to see how you will bear the trial with which you are now face to face. (Voice—"Stand fast together.") The tenant farmers are the men to whom we look to-day to display their courage. They can show their devotion by refusing to pay unjust rents. (Cries of "pay no rents") That is not a very hard thing to ask you to do, and that is all we ask. (Cries of "we will do it.") If you promise to do this we are willing to go to prison or anywhere else for your sake. Regarding

THE LAND BILL. my belief is that the present Parliamentary Government will settle the land question yet. If they give a tenant legal defence against ejection it is something not to be refused. But no measure which does not reduce rental to about Governmental valuation will be acceptable to the Irish tenant. The last time the *Hobart Corpus* Act was suspended in Ireland, fifteen years ago, before you had any independent Irish party, it took them twenty-four hours to pass the bill, but this time it has already taken seven weeks. Avoid retaliation, stand by and encourage each other in your suffering. Refuse to take farms from which your neighbors have been evicted; refuse to pay unjust rents. The eyes of the world are fixed upon you; don't let it be said that you faltered in this, perhaps the last and greatest struggle Ireland will ever have to make for freedom of her land. The sacrifices you are asked to make are not much. Your forefathers

SPILED THEIR BLOOD. on many a field of battle. Step by step they contested the possession of Ireland with the myrmidons of Henry and Elizabeth and the troops of Cromwell. They have fought grandly, and were willing to make far more bitter sacrifices than you are called upon to make. Will you be worse than they? (Cries of never.) Will you show yourselves unworthy, degenerate sons of noble ancestors? (Cries of never.) To-day the struggle which began so many centuries ago is continued by different means and with other weapons. Victory is almost shining on your banners. Will you, for want of a little courage and determination suffer and bear in silence, will you fall now? I am sure you will not, and in a short time, at the end of the battle, we shall look around us and see the fair plains of Green Erin once more made free lands." Loud cheers followed the speech. Resolutions were passed demanding a peasant proprietary, and denouncing coercion and the arrest of Davitt.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The importation of salted pork, bacon and ham from the United States has been prohibited.

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