

EST IS IN COELO FIDELIS
AND
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

VOL. XXXVII.—NO. 40.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1887.

PRICE. — FIVE CENTS

THE LIE NAILED.

John Dillon calls the publisher of the "Times" a base and cowardly liar. — The Government Accused of Contumaciousness — The "Thunderer's" Charges Considered a Breach of Privilege — The Parnellites Demand an Immediate Inquiry into Them.

LONDON, May 2. — Charles Edward Lewis, Conservative member for North Antrim, in the House of Commons, this afternoon, called attention to the breach of privilege committed by the London Times in an article charging John Dillon with having told a falsehood when he denied the paper's allegations that he was an accomplice of Sheridan, the Invincible. In this article the Times declared that "Mr. Dillon in his denial had either presented to Parliament a tissue of fictions he had never taken trouble to examine, or had reached a yet lower depth of dishonesty. Sheridan was simultaneously the organizer of murderous associations and the close companion of the leaders of the constitutional agitation." Mr. Dillon, the Times article continues, "however convenient his memory, can hardly have succeeded in entirely forgetting his personal relations. Mr. Dillon has been called

THE CHEVALIER BARON OF THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.
He has been supposed to stand apart in public esteem from the rank and file of his party. What confidence can now be reposed in his disclaimer, which shows the best of the Parnellite party to be destitute of that quality which Englishmen rightly prize above all others as an indispensable foundation of character. Mr. Lewis concluded as follows: "These wholesale charges of lying against Mr. Dillon constitute a distinct breach of privilege. I move the House take notice of them."
Philip Albert Munz, another Conservative, seconded Mr. Lewis' motion.
Speaker Peel, in answer to Mr. Dillon, said, if the House decided that the article quoted by Mr. Lewis was a breach of privilege, another could be made calling the offenders to the bar of the House to answer for their conduct in committing the breach.
W. H. Smith, first Lord of the Treasury, on behalf of the Government, moved that the House adjourn in order that questions of fact might be argued.
Mr. Dillon said he desired to have the question brought to an issue right off. He denied the right of Mr. Lewis to take a course putting him on the defensive until his accuser was brought to the bar of the House. When the publisher of the Times stood at the bar he would prove him as base and cowardly a liar as ever existed (Parnellite cheers).
Mr. Sexton said the Irish party had been challenged much lately and been taunted with not taking up the challenge. Now they took it up and insisted upon an enquiry by the House. (Cheers.) Mr. Sexton, continuing, said it was for an assembly of English gentlemen to say whether for the future their Irish members should be expected to go to the editor of a newspaper calling himself the editor of a newspaper. The House should let the assailed members have an inquiry by committee. "Then," said Mr. Sexton, "let the Times bring forward its

BATTALIONS OF FORGERS AND LIARS.
The Irish members will prove that they have been subjected to a system of moral assassination. They will be able fully to justify themselves. (Cheers.)
Mr. Bradlaugh opposed Mr. Smith's motion to adjourn, and charged the Government with connivance at the offering of Lewis' motion, and that the debate was a concerted plan to place in the hands of the Conservatives a weapon to assist them in the passing of the odious Coercion Bill.
Sir William Vernon Harcourt said though ostensibly Mr. Lewis' motion was against the Times it was really raised for the purpose of attacking Mr. Dillon, and was a covert method of accusation by one section of the House against another. Yet when the Irish members asked for an instant opportunity of meeting the charges it was sought by the Government to adjourn the House.
Mr. Holmes, Attorney-General for Ireland, denied that the motion was made with the connivance of the Government. He had never heard of the motion till it was made on behalf of the Government. He disclaimed any intention of postponing the debate for party purposes. If the publisher of the Times was at once called to the bar of the House, the House would be unable to hear evidence in support of the charges and would be required to decide the question off hand. In the absence of the publisher or other responsible person a motion to adjourn for inquiry was the best way to arrive at the truth. (Cheers).
MR. GLADSTONE
opposed the motion to adjourn. He saw Mr. Dillon had been charged with having stated a deliberate falsehood while addressing the House. If anything constituted a breach of privilege, that was a breach. The parties accused demanded immediate trial. It was impossible that the House could resist. It had always been the custom for the House itself to proceed to deal without delay with a motion relating to a breach of privilege, afterwards in special cases appointing a select committee of enquiry.
A division was then taken on the motion to adjourn, resulting in a vote of 213 in favour of the House and 174 against it.
Mr. Smith moved that on Thursday the House resume the consideration of the question.
Mr. Sexton urged that it be taken up tomorrow.
Mr. Dillon demanded to know whether the editor of the Times could be brought to the bar of the House.
Mr. Smith could only say the usual course would be followed.
It was then agreed to take the question up again tomorrow.

magistrates was rejected by a vote of 258 to 176. The Government accepted an amendment that the magistrates must be legally qualified.

THE PROBABLE OUTCOME OF THE DEBATE.
LONDON, May 3. — The close of to-night's debate in the House of Commons on a question of breach of privilege left all sides in doubt as to to-morrow's developments. Mr. Lewis brought forward the question against the advice of the Conservative Whigs, who warned him that it might lead to great delay in the progress of the crimes bill. The Ministerialists would like to have a committee of inquiry appointed, but, foreseeing that a debate over the formation of such a committee would

block the crimes bill, they are ready to drop the whole question if the Opposition permit. The Ministers had a conference to-night with Attorney-General Webster and Solicitor-General Clarke on the question whether the Government could declare to-morrow that there had been no breach of privilege, and that the matter therefore was at an end. If Mr. Smith should announce that no breach of privilege had occurred, Mr. Gladstone is expected to appeal to the Speaker of the House to decide to the contrary, and order that the publisher of the Times must avow his error and apologize. Whatever happens, the Parnellites feel confident of scoring a triumph.

HEARTLESS EVICTIONS.

ON LORD GRANARD'S ESTATE IN LONGFORD.—EXASPERATING SCENES OF BARBAROUS INHUMANITY—SICK WOMEN AND WHELPLESS CHILDREN RUTHLESSLY THROWN OUT UPON THE ROAD.

DUBLIN, May 5. — Since Monday last policemen, emergency men and sub-sheriffs, to the number of three hundred altogether, have been evicting thirty-five families comprising about one hundred and twenty-five persons, on Lord Granard's estate in Longford. The Earl of Granard is an Irish, East-English baron, whose wife was a great hearse. His crest shows three bears and his motto is "Peace of mind the fuel of glory." It would seem from his evictions that fuel has more to do with him than peace of mind.

NOT A PENNY FOR FOOD.

A reporter of the Freeman's Journal had a conversation with one evicted tenant, who said: — "Three-fourths of the evicted tenants had not the wherewithal to buy a morsel of food. We thought we could pay and did our best, but whatever the land yielded was eaten up before Christmas."

During these past four days there were large crowds looking on, but there was no disturbance beyond hooting, chaffing or when inhumanities occurred—groaning. Henry McCune's debt was \$45. He was not at home when the official's and posse came, but his goods and family were put out and the doors were nailed up.

OUT WITH THE OLD WOMEN.

Then after a walk of about a mile and a half across the country, the house of a weak, tottering old woman named Bridget Kelly, aged 85 years, was come to. In the house with the poor woman were her son, his wife and six pale looking little children. The sub-sheriff entered and was told by the aged mother that her son's wife lay very ill in a small bedroom off the kitchen. The sub-sheriff went into the bedroom and asked if she had a doctor's certificate. On receiving a negative reply he said, "Well, I can't help it; you must go out," and after a pause he added, "Get your things on. You know you can't wait here."

A PITEOUS SIGHT.

The poor woman seemed oblivious to all that was passing, and her moaning was piteous to hear. The old woman stepped to the bedside and said to her daughter-in-law—"Mavourneen, don't fret. Cheer up. God will provide for us."

At this time the Sheriff interposed with, "See you get her out!"
As the aged mother was clinging to her sickly daughter he added in a brusque manner: —
"Get her out in a hurry, too."

Meanwhile the little children were crying bitterly outside the house, having been cautioned not to disturb their sick mother in the house.

EIGHT SHIRTLESS BARRIS.

The house of a woman named Heaney, whose husband is in America, was next arrived at. The tenant has eight young children. Her rent is \$30 a year and the valuation is \$40. The Sheriff, after a few minutes' waiting, when a mob going into the house walked against him, making the Sheriff appear discomfited. The mob laughed and cheered the goat. The sub-sheriff walked quickly toward the people, exclaiming: —
"We will have to clear the mob back if there is any shouting."

THE GOAT DIDN'T KNOW HIM.

Whereupon a spectator remarked: —
"Begorra, the goat didn't think you were the resident magistrate."
The tenant was readmitted as caretaker. Among the tenants evicted from their miserable little hovels and let in again as caretakers were Annie Corrigan, widow, rent \$40; Mary Campbell, widow, aged ninety years, rent \$45; Maria Cooney, an old woman, whose rent is \$37, and who said that the land she held was of the worst description, and that she could scarcely support herself out of the farm.
No one, it was said, will take these farms. My Lord, in his comfortable home in Kildare street here, he does not need money, yet the eviction force proceeds as a part of the government plan of coercion.

MR. PARNELL'S HEALTH.

Mr. Parnell will be able to reach London on Monday with his health much renovated by his rest.
An abstract of the debate in the House of Commons was posted on the bulletin boards, and much delight was expressed as a reported sentence in Mr. Gladstone's speech:—"How infinitely an criminal prosecution before you charge an offence?"

THE "TIMES" FORGERY.

THE OPINION OF EXPERTS AS TO WHO WAS THE FORGER—HOW AN ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO BLACKEN THE LEAGUE.

LONDON, May 8. — The following is furnished by the Associated Press by John P. Lynch, Secretary of the Irish National League of America: — John Fitzgerald, President of the

Irish National League of America, recently submitted the London Times fac simile of the alleged Parnell letter, together with documents in possession of Patrick Egan in the handwriting of Richard Pigott, formerly proprietor of the Dublin Irishman, to a committee consisting of Governor Thayer, Treasurer Willard, Auditor Babcock, Mayor Sawyer, Postmaster Watkins and the cashiers of the city banks. Today the committee reported as follows: "We, the undersigned, have carefully examined the fac simile published in the London Times on the 10th ult., alleged to have been written by Charles S. Parnell; also letters signed Richard Pigott, addressed to Patrick Egan, dated June 25th, 1875, December 10th and 22nd, 1880, January 14th and 18th, and March 7th, 1881; also an enclosure, contained in said letter of March 9th, 1881, and we have no hesitation in saying that the alleged fac simile and the letters and enclosures were written by the same hand. The documents referred to were letters from Pigott, wherein he tried to blackmail the League through the treasurer, under the pretence that he had been offered five hundred shillings by alleged agents of Dublin Castle to publish fictitious articles in the relations to the League funds, prepared for the purpose of discrediting the League, and the letters to him from these agents, which he enclosed as proof of his statement. In his letter to the Treasurer of the League, Pigott said he was on the verge of financial ruin and must have money. He would suppress the Dublin Castle article if the League would supply him with a temporary loan of \$300. These letters and fac simile of Parnell's alleged letter, the committee named believes to be in the handwriting of the same man.

AN ORANGE UNDER-SECRETARY.

TIM. HEALY ASKS A FEW QUESTIONS—ARTHUR O'CONNOR RESIGNS HIS CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—MR. PARNELL'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, May 9. — Mr. Healy in the House of Commons this afternoon asked what answer had been returned by the Government to the letter of Patrick Egan, treasurer of the old land league, offering to return to the Queen and present a trial for the charges against him, provided the venue in his case was not removed from Dublin. Col. King Harman, Parliamentary Secretary for Ireland, replied that no answer had been sent for the reason that no such letter had been received. (Laughter)

MR. HEALY then requested Mr. W. H. Smith to state if it was the intention of the Government to sanction the conduct of Mr. Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, in deliberately abstaining from coming into the House until the question on the paper relating to Ireland was all over. Mr. Smith submitted that that sort of question should not be put. The exigencies of the country, he said, required Mr. Balfour to attend to urgent business connected with his department of the Government outside the House, and in the interval replied to questions respecting Irish affairs were adequately given by the Parliamentary under-secretary for Ireland, Mr. King Harman.

MR. HEALY said: "If my friends and I are to be left to the mercy of this Orange-Man, I shall direct attention to the matter."
Speaker Peel:—"Order. This interruption is most unparliamentary."

RESIGNED HIS COMMISSION.

ARTHUR O'CONNOR, member for East Dunraga, then intimated that in consequence of the attitude of the Government on the Times' charges, he refused to continue to serve as a member of the commission of enquiry into the civil service. (Parnellite cheers.)

THE CRIMES BILL.

The House then went into committee and consideration of the Irish Crimes act amendment bill was resumed. Mr. Clancy, Nationalist member for North Dublin, moved an amendment to the effect that the marginal committee, in the partiality of the proposed tribunal, the Times says it is doubtful whether the Parnellites would consent to submit their case to such a tribunal, but why, it asks, should inquiry be expended in dividing amateur tribunals. Is not the law of the land good enough for Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon?

A NOVEL SENSATION.

LONDON, May 9. — The Earl of Carnarvon, Conservative, writes to the Times, suggesting that as it is intolerable to allow the Dillon-Times question to rest in its present state, a special tribunal be created outside of Parliament, invested with full powers to call and examine witnesses, and to which the decision in the matter shall be left. While expressing confidence in the impartiality of the proposed tribunal, the Times says it is doubtful whether the Parnellites would consent to submit their case to such a tribunal, but why, it asks, should inquiry be expended in dividing amateur tribunals. Is not the law of the land good enough for Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon?

MR. PARNELL'S ILLNESS.

NEW YORK, May 9. — The Post's London correspondent says he has reason to believe that Mr. Parnell's ailment is cancer of the stomach.

"READY, AYE, READY."

HOW 8,000 PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS WERE READY IN CASE OF TROUBLE OVER THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 8. — Governor Beaver formally opened the exposition of the City Grays at the armory of the company last evening in the presence of several thousand people. In speaking of the utility of the National Guard, the governor stated that a little over a month ago he looked to those in authority very much as though the services of the more than 8,000 disciplined men would soon be needed. Enquiry had come from Washington as to the time that troops be required to concentrate Pennsylvania troops at Lake Erie in case of trouble with England in regard to the fisheries dispute. The reply was sent back that twenty-four hours would be all that would be necessary to concentrate the troops at the lake or any point on the border of the state. The governor added that happily the prospective emergency had passed, and that is why he had mentioned the matter.

THE POPE AND THE CZAR.

NEGOTIATING TO UNITE THE GREEK AND LATIN CHURCHES.

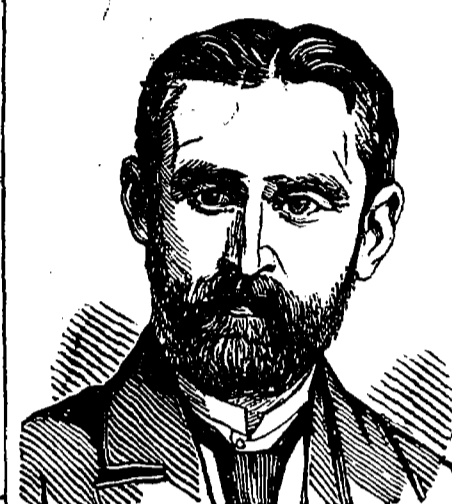
ROME, May 9. — It is stated that the Pope and the Czar are negotiating through a noble Lombard monk with a view to the reunion of the Greek and Latin churches. As the Pope is willing to let the Greek Church retain its own manner of worship it is expected that the negotiations will be successful.

"THE BLACK PAMPHLET."

PARIS NATIONALISTS TO SUE FOR LIBEL—A RED PAMPHLET TO BE ISSUED.

PARIS, May 9. — The Temps says that a number of Irish Nationalists resident in Paris intend to take legal proceedings against Mr.

William Ridgway, the publisher of the Black Pamphlet, who was nuled in the sum of \$2,500 the other day in the suit brought against him by St. John Brown, for statements in the pamphlet concerning the association with assassins, etc. The Paris nationalists, who are similar to those in the Black Pamphlet, declare that their cases are no less strong against Mr. Ridgway than Mr. Brown's.
The Temps here says that they will soon issue a Red Pamphlet in reply to the Black Pamphlet.



WILLIAM O'BRIEN, EDITOR OF "UNITED IRELAND" AND AUTHOR OF THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

O'BRIEN'S MISSION.

ENTHUSIASTIC NEW YORK IRISHMEN—A WARM RECEPTION AWAITING THE GREAT ORATOR AND EDITOR.

NEW YORK, May 8. — Two hundred enthusiastic Irishmen went down the bay this morning to meet O'Brien, who was expected to arrive on the Umbra. The fog and rain continued all day. The steamers bearing the party remained at anchor until 4:45 this evening, when she returned to the city. The Umbra is anchored outside the bar, and, owing to the dense fog, will not enter the harbor to-night. A committee will go to the Cunard wharf early tomorrow to present Mr. O'Brien to an address.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH APPEARED.

NEW YORK, May 8. — A special cablegram from London says: "Irishmen here and in Ireland have received with great satisfaction the news that Archbishop Lynch kept away from the Toronto convention on the 5th inst. in New York. Mr. O'Brien will be in New York from them being doubts as to the advisability of Mr. O'Brien's visit, the seal of party approval will be put to his course by electing him to Parliament during his absence for the vacancy in one of the Cork divisions. He has repeatedly declined to accept this, but the demand is now too strong and national to be disregarded."

WHAT THEY THINK OF US IN IRELAND.

E. DWYER GRAY, M.P., editor of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, is reported in a special cablegram to another New York paper as follows: "To-morrow William O'Brien will set foot upon the soil of America. The interest taken in his mission to the people of America is evidenced by the manner in which the dealings of Lord Lansdowne with his tenants are being debated in the press. In Canada especially the feeling runs high. Whether Mr. O'Brien will make any delay in New York to purchase and attend the meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute is doubtful. He is anxious to proceed to Canada at once, that the case of the tenants may be submitted to the judgment of the Canadians. He will find awaiting him people who are no friends of oppression. The liveliest indignation has been excited by the accounts of the evictions and the abortive negotiations will not raise the Governor-General in popular esteem."

HENRY GEORGE AND DR. McGLYNN.

The Anti-Poverty Society, of which Dr. McGLYNN is president and Henry George vice-president, held its first public meeting Sunday night at Chickering Hall, N. Y. The hall was packed. On the platform were a large number of leaders of the united labor party. The exercises opened with singing by a chorus of fifty voices. Henry George presided. In his opening address he said: "In starting this society we don't propose to form a church. There are already churches enough in the community. There is nothing sectarian in our platform. If Archbishop Corrigan chooses to join he is welcome, and if Robert Ingersoll desires to become a member he will be welcome also. We propose to arouse a religious sentiment in men to help each other and to do what charity cannot do. We will preach the doctrine of him who said, 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto me.' While George was speaking Dr. McGLYNN stepped upon the platform. Every man and woman rose in the seats and cheered several minutes. When quiet was restored, Dr. McGLYNN said that the founders of this society in years to come would look back upon to-night's meeting with pleasure and satisfaction. I was not aware that he, a priest of the church, should stand there to speak of a cause which proposes to abolish this horrid crime of poverty, which is the injustice of man in violation of the law of God. He was not recreant to his sacred priesthood if he should falter to speak the words which he was commanded by the Lord and Master to speak. Dr. McGLYNN, in closing, said that he always intended to remain a Catholic, and to preach Catholic doctrine and to try and bring back religion to the world.

Men may be made inconstant by virtue and by vice, by too much or too little thought; yet inconstancy, however dignified by its motives, is always to be avoided. It is a weak and a small time for inquiry and experiment, and that steadily endeavors at excellence, in whatever employment, will more benefit mankind than he that hesitates in choosing his part till he is called to the performance. — Johnson.

The highest form of beauty is not that of any single feature, nor is it made up of a combination of features, but it is above all things else the outward expression of the inward comeliness of the mind and heart. On the features of men and women, the instruments of affection and intellect of emotion and thought, are intensively and sharply at work.

NO ENQUIRY.

THE TIMES' LIBEL A GOVERNMENT ONE.

Fair Play Refused to John Dillon — A Brutal Majority's Degrading Course — A Trap Set For the Nationalists — Mr. Gladstone's Intentions.

LONDON, May 4. — Mr. W. H. Smith announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that the Government had resolved that the allegation that the statement of the London Times that Mr. Dillon told a falsehood while denying in the House of Commons, that paper's utterances concerning his alleged relations with Sheridan the Invincible, was a breach of privilege, and not sustained by precedent, was unfounded. It would be against the dignity of the House to summon the Times to the bar without previously having ascertained the circumstances. The gentlemen below the gangway, Mr. Smith added, asked that a select committee be constituted to enquire forthwith into the allegation of the Times. The practice of the House has been to divert itself as far as possible of judicial duty. The Government thought such a committee, as was asked for, would be unfitted to consider grave questions as would have to be referred to it for decision. The Government, feeling it to be their duty to endeavor to solve the question, had instructed the Attorney-General and such others as he cared to associate with him to prosecute the Times for the libel on Mr. Dillon, who was at liberty to select such counsel as he saw fit. Mr. Smith urged the House to accept the course proposed.

REJECTED WITH DISDAIN.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR condemned the Government's proposal. He said he commiserated the Government over their humiliating and degrading position. They were not worthy to be considered as a law made by the value of a libel. Mr. O'Connell here produced a copy of the Times, containing the libel on Mr. Dillon, and flourishing it aloft, he said: "I purchased the Times at one of the bookstalls owned by the right hon. the First Lord of the Treasury. It is in the speaking for the Government, who says no breach of privilege has been committed. (Irish cheers.) He is, therefore, doubly interested as a party in the case against the editor of the Times. The two men ought to be

IN THE DOCK TOGETHER.

The Irish members reject his proposal as unfair, unjust and unprecedented. The House of Commons ought not to be taken in by a collusion of action.

Here Mr. DeLisac, Conservative, rose to a point of order. He said he had heard Mr. Tanner (Home Rule member for Middle Cork) say that the Conservatives were a damned lot of cats and dogs and he would like to see the Speaker Peel—The Clerk of the House will please say that the words are taken down.
Mr. Tanner denied that he had used the word damned. He repeated, however, that the Conservatives were a lot of cats.

The Speaker said he must withdraw the expression and apologize.
Mr. Tanner said he would do so.

AN AMENDMENT OFFERED.

Sir Wm. V. Harcourt denounced the Government's proposal.
Sir Edward Clarke, Solicitor-General, moved an amendment to the Government's proposal to the effect that the House should not consider the Times' statement concerning Mr. Dillon a breach of privilege. Justifying his action in offering the amendment, he declared that there was no record of Parliament having committed a man to custody for breach of privilege such as the action of the Times was now alleged to be. He added that the Attorney-General and the Government acted. He proposed to confine himself to the legal points of the case regardless of party politics. He then quoted precedents to show that the House was not the proper tribunal to deal with such matters. No corruption had been alleged of any kind, nor had any conspiracy of the House been exhibited, such as has constituted the offence in previous cases where a breach of privilege had been committed. The course of the prosecution would be left to such persons as the Irish members might nominate, both counsel and solicitors. If the Government were asked to appoint them they would interpose no objection. Sir Edward moved his amendment, making it read that the House declines to treat the Times publication as a breach of privilege.

Sir Charles Russell (Liberal) contended that Mr. Dillon's conduct in the House had been attacked that fact constituted a breach of privilege, and it was the duty of the House and primarily incumbent on the Government to protect the honor of its members. The course proposed by the Government's motion was

AN EVASION OF THIS DUTY.

The question was not so much whether a committee should be appointed, as whether the House intended to pass by the imputation against Mr. Dillon and say before the world, flagrant as the offence was, it was not of such a character as constituted a breach of privilege.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL

admitted that the case presented a prima facie breach of privilege, but he thought the House was not refusing a judicial enquiry. The only difference was as to the form of the enquiry to be adopted. He regarded a resort to the ordinary tribunals of the land one that would afford a better remedy than could be obtained from the action of the House. He deprecated the attack made by Mr. O'Connell on the Government leader in the House. No one outside Mr. O'Connell's own circle could be expected to sympathize with him in such an assault. It was utterly unjustifiable. From the very language used Mr. Smith could well afford to ignore the assault. (Cheers.) If the Government leader in the House was charged with not taking primary action on behalf of the house of a breach of privilege committed against one of its members, he could retort that it was the leader of the Opposition who ought to have been expected to protect his friends, having taken the lead outside of the house in an agitation for the repeal of the Union. (Cheers.)
Mr. Gladstone:—"I emphatically repudiate the assertion of his Lordship."

LORD RANDOLPH RESPONDED.

"It is true, however," He then proceeded to argue that it would be unwise for the house to go beyond the action the Government had proposed. The action of the house, if the Times' publication could be brought before the bar, would in no wise curb or control the great power wielded by the press of the country.
Mr. Stovey (a Radical newspaper proprietor)

You can try to suppress the press of Ireland. (Parnellite cheers.)

A PACKED JURY.

Lord Randolph—How would a committee of inquiry be constituted? Would it be proposed that members of the National League be put upon it? (Cries of "Certainly.") If so, there would be nothing in the whole history of jury packing like it. (Cheers.) Besides, the powers of a committee would not be equal to those of a court of law. A committee, indeed, would be helplessly incompetent to settle such questions of law as a court could. In court the prosecution could proceed at the cost of the country by the employment of any counsel the Irish members liked to name. In this way the truth would be arrived at and justice done. (Cheers.)

NO CHANCE OF A FAIR TRIAL.

Mr. Dillon said he did not consider the ordinary tribunals of England in the present state of political feeling on the Irish question fairly open to the members of the Irish party in the House of Commons. He, therefore, maintained he had a right to be heard before a committee. For six years the Parnellites had been held up to public odium as criminals. Some of them in the meantime had been imprisoned, and enough had been done and said in those six years to prejudice the minds of any English jury possible to empanel. He must decline to take proceedings in a civil action against the Times, because he had no chance of obtaining a verdict. If, on the other hand, a select committee of members of the House should be appointed to hear this case, he would be contented that it should be so constituted as not to include an Irish member. (Cheers.)

MR. GLADSTONE'S PROPOSAL.

Mr. Gladstone intimated that in the event of the adoption of Sir Edward Clarke's motion, he would move an amendment to the main question to the effect that an enquiry be made by a committee into charges of wilful falsehood in a speech delivered in the House of Commons brought in an article by the Times against Mr. Dillon. (Cheers.)
Mr. W. H. Smith asked if Mr. Gladstone would make that motion at once.

Mr. Gladstone said he was surprised at the suggestion, coming as it did from the Government leader in the House. For him (Mr. Gladstone) to make such a motion at the present time would be only making a confession, and would tend to obscure the issue if the course suggested by Mr. Smith was followed.

THE DEBATE ADJOURNED.

On motion of Mr. Bradlaugh the debate was adjourned. The Parnellites will hold a conference to-morrow to consider the Dillon-Times affair. Mr. Gladstone spent a large part of the evening searching for precedents for the appointment of a select committee to consider breaches of privilege.

THE GOVERNMENT'S TACTICS.

The debate to-day disclosed the Government's tactics leading to the following issues: The Government will first carry an amendment to the effect that the Times' accusation is not a breach of privilege, and next they will reject Mr. Gladstone's proposal for a committee of enquiry. The Parnellites will thus be left to accept or reject the offer of the Government for prosecution of the Times by the Attorney-General assisting the Parnellite committee. If they consent to do so, the prosecution of the Irish members would be subjected to examination, in which would be exposed the whole secret history of the League since its formation. Being fully aware of the trap set for them, the Parnellites will consent to nothing but the appointment of a committee. On the other hand, the Conservatives are generally opposed to a committee being appointed for a case of this kind. They would be composed of nearly equal numbers of Gladstonians and Conservatives. Witnesses are not examined under oath, except in special cases. When a line of enquiry is deemed dangerous, either side has the power to protest and to challenge a division. A section of the Ministerialists is inclined to favor the appointment of a committee, but a committee of enquiry is better than nothing, as it will assist in sustaining the crimes outcry. In the meantime, Mr. Smith is manoeuvring to force the Parnellites to a public trial. Final divisions are expected on Friday. Urgent "whips" have been sent out by both sides, and all absentees are being drummed in. The liberal Unionists will support the Government.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO.

WHOLE VILLAGES DESTROYED AND MANY LIVES LOST—A NEW VOLCANO.

NOGALAS, ARIZ., May 9. — The earthquake last Tuesday created sad havoc in the north-easterly portion of Sonora, Mexico. This portion of the State is far from railroad or telegraphic communication. The following description was received here from Luis Torres, Governor of Sonora: —
HERMOSILLO, Mexico, May 8. — The earthquake has caused terrible damage in Montezuma, and destroyed several villages, but these in the north-eastern part suffered most terribly. Oputo and all its houses destroyed, and nine persons were killed. Bahije was utterly destroyed and one hundred and fifty people killed. Houses were levelled to the ground. A new volcano appeared, and its eruption destroyed all the timber and pastures of the adjoining valleys and mountains. Further details are expected hourly. The volcano mentioned is in the famous Sierra Madre mountains. In this place a pretty severe shock of earthquake was felt this morning at two o'clock.

The holy coat of Treves is a famous relic preserved in the Church of St. Peter and St. Helen in Treves, in Germany. In 1844, within the space of eight weeks, over one million pilgrims visited this church to behold this relic.

Our aims should not be so numerous and so confused as to jostle one another for precedence. The one which we know to be the language used Mr. Smith could well afford to ignore the assault. (Cheers.) If the Government leader in the House was charged with not taking primary action on behalf of the house of a breach of privilege committed against one of its members, he could retort that it was the leader of the Opposition who ought to have been expected to protect his friends, having taken the lead outside of the house in an agitation for the repeal of the Union. (Cheers.)
Mr. Gladstone:—"I emphatically repudiate the assertion of his Lordship."

Lord Randolph responded—"It is true, however," He then proceeded to argue that it would be unwise for the house to go beyond the action the Government had proposed. The action of the house, if the Times' publication could be brought before the bar, would in no wise curb or control the great power wielded by the press of the country.
Mr. Stovey (a Radical newspaper proprietor)

Mgr. Ga'imberti, who has just been as Papal Nuncio to Vienna, took with him an autograph letter from the Pope to the Emperor Francis Joseph. His mission is to arrange a difficult diplomatic communication. The granting of permission to the Holy See to return to their own liturgy, which Austria considers a dangerous policy.

A woman need not be rich or educated, or travelled in order to be cultured; but only a person who has been in the habit of being in the company of those who are, is limited in capacity. Then, though she is limited in capacity, she will be beautiful. Culture does not mean classic or French, but womanhood. Very few can be rich, a small number educated; but culture is for all. — The Rev. Smith Baker.