CHARLESTON WRECKED.

VE MEASURES FOR RELIEF ALL OVER IE COUNTRY-THE PRESIDENT THANKS THE QUEEN.

ple Leaving the Town in Large Numwirs-The Buildings how the City To be an Utter Ruin-Previous Famous Upheavels.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The Sun's Charleston lespatch says: Many families who are unable to sleep in their houses, provided them. selves with outdoor quarters in yards and enclosures, in the cases where these are suffi-Hently large to avoid danger from falling walle. In the upper wards many families were ccommodated in box cars and passenger paches, which have been placed at their disosal by railroad companies. The effects of the earthquake are not visible in the harbor; every ship in port is crowd-d with women and children, who go there a sleep. The most pressing want is ents, which will give women and children helter. The weather has been good up to this time. Should rain set in the suffering must become intensified a hundred fold. One f the most singular features of the earth. tunke was the spouting wells in Beaufan persons were killed.

Street. Covers were torn from the well and New York, Sep screet. Covers were torn from the well and sent flying in the air; then came a huge column of water and mud, which was sent up day beggars description. Last night's shock to a height of fifteen or twenty feet. Most of added to the awful terror of the people and to a height of fifteen or twenty feet. Most of to a height of inteen of twenty rec.

the wells were emptied of their contents, but they are almost hepelers. Despair is dewere speedily refiled. After the shock the picted on every face and a sense of still surface of the streets in the vicinity of these further ruin is on all. Sleepless nights and surface of the streets in the vicinity of these wells was covered by a yellowish clay deposit, which may have come from the bottom of the wells, or from lower stratum of the earth. In some common mass in the squares. If the shocks portions of the city vast jets of water were continue they will crumble every wall to the of the earth's movement. Soon after the shock most of these closed, leaving exposed a large mound of sand of an entirely different character from the surrounding soil. Hundred character from the surrounding soil. Hundreds | the aiready enormous loss. There is not a of people, who have sufficient means to leave sufficient number of tents to protect the people the city, are departing by every train. A in the streets. careful examination of the cracked buildings WASHINGTON lead to the conclusion that Charleston is an utter rain. The most devastion is toward the water, where live the fashion and wealth of the city. There are not three houses out of sixty magnificent mansions in the locality whose front and rear walls will not have to be rebuilt or entire holidings reconstructed. At 11 o'clock World, has telegraphed Mayor Court walls will not have to be rebuilt or entire of the St. Louis Post-Despatch and the New buildings reconstructed. At 11 o'clock York World, has telegraphed Mayor Courted the city, coming with a heavy booming sound, apparently from the south-east. The earth trembled perceptibly, with a short wavy motion, for two seconds. Nearly everybody had gone to bed in their tents or houses with a sufference that the west was over the afternoon sent a despect to the Mayor of the Mayor confidence that the worst was over. It the afternoon sent a despatch to the Mayor of first note, however, of the well known and | Charleston requesting the latter to draw for dreaded sound everybody was awake and on their teet, and the streets were filled in a twinkling with men, women and children.

up et confidence. SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 4., 2.40 a.m. - Since last night's shock slight vibrations have been felt in the upper stories of the Morning News building almost centinuously, the intervals between them varying only from 8 to 10 minutes. There was a general stampede at the first shock, but the editorial and typographical forces nevertheless returned to their post. The building is the highest and largest

A large ruin in King street was thrown to

the ground with a crash, and several other

tottering blts of tottering mesonry came

down. The old alarm has returned and

SOME FAMOUS CPHEAVALS.

Eminent geologists and historians claim that 13,000,000 people have been killed by carthquakes. In Southern Italy and Sicily no century has elapsed since the earliest periods of history that has not been distinguished by severe if not frequent carthquakes. From 1773 to the end of 1776 this region was almost constantly disturbed. The great earthquake of 1783, in Calabria, killed 10,000 persons. In Central Italy, among the earliest of the recorded earthquakes, is that of the year A D. 63, which resulted in the partial destruction of Herculaneum and Pompeii, sixteen years previous to the time when those cities were buried under the ashes and lava accompanying an eruption of Vesuvius. The most memorable earthquake recorded in history is the one which visited Lisbon on the morning of Nov. 1, 1755. The rumbling sounds that precede most earthquakes was immediately followed by the great shock, which threw down the principal portion of the city. The sea retired, leaving the har dry, and returned in a minute as a great wave or breaker, fifty feet or more in height. It is believed that 60,000 pecple were destroyed in less than six months. The part of the city that was permanently inguifed beneath the waters of the bay was covered to the depth of 600 feet. The pertion of the earth that was shaken by this earthquake was estimated by Humboldt as equal to four times the extent of Europe. The earthquake that devastated Judea at the time of the battle of Actium, 31 B.C., caused the death of 10,000 civilians and soldiers. That which occurred at the crucifixion was accompanied by a darkness very similar to that recorded Jan. 22, 1835, in Central America on the occasion of the eruption of the Volcano Coseguina, and the attendant earthquake. The ancient city of Antioch has been peculiarly visited from time immemorial. It was almost destroyed A. I). 115, at the time of the visit of the Emperor Trojan, who was himself hurt. In 526 an earthquake swallowed up 250,000 of Antioch's people, and sixty years later 30,000 more met a similar fate. On March 19, 1873, San Salvador was utterly destroyed by an earthquake. The loss of life was comparatively small as the people had been forewarned by previous noises. In 1872 au eruption of Papandayang, one of the loftiest volcance of Java, an area of one hundred equare miles was overwhelmed

with ashes, destroying forty villages and

present century occurred on the Island of Ischia, Italy, on July 25, 1883, and on the Island of Java on Aug. 29 of the same year. By the first upheaval the towns of Cosamec-ciola, Lacoo and Forio were completely destroyed, killing nearly four thousand persons and destroyed property valued at many mil-lions. It is estimated that 80,000 Japaness were alain by the shocks and tidal waves of Aug. 26. One island disappeared in a mass of boiling lava and the city of Batavia was swept off the earth. Among the worst disasters have been the following:-1531, 30,000 lives lost at Liebon, Portugal; 1626, 70,000 persons killed at Naples; 1703, 200,000 persons perished in Yeddo, Japan; 1731, 100,000 persons killed

reddo, Japan; 1731, 100,000 persons killed in China; 1746, 18,000 victims in Lima and Callao, Peru; 1755, 40,000 persons perished in Kaschan, Persia; 1797, great earthquake in Llexico, 50,000 persons buried; 1851, Melfia, Italy, destroyed, 14,000 lives lost; 1857, 10,000 persons perished in Italy; 1859, 5000 victims killed at Quito: 1860, Mendeza. South America, shaken, 7000 lives last; 1868, great earthquake in Peru and Ecuador, 25,000 persons killed; 1875, 14,000 lives lost in Columbia: 1871, 4,000 persons killed in Scio; 1883, Cassamicciola, isle of Ischin, destroyed, and 2,000 to 3,000 persons killed; also, the Krakratoa earthquake in Java, 100,000 persons reported killed. There was a succession of earthquake shocks in Spain in 1884 and 1885, and thousands of

New York, September 6 -A despatch

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 .- The President has

\$5,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, -The citizens' relief committee to-day resolved to send to the Charleston committee an authorization to draw \$5,000 for the treasurer for the relief of the sufferers. Contributions to date amount to \$8.590.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 -The New York Stock Exchange committee has received over \$6,000 for the Charleston relief fund. They propose to send \$5,000 to Charleston and \$1,000 to Summerville to morrow. The Produce Exchange committee has raised \$3,500 for the Charleston sufferers.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 2 .- On August 30 Prince Alexander sent the following telegram to the Czer through the Russian Cousul at Rustchuk:--

"Sire. —Having reassumed the government of Bulgaria, I venture to offer to Your Imperial Majesty my most respectful thanks for the action of your Consul at Rustchuk, whose official presence at my reception showed to the Bulgarians that Russia did not approve of the revolution and the act directed at my person. I also thank your Imperial Majesty for despatching Prince Dolgorouki as envoy extraordinary to Bulgaria. My first act on resuming power is assure Your Majesty of my firm intention to make every sacrifice to reward Your Majesty's magnanimous intention to extricate Bulgaria from the grave crisis through which she is passing. I beg of Your Majesty that you will authorize Prince Dolgorouki to place himself in direct communication with myself as speedily as possible. I shall be happy to give Your Majesty decided proofs of my unalterable devotion to your august person. The monarchical prinsiple compelled me to restore the legality of my crown in Bulgaria and Roumelia. having given me my crown, it is into the hands of Russia's sovereign I am ready to

The Czar replied to Prince Alexander: "I cannot approve of your return to Buigaria, forseeing from it sinister consequences for the country already so sorely tried. The mission of Prince Delgorouki has become in-expedient. I shall abstein so long as Your Highness remains in Bulgaria from any intervention. In the sad condition to which the country is reduced, Your Highness must decide your own course. I reserve to myself to judge what my father's venerated memory and the interests of Russia and the peace of

the East require of me."

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The publication of the correspondence between the Czar and Prince Alexander has created a great sensation in Alexander has created a great sensation in bublic circles. The Czar's menacing reply to was insulted while in Russian territory. the Prince's submissive epistle is regarded by diplomats as ensuring Alexander's abdication and Russia's occupation of Bulgaria. It is feared war will ensue unless Bismarck inter-

- MURDERED BY ROBBERS.

RANGOON, Sept. 6.-Father Biet, superior of the Catholic prison in British Burmah, recently went to visit a well known usurer at Ramos. While the priest was at the money lender's house three Burmese robbers broke inte the house to steal the usurer's money. He resisted them stoutly and they killed him with knives. The robhers then turned upon the priest and murdered him The most disastrous earthquakes of the because he had witnessed the crime.

ALEXANDER ABDICATES.

BULGARIA'S RULER VOLUNTARILY VACATES HIS THRONE TO SAVE A RUSSIAN OCCUPATION.

Mis Pathetic Farewell to His Officers-. Regency to be Formed, Pending a New Appointment—The News in Confi-

nental Centres-Alexander's Probable Successor.

Soria, September 4 .- When Prince Alex ander reached Sofia he was met my a vast concourse of citizens, headed by the mayor. The latter presented to the Prince an address of welcome. It expressed loyalty and sub-mission on the part of the Bulgarians and universal grief over the recent events. Prince Alexander, in reply, said his confidence in the future was unshaken. He summoned all Bulgarians to assist him in preserving order. The Prince entered the town in triumph. His cortege was preceded by a troop of Roumelian husears, followed by infantry. Gayly attired peasants, who had ridden out to meet the Prince, followed. The dense masses which lined the streets cheered the procession as it made its way toward the cathedral, where the Te Deum was sung. A parade followed, during which Prince Alexander left hi suits and galloped toward the troops, amid the deafen ing cheers of the multitude. All the consulate buildings, except that belonging to Russia, were decorated with bunting and flags in honor of the restoration. During the review of the rroops Prince Alexander rode with Colonel Moutkoroff, the commander-in-chief. When Colonel Moutkoroff went to mee Prince Alexander, the latter saluted and kissed him. The Prince rode a splendid charger with gold trappings. Metropolitan Mirikoff met the Prince at the city gate, addressed him with a speech of welcome, called him Bulgaria's pride, and thanked God for his safe return to the people of whom he was the beloved. At the conclusion of the address Alexander and Mirikoff kissed each

ALEXANDER ABDICATES.

Softa, Sept. 4 .- Prince Alexander has publicly announced his intention of abdicat ing. He says he cannot remain in Bulgaria on account of the objections of the Czrr. Be-fore leaving he will establish a regency. Prince Alexander made the following address at a reception given by him to the officers of the army: -"For seven years I have labored for the independence and interests of Bul garia. My constant solicitude has been for mv army and officers. I consider them my family, my children and I have felt secure in my personal position when I have seen my self surrounded by officers who had been my comrades in our struggle for the glory of Bulgaria." Here tears came from the Prince's eyes. Recovering his composure, he resumed: "On that sad night, having heard a noise, I asked first whether the troops were there. 'Yes,' was the reply. Then I felt tranquil, for I had confidence in my army. Notwithstruding the unfortunate events which fellowed, I have not been disappointed in my officers. They rose to the level of the situation and proved themselves capable of coping with the troubles which followed my departure. Thanks to Popoff and Mout-koroff"—here the Prince embraced those officers,-"the honor of Bulgaria's officers has been reassured. Around me are officers who are devoted to me, and

I CAN QUIT BULGARIA

addressing praises to those officers and with the conviction that order will not be disturbed. In whatever circumstances I might find myself I would place my influence at the service of Bulgaria. I will pray to God for her, my heart will ever be with my officers, and I shall be the first to ask to be admitted among them as a volunteer in a campaign for Macedonia. I connot remain in Bulgaria, tor the Czar will not permit me because my presence is inimical to the interests of the country. I am

FORCED TO QUIT THE THRONE," M. Popoff exclaimed:-"We have been and shall ever be with you. Courage-for-

ward." Prince Alexander replied :- "The independence of Bulgaria requires that I leave the country. If I did not Russia would occupy it. I will, however, consult with the superior officers and constitute a regency, which will endeavor to protect the interests of my officers. In any case, I rely on the army." Prince Alexander imparted

THE INTENTION OF ABDICATING

to the Government and Russian consuls. grand council, among the members of which are M. Stambuloff and Karaveloff, is being held to arrange for the regency. The Prince will probably leave within two days. officers of the army are greatly excited and talk of detaining the Prince. They have resolved in any case to refuse to receive a Russian envoy. They will hold a meeting to decide what course to adopt. The city is tranquil.

ALEXANDER'S TREATMENT IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 4.—The Journal de St. Petersbourg denies that Prince Alexander Reni, Bessarabia, with the respect befitting his station. He was hospitably entertained at the mayor's house, and both himself and his brother, who accompanied him, expressed themselves as satisfied with the treatment they had received, and accepted an invitation to go to Voitchist. Further, Prince Alexander having intimated that he had with him only \$10,000, tae Russian authorities ordered the railways to convey him free, and a Russian official was detailed to accompany the princes merely to observe the incidents of their progress.

ANOTHER DIRECT REBUFF.

London, Sept. 6 .-- The Post's Berlin correspondent says the Emperor William pro- Regency committee composed with or with stone.

posed that l'rince Alexander telegraph to the Czar as to the best means of effecting a re-conciliation and that the Czar's reply was therefore a direct blow at the Emperor. The correspondent says the news of Prince Alex-ander's abdication caused the utmost indignation against Russia amongst German army officers. Advices from Vienna say that the news of Alexander's abdication was received news of Alexander's abdication was received Bulgaria is the enlargement of the slice of the with consternation, the Prince's action being Turkish Empire, which Russia secures by the looked upon as the beginning of a serious operation. The German and Austrian indifstage of the Bulgarian question. It is be- ference probably springs from a conscious-lieved in Vienna that the abdication will ness of their inability to prevent a Russian not deter Russia from attempting to occupy advance. The central powers may be making Bulgaria, a proceeding which Austria cannot the best of unpleasant and unavoidable cir allow. Despatches from Sofia say the Russian party there, headed by the Russian consulate, shows signs of great activity, and are preparing an address to the Czar. It is ex-pected that Prince Alexander will go to Servia, thence to Dermstadt and then to England. Numerous Bulgarian officers have decided to accompany him.

RUSSOPHILES AT WORK. Soria, Sept. 5. - Thousands of copies of the Czar's reply to Prince Alexander have been printed by order of the Russian consul and distributed among the people. It is believed Russia will give the throne to the Duke of Oldenburg, who is commander of a cavalry division at St. Petersburg and a favorite of the Czar. Bulgarian army officers are greatly excised, although it is stated Russia will not occupy Bulgaria unless civil war should break out. It is also said l'rince Alexander forceaw that the popular enthusiasm would speedily cool when the Russian roubles was again set at work. Many Bulgarian officers and politicians are still pro-Russian, and the disloyalty in the army is more widespread than was at first supposed.

THE ARBITER OF EUROPE. LONDON, Sept. 6. -The Morning Post says:
"We greatly doubt whether Prince Bismarck's policy will ensure the peace of Europe. Europe will have no peace until the wrongs Russin has indicted on a rising people are aveng-Whatever may be the reasons which induced Bismarck to sacrifice Prince Alexander to the personal animosity of the Czar, we cannot believe that Europe will approve a policy tending to make the Czar the arbiter of the whole continent."

THE CLOUDS IN THE BALKANS DARKER AND

MORE LURID THAN EVER.
LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Daily Telegraph says
everyone for himself is now the motto of the
European concert and the result is discord more or less veiled. We are a maritime power hok-ing to a dark, lowering future. We cannot too soon take the all needful step and rely on our-

The Chronicle blames Prince Bismarck for creating the present critical situation, and says the clouds in the Balkans are darker and more

the clouds in the Samuel lurid than ever.
Soria, Sept. 6.—Bulgarian officers favorable to the Prince have held a public meeting and decided to retain Alexander by force.

Constantinoria, Sept. 6.—It is rumored that, in accordance with the advice given by the two friendly powers, Turkey is making preparations on the Asiatic frontier. It is that orders have been given to supply the army in Erzeroum and along the border with addi-tional guns, stores, and munitions. This activity is due to movements on the part of Russia, which is supposed to be making an effort to gauge the military and naval strength of Tur-It is learned that large contracts have been made on Russian account for coal for Odesss, and that a contract has been made to supply 30,000 tons of metal plates, of twelve inch thickness, and with steel facing, for the Russian arsenal on the Black Sea.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Pall Mall Gazette declares England will abandon the Island of Port

Hamilton, off the coast of Corea, because of the conviction that its occupation would prove a ource of weakness in time of war. Soria. September 6. - An ordinary session of

the Bulgarian Chamber of Deputies has been summoned to discuss the abdication. It is believed the departure of Alexander from Bulgaria s likely to result in civil war. SOFIA, September 6. - Before Prince Alex-

ander announced his intention to quit the throne, he received a telegram from Bismarck recommending that he abdicate in order to save Bulgaria. His decision to abdicate is attributed partly to loss of vigor of mind and body consequent upon the severe trials he has undergone lately. The Prince on Saturday presided at a meeting representing all parties in Bulgaria, when it was deeided to appoint M. Stambuloff, M. Rados. laroff, M. Karaveloff, M. Gierchoff and M. Stoiloff to negotiate with Russia and other powers for settlement of the Bulgarian crisis. The ordinary session of the Bulgarian Chamber of Deputies has been summoned to discuss the abdication. It is believed the departure of Alexander from Bulgaria is likely to result in civil war.

ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Sept 6 .- Sir J. Ferguson, under foreign secretary, stated in the House of Commons this afternoon that a change in the Government of Bulgaria can only occur in accordance with the treaty of Borlin and with the consent of the signatory powers to that treaty. England, he said, had no separate interest in reference to Bulgaria. The election of a new Prince of Bulgaria must be unanimous. (Cheers.) The Government, said the speaker, had hoped much from the ability and great qualities of Prince Alexander, and they deplored the treachery and violence which had interrupted his reign, and his final decision to abandon his work in Bulgaria was greatly regretted.

KING MILAN'S SORROW. Belgrade, September 6.—A despatch from Simla says King Milan, of Servia, who, with

his prime minister, was on his way to Gluckenburg, has, on account of the gravity of the situation created in the Balkan states by Prince Alexander's abdication, abandoned his journey, and arranged to return to Belgrade.

CANVASSING FOR OLDENBURG. BERLIN, Sept. 6.-Prince Alexander will to-morrow proclaim his abdication. The Russian consulates in Bulgaria are distribut The ing for signature petitions to the Czar favoring the election of the Prince of Oldenburg as successor to Prince Alexander.

PRESS OPINIONS. LONDON, September 6.—The Times says the

out Russian partisans can only hasten the day when the people of Bulgaria, wearied and dispirited, will abanden their dreams of autonomy and welcome Russian domination as the only means of escaping anarchy. The date of the entry of Russian troops into Bulgaria is an unimportant detail. All that has been effected by the union of Roumelia and advance. The central powers may be making cumstance, but they cannot pretend that the course of events is precisely such as they would prescribe were they masters of the

BERLIN, Sept. 6.-The Martaeshlatt says:
M. De Giers has raised the Czar to a position which Russia has not known since the flattering days of Olmutz. Our own statesmen have made themselves prophets of M. De Giers' glory, and Russian influence has again become decisive in the fate of Europe. The Borsen Courier asks: What will be the end of the unparalled success of Russian ambitien.

SCENES IN THE COMMONS.

London, Sept. 3.—There was a lively debate n the Commons last night, in the course of in the Commons last might, in the course of which Redmand, (Nationalist) was called upon to retract unparliamentary expressions and apologize to the House, which he did. After loud calls for Churchill, to which he made no reply, the Speaker put the question, and Sexton's amendment was rejected by 225 to 120. The announcement was received with loud them. cheers by the Government supporters and Par-netites. Immediately before the division a loud alternation arose between Colomb and Tauner, and the Speaker ordered them both to appear before the bar after division. The address was then agreed to without division. Subsequently after motions to adjourn were defeated Churchill reluctantly consented to adjourn rather than prolong the sitting by resisting so large a numerity, determined on obstruction.

PARNELL'S LAND BILL.

London, Sept. 4. - Parnell will preside at a banquet to be given to a number of his col-leagues at Charing Cross Hotel prior to their departure for America on Wednesday next.

Parnell will submit his land bill to the Sladstonian leaders before introducing it in Parliament. The bill will propose to invest its law courts with discretion to suspend eviction when the tenant threatened with eviction is prepared to lodge three fourths of his rent in the hands of the court, and declares his inability to pay the whole. It is expected the Gladstonians will support the bill, which, however, is not likely to pass unless it receives the Government's approval.

UNIONISTS AND TORIES MUST

SEPARATE-New YORK, Aug. 30.—T. P. O'Connor, M.P., cables the Star: "Questions may come up at any moment on which the Unionists and Tories must inevitably separate. I have point ed out from the first the impossibility of the coaltion hanging together. Lord Randolph's admission confirms all that I have said. I recently cabled that Mr. Gladstone had expressed the belief that he wou'd be back in office in 1887. For once Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Gladstone agree, and that on most important point. Chamberlain's speech Friday night has aroused the Liberals more than anything that has happened yet. War to the knife is the situation as regards the Union ists and Liberals. There is no more sickly sentimentality about the reunion. The feeling is general on the Gladstone side that compro mise with Hartington and Chamberlain is out of the question.'

LONDON, Sept. 1 .-- Mr. Esslement's amendment was finally rejected by a vote of 203 to 121.

MURDERED INNOCENTS.

A HORRIBLE DISCOVERY IN MILWAUKEE -PLOT TO PUT NEW-BORN CHILDREN OUT OF THE WAY.

MILWAUKEE, September 6.—The finding of a dead infant with a darning needle thrust through its head has led to the disclosure that a regular business of putting babies to death at so much a head has been carried on in this city. Mrs. Pauline Nuttlestradt, proprietress of a private lying-in hospital, fled a few weeks ago upon ascertaining that the authorities had accumulated evidence incriminating her, She travelled under an assumed name in Michigan, but was overhauled at Reed City and brought back last night. The police say she has confessed the murder of the child and claims to have been promised \$300 by its mother for putting it out of the way. authorities are investigating the deaths of numerous other intants born out of wedlock and supposed to have been put to death by

PARNELL AND THE GOVERNMENT AGREE TO A COMPROMISE.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—It is reported that Mr. Parnell has come to terms with the Government, and that he has arranged to withdraw that part of his land bill which relates to revaluation in exchange for the Government's acceptance of the part relating to the suspen-sion of evictions. Parliament will, it is thought, in consequence of this, adjourn on September 15. Mr. Healy will draft Mr. Parnell's bill relative to evictions. In the House of Commons this evening in the consideration of the estimates the debate was slightly prolonged by the Parnellites. The first subject of contention was the allowance for the volunteer force in Ireland, and the second related to army clothing contracts which had been given to a Pimlico factory to the detriment of a Limerick factory. In both cases the Government promised to consider the matter in the interests of Ireland. Both estimates were eventually agreed to, motions for their reduction being rejected on a division.

MINOR AND PERSONAL. The Most Rev. John P. Leahy, Bishop of

Dromore, has been taken suddenly ill. The corporation of Limerick has decided to present the freedom of the city to Mr. Glad-

JUSTIN M'CARTHY'S LETTER.

THE SPEAKER SNUBS THE MEMBERS.

Warm Words in Behate-A Misunderstanding which Threatened a Breach of the Peace - Belfast Calmed Down.

No 20 CHEYNE GARDENS, THAMES EMBANKMENT, CHELSEA, LONDON, Sept. 4, 1886.

To the Editor of the Herald :

We are having stormy times of it in the House of Commons. Every night lately we have had a vehement passage at arms between the Orange member from Ulster and the Irish Nationalist

members, and we have had peremptory and sometimes inexplicable interventions on the part of the Speaker.

The House is a little puzzled by the recent demeanor of the Speaker. He interrupts, vebukes, memaces and silences members in a way alterestic research. bukes, menaces and stiences memoers in a way altogether new to our proceedings. The Pall Mall Gazette had an ominous little paragraph yesteriay in double leaded type, implying, more or less darkly, that an explanation is to be a superficient that the Sanaharia tem.

be found in the fact that the Speaker is temporarily out of health.

Night before last the Speaker came auddenly and sternly down upon no less a person than Sir William Vernon Harcourt. Harcourt, amazed at the nowonted intervention, tried to amazed at the inwinted intervention, tried to arene the point, whereupon the Speaker snubbed him sharply for endeavoring to dispute the authority of the Chair. Harcourt tried to explain that he was not disputing the authority of the Chair, but only endeavoring to explain his own position; but the Speaker would listen to nothing of the kind, and Harcourt had only to actually applying his tealing tractice well. to submit, while making his teelings pretty well known in an audible murmur to those around him. Perhaps the Speaker fastened upon so important a personage as Harc urt in order to prove to the House that it was not merely the new members of the Irish Nationalist party he was able to cope with and put down. The effect of all this on the temper of the House is very bad. Men get uritated, nervous and angry. No one knows when he may get suddenly pulled up by the Speaker for some breach of order of which he is himself quite unconscious. In many instances during the last two nights the Speaker was, according to any judgment I can form—and a am a pretty old parliamentary hand—decidedly wrong. In any case, no policy on the part of the presiding authority can be less calculated to promote the case of good discipline than a too frequent expenses of rooms.

THE "LIE" GIVEN.

We had a very angry little scene between Dr. Tanner, one of the Nationalist nembers, and a new Conservative member, Captain Colomb-a scene which in other days would have led to a duel. Colomb was understood by Tanner to say that he (Tanner) was paid for obstructing the business of the House, whereupon Tanner replied that Colomb was a liar.

Now, the reply was certainly streng, not to say rude; but, at the same time, one cannot wonder that an educated man, a man of good position and high character like Dr. Tanner, and also of warm temper like Dr. Tanner, should make a strong reply to so insolent and baseless an accusation. The Speaker interposed judiciously and properly in this case. Colomb apologized and Tanner withdrew his words.

COLONEL SAUNDERSON'S PAMPHLET.

Another scene was occasioned by Colonel Saunderson, the swash buckler soldado of Ulster Orangemen, persisting in reading to the House long extracts from some absurd pamphlet called "The Repeal of the Union. Conspiracy of Mr. Parnell and the Irish Republican Brotherhood. I confess I had never heard of the pamphlet before. There are so many anonymous jam-phlets published to accuse Irish members of all sorts of offences that one loses count of them or interest in their.

This particular work of fiction purports to give the names of certain Irish members who, having taken the oath of allegiance in the House of Commons, have also taken an oath to the Fenian organization—an oath pledging them the renamed rebellion. The reading out of some of these names was enough in itself to satisfy any rational man of the worthlessness of the pretended information and the absurdity of the accusation. I was myself particularly annised to hear the name of my son, Justin Huntly McCarthy, included in the list of those who had sworn this fearful oath. I do not know whether I was myself included in the list or not. I know that some of the names-all of the names, may say, which I heard read out-were names of men who were about as likely to join as myseli just now, in a secret and sworn conspiracy to get up an armed insurrection.
"If the statements in the pamphlet were not

true why were they not denied before this? Colonel Saunderson indignantly asks. Well for one reason, because most of us had never heard of the pamphlet. My son, for example, had never heard of it.

HOW THUSE PAMPHLETS ARE MADE.

The plain truth is, as I have said before, there is no use in Irish members troubling themselves about primpilets containing accusations against them. There appears to me to be a sort of manufactory or lorge for things of that kind set

up in London.

There are two or three men—one an Englishman, one or two, I am sorry to say, Irishmen-who seem to spend their lives in getting up infamous pamphlets about the Nationalist members two Nationalist members know quite well who some of these men are and why they do this foul work, and how easily they could be got, by a slight expenditure of money, not to do it any more, therefore we do not mind. But it any more, therefore we do not mind. But there is a portion of the English public gullible enough to swallow anything of the kind, and we cannot help them.

MR, PARNELL'S BILL.

Parnell has wisely decided to bring in a bill of his own to deal previsionally with the land question this session. Chu chill went so tar in the way of conclination as to say the Govern-ment would find time for the introduction and discussion of the measure, although he did not hold out the slightest expectation that they would be able to give such a measure their sup-

port.
The debate will be one of importance, if only because it will give an opportunity to the genuine Radicals of England, Scotland and Wales to show that they are genuine and that they will stand by their principles and support the Irish leaders.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY.