PRICE 5 CENTS.

# DUBLIN CHARTERS.

AN INTERESTING COLLECTION

of Documents Relating to the Irish Capital-Misrule in Ancient Days.

The first volume of the book edited in tains a calendar of the ancient recoals of the City of Dublin, and, with the exception of some historical and municiorlinances of the corporation of Dablin, City of Dublin," and the "Assembly Rolls," from 1447 to 1559; with facsimiles of the charter of Henry 11., 1171-72. of the page of the "White Book," in red and green characters, and of the Dublin foll, 1454, as well as some very interest-

transcript of documents in Latin, French and old English, concerning grants, letters patent and agreements between the it is a collection of charters, documents. laws customs, privileges and usages of the city, with treatises and collections ne cuy, and the city's rights. This precious document is now preserved in the city archives along with all the documents treated of in Gilbert's work. This book had a very strange adventure. In 1829 it was sold by public anction in Dublin to one Sir William Benthan, for the sum of 264 1s. It was then known as the "Doomsday Book" of Dublin. This unique hook was restored to the city archives by purchase from Sir William Benthan ata cost of £150.

### CHAIN BOOK.

The "Chain Book" is a very interesting document and acquired its name from having been chained in the Guild Hall for reference by the citizens. It is also written on velium, but is much smaller than the "White Book." It entains a calendar for every month of the year, and some of the characters are in black, red and blue. It also contains the laws and usages of the city in old French, tables of customs, copies of legal proceedings and acts in French and Latin, with the ordinances and proceedings of the Corporation of Dublin; also the form of oaths to be taken by the mayor, aidermen and civic officials; and it prescribes the fines that shall be paid For insulting the aldermen and bailiffs or seil bread unless their names were stamped on the leaves. It -aiso lixes rablits 3d; a good hen, ld; three good plovers, ld; three good snipe. Id. It also provides that when a fire takes place at London. the price of a good goose at 2d; two good in a household and the blaze is within the building the owner shall be subject to a time of 20s, but if the blaze is visible externally the fine is to be 10s. It also regulates the rate of wages to be paid to certain trades. For carding a pan to certain trades. For carting a stone weight of wool, Id; for weaving time red coult, id per ell. A fuller had to be paid 2d per day. Whenever the mayor and abdernien were invited to a feast they were to bring 24 young men of the city to follow them and learn

The customs to be taken for provost murage and pavage, a kind of octroi or town dues, are very singular, being a tax on everything mive or dead entering the City of Dublin for consumption or commerce.

"For every cowhide, tanned or noght, half-penny. For every stone of wolle one half-penny. For every shepfell twopence. For every lambfell, conynfell (rabbit), kydfell, harfell, foxfell and catefell, one penny. For every peyse (hundredweight) of tallow, grease, butter and cheese, three half-ox one penny." Last but not least, for every "wey collys" or every 96 lbs. of coal three half-pence, which is a much greater tax than is now levied by the N. P., on bituminous coal coming into Canada.

## THE ASSEMBLY ROLLS.

In the Assembly Roll of 1453-4 we find that men of the Irish nation could not enjoy the franchise of the City of Dublin. It was turther enacted by the Corporation of Dubin that all men, women and children of Irish blood who had not dwelt in the city for twelve years should be expelled, and if they were found in the city after four week days, they should for-feit goods and catell," be put in prison and considered as the King's Irish enemies; and that no tradesman enjoying the franchise should take Irish apprenti-

ces or Irish servants. In the Assembly Roll of 1457-8 it was ordered that no Irysh men shall be allowed to have beards above the mouth or

grow hair on the upper lip."
The Assembly Roll of 1461 declares that the citizens of Dub in shall not be allowed to sell corn to Irishmen.

The Assembly Roll of 1469 provides that tanners and shoemakers should not league together to raise the price of leather or boots and shoes; so that shoes could not be sold at the same price as

they were in olden times.

The Assembly Roll of 1470 prohibits bakers in the city selling bread to Irish hucksters to be sold again. It was fur-

ther ordered by the Corporation of 1475 THE FLOWERS OF ST. PATKICK. that no person dwelling within the fran-chise of the city could take apprentices of Irish blood.

### CHARTER OF KING HENRY II.

The Dublin charter of King Henry II., which was confirmed and extended by his son Prince John, Lord of Ireland, is in many respects similar to the charter granted to the City of London by that monarch, and gave the mayor and cor-Dublin by Dr. John T. Gifbert con-poration many privileges, which they were not slow to take advantage of to the fullest extent, such as regulating the prices that should be paid for cattle, sheep, lambs and calves, and how much pal documents published in the roll ser-these animals, when killed and cut up parace and some for the first time should be sold for to the citizens of Dubies of 1870, is now for the first time should be sold for to the citizens of Dubgiven to the public. This valuable book, writes, Alderman Hallam, of Toronto, writes, street or yard or make any public im-consists of royal charters, civic records, provement they had the power to levy a

direct tax on all manner of produce. ordinances of the corporation of Dabin, was also ordered that no salt from cliber Aibus, the White Book of the Chester should be sold in ships, but the City of Dublin," the "Chain Book of the same should be landed and housed in the city. It was further ordered that foreigners could not buy or sell in the City of Dublin, only on conditions laid down by the mayor and aldermen. The trusty and loyal subjects of King

Henry VIII. did not believe in free trade, but they were trade restrictionists in the ing letters.

"Liher Albus" is a book written on rellum consisting of 111 leaves, and is a rellum consisting of the leaves, and is a rellum consisting of the leaves, and is a relluming to the leaves of the word, for we find that Guleillmum Lye and Thom. Crocker, merchants of London, on selling goods to one Rushard Wallson for the leaves of the word, for we find that the leaves of the word, for we find that the leaves of the word, for we find that the leaves of the word, for we find that the leaves of the word, for we find that the leaves of the word, for we find that the leaves of the word, for we find that the leaves of the word, for we find that the leaves of the word, for we find that the leaves of the word, for we find that the leaves of the word, for we find that the leaves of the word, for we find that the leaves of the word, for we find that the leaves of the word, for we find that the leaves of the word of the leaves of the le one Rychard Wallyngfort, of the City of Dublin, had to revoke the bargain. They laid their complaints before Richard ners patent and agreements between the laid their complaints before Richard citizens and the City of Dublin, and ordinances against public sinners. In fact, wrote to Thomas Crumwell, Lord Price Seal, that he would use his good office with the Recorder and cert in others of Dublia who were then attending upon his Lordship.

I insert the letters in the original spelling and they will speak for themselves What was the result of this remonstrance I have been unable to find out.

## 2-inclosure.

Laus Deo, Anno 1537, the 17 day of une, at Dubliu.

It may piese youe to be advertysede that the Mayer and the cytyzens of Dublyn wyl not soffer us that be fremen of London to by nar sell whyto any man wythyn therelyberttys, but wythe those wyche the Mayer and his bretherne doe apoynt. We solde unto on Rychard Wallyngfort, a freman of Dublyn, i. baile or battry, and when he hade bowght yt he was forsyde to revoke hys bargayne, or ells he shuld have forfetyed x. li. sterlnge. And, further, they wyl not suffer us to carry owre wares ynto the cowntr where we meyght sell yt at owre plesme And the sayde Mayer and alldermen wyl not geve us so muche for owre goodes as they stonde us yn, but use all Englyse men wythe soche extreme maner that moe man ys able to contyno among them. Wherfor yt maye piese youe to fynde some remedy for us, or ells those that be yet unboryn, wyche maye be fremen of for insulting the mayor many manner or place outside of the Guild Hall or Thosel, which was 40s. For affronting London, shall sustene lyke despiesure as the mayor while on the bench, £10, don't to them that shall come after us, as knowythe God, whom we hartely 20s. Bakers were not allowed to make dessyer longe to prospere your wythe ymmortalle felyete.—Per me, Guileli-mum Lye.—Per me, Thom. Crocker, Addressed: Unto the rychi onorobell

## Richard Gresham, Lord Mayor of London, to Thomas Crumwell, Lord

Privy Seal: Pleasith your good lordship to under stande that, this day, after inclosing of my other letter unto your goode lordship directed, I have received a letter from certeyn marchauntes of London lately repayringe unto the cytic of Dublyn, within the kinges domyon of Ireland that the citizens of the said cytic will not suffer the said marchauntes of Lonbothe subjects unto one prince. Wherefore syth I understonde that the Recorder and certeyn other of Dublyn be nowe attending upon your good Lordship, I moste hartley besche the same to call theym before you, and to injoyne them. (The author refutes the theym, upon a certain payn by your discretion to be lymyted, that the said marchauntes, and all other citizens of the kinges cytic and chaumbre of London, repayring to the said cytic of Dublyn, may frankely and frely injoye suche and like liberties as they doo within other cytics and towns and domynyons belonging to the realme of England. For if Inglishe marchauntes repaying thyther shud not be possessioners and orderers of theire owne goodes, and also for wronges there done shuld prosecute their sutes there before theym whiche be the offenders, it shulde recover according to right and equitie. Wherefore may it please your good Lordship, for a peace and tranquilitie to be set betwene us theym, to take suche order as your wisdome shall some moste consonaunt, and sodoing you shail not only merite townrd God, but also hynde me and all oders of this citie to pray for the preservacion of your welth, helth and prosperytic longe to indure, as knoweth Jhesu, who have you ever in his blessed tuycion. From London, the xxvi. day of July (1538.) Alie yours at your lordshippes commandement. RICHARD GRESHAM.

mentt,—
Addressed: Qo the Right Honourable
and his singular good lorde, the Lorde Privey Scale. Endorsed: R. Gresham('s) letters.

Light Results-A heavy gas bill.

# SOME BEAUTIFUL TRADITIONS

And Curious Botanical Phonomenons The Irlsh Saint in France.

The traditions and monuments which re bound up with the beautiful legend dogical Society of Tourrain, and it was sent to the writer by his lamented friend, M. Fleurat, cure de St. Patrice. We have already observed how, in Ireland, natural monuments are a distinguishing feature of St. Patrick's history, and it is certainly very remarkable that the same characteristic should attach to the record of his life in France, where, year after year, thousands come to gather those winter flowers which are believed to be an undying witness of St. Patrick's connection with St. Martin of Tours. seems as if nature would fain repay St. Patrick for the way in which he had ionored the inanimate creation when he made high mountains his altars, and bound to himself" the elements as atphenomenon is repeated year by year, are highly cologistic :and from time immemorial, one concerning which science as yet has given no satisfactory explanation. This phenomenon, too little known, consists in the blossoming in the midst of the rigors of winter, of the dackthorn, prunus spinosa, common y sailed the sloe. We have lately verified his circumstance with our own eyes, and an youch for its truth without fear of ontradiction. We can appeal to the testimony of thousands who at the cid of December in each year are eye-wetnesses to its repetition, and we have ourselves gathered these extraordinary flowers. This remarkable shrub is to be found at St. Patrice, upon the slope of a hid not far from the Chateau de Rochecotte. The circulation of the sap, which should be suspended in winter, is plainly revealed by the moist state of the bars, which easily separates from the wo d which it covers. The buds swell, the flowers expand as in the month of April.

quite young, it is probable that it is renewed from the roots. However, the phenomenon is limited to the locality and to the shrub in question. Cuttings transplanted elsewhere have only blessomed in the spring, and the hawthorns which grow amidst the sloes do not manifest any circulation of sap. The incredulous will object that, after all, this cirennistances is not more extraordinary than the flowering of the lilac in November, when the buils by an unwary mistake suppose that, in the still mil. temperature, they have found the soft breath of spring. Our readers must not be deceived; the blackthorn of St. Patrick grows, develops and bears fruit in the don to bye nor sell with anye man within their liberties, but with suche as the midst of the rigors of winter in the most Maire and aldermen of the said cytic icy temperature. This year the flowers shall appoynt, nor will suffer theym to were in bloom from Christmas till the carry theire wares into the contrey nor first of January, that is, at a time when other townes, to sell theym, for theire the thermometer was almost always be-moste profit and advauntege, no more low freezing point. Although growing than they will suffer moste alyen or on the slope of a hill, this shrub is in no pagans coming from any straunge realine way she tered from the north wind, its or domynion, as though they were not branches are enerusted with hoar-frost; way she tered from the north wind, its the icy, northeast wind blows violently amongst them, and it often happens that the shrub is loaded at one and the same time with the snow of winter and the

(The author refutes the hypothesis of the proximity of a thermal spring; the ground, he observes, remains covered with snow, and the other shrubs do not blossom.)

The inhabitants of St. Patrice record an ancient tradition, which, in its simplicity, is full of FRESHNESS AND POETRY.

St. Patrick, it is said, being on his way from Ireland to join St. Martin in Gaul attracted by the fame of that Saint's sanctity and miracles, and having arrived at the bank of the Loire, near the spot where the church now bearing his name has been built, rested under a shrub. It was Christmas time when the cold was intense. In honor of the saint, the shrub expanded its branches, and, shaking off the snow which rested on them, by an unheard-of prodigy arrayed itself in flowers white as the snow itself. St.

Patrick crossed the Loire on his cloak,

and on reaching the opposite bank an-

other blackthorn under which he rested at once burst out into flowers. Since that time, says the chronicle, the two shrubs have never ceased to blossom at Christmas in honor of St. Patrick." When the present writer visited St. Patrice in August, 1881, he was struck

flowers at Christmas, it supplies the country round with trophies of St. Patrick. It also appears that they are objects of religious veneration, as we learn that M. Dupont always kept a branch of the Flenvs de St. Patrice hung up in his The whole neighborhood is redoent of St. Patrick. The railway stops at the Station St. Patrice, the Commune is also named after the Saint, while at about thirty yards from the tree stands of Les Flews de St. Patrice, are, historically, as important as they are poetical. The subjoined account is from the pen of the Apostle of Ireland. From the style of its architecture it is clear that this Mgr. Chevallier, President of the Archa- church dates from the tenth or eleventh century, and in the Cartulaire de l'Abbave de Noyers, beginning with the year 1035, we find no less than thirty charters re-lating to this church and the parish and cemetery attached to it.—From "The Life of St. Patrick" by the Rev. W. B. Morris.

### REV. M. CALLAGHAN

In Toronto on St. Patrick's Day.

Montrealers will learn with peculiar pleasure of the extraordinary success which was scored by Father Martin in the "Queen City" on the 17th inst. The lecture which he delivered in St. Paul's magnificent hall was greatly entendants in the service of his Lord.
On the banks of the Loire, a few lorgeres from Tours, a very convertable. cagues from Tours, a very remarkable ing clippings from Ontario newspapers

are highly culogistic:

"On the evening of the 17th," says the Catholic Record, "a grand concert and lecture were given at Si. Paul's Hall, Toronto. Long before the time for commencing, the spacious hall was filled with lovers of music of all denominations. The chair was occupied by the Rev. John J. Lyach, P.P., who opened the proceedings with a few appropriate remarks. The programme consisted of quartettes, duets, and solos taken from Moore and other popular composers, and which wore rendered in a most perfect style by the Misses Norma Reynolds and Bessle Bonsall, and Messrs. McCloskey and Parisot. Miss Katic Langford, elocutionist, was highly applanded; and Mr. R. A. Breman drew forth peals of laughter, by his humorous songs. Miss Katic Rigney, who presided at the plano, exhibited great talent as an accompanist, for we rarely see one so young perform this office.

The lecturer for the evening, Rev. M. Callaghau, S.S., of Montreal, was received with marked enthusiasm. His well chosen subject, "Irish Music," and his beautiful mode of expression completely won the people, and drew forth numerous bursts of applause. Being also a skilful violinist, he displayed his talent by entwining within the wreath of his lecture roses of bardie nelodles. He will be warmly welcomed in Toronto if he should ever come

## The Globe says :-

flowers expand as in the month of April, and cover the boughs with odorous and snow-like flowers while a few leaves more timidly venture to expose their delicate verdure

TO THE ICY NORTH WIND.

Shall I venture to add? to the flowers succeed the fruit, and at the beginning of January a small berry appears attached to a long peduncle in the midst of the withered and discolored patals which soon shrivel and dry ap. This singular growth of flowers is almost unknown, atthough it has been repeated every year from time immemorial. The oldest inhabitants of St. Patrice have always seen it take place et a fixed period of the year, no matterhow severe the season may be; and such has also been the ancient tradiction of their forefathers, while the legend we are about to relate appears to attribute a very remote origin to the fact; but as the shrub itself appears onite voung, it is probable that it is resented to bounds of the polars of the fact; but as the shrub itself appears onite voung, it is probable that it is resented to bounds of the polars of the fact; but as the shrub itself appears on the voung, it is probable that it is resented to bounds of the polars of the polars of the pears to determine the fact; but as the shrub itself appears on the voung, it is probable that it is resented to with wrapt attention. Every one fell were the local part and most of their own preads termined the evening was a lecture of the flowers and making the White and Interves the pearling the white the pread of the year, and all of the control of their own preads termined the evening, were showing in the true splicit their appreciation of the good work of the young men. He dwell at considerable length on the decline and rise of Irish Music." The takented precision of the good on the content that their appreciation of the good on the content and the continuous fitting on the decline and rise of Irish Music." The takented precision of the good on the content appreciation of the good on the causes which leaded to be for the wither appreci vals by tremendous bursts of applause, or lis-tened to with wrapt attention. Every one feit sorry the lecture was not longer.

The Irish Canadian has the following:

The Irish Canadian has the following:

The East End has not been treated in a long time to a display of music and eloquence more deserving of praise and patronage than that alven at the above half on the evening of St. Patrick's hay. We regret we were not able to give a full report of the concert in our ast issue. The humans ecrowd that filled the half were most attentive and appreciative. Miss Rigney, who presided at the piano, did herself full justice by the accuracy and taste which she displayed as accompanist. The talent of the concert have already received full recognition. The concert itself would have more than pleased. But the young men were most fortunate in the selection of a lecturer, who was proud to devote his eloquence and talent to the cates of Ireland a d the best interests of her children here or at home. Father Martin Callaghan has not been heard very often, if indeed at all, previous to this in Toronto; but if he should ever return he will be sure to receive a perfect ovation.

"Irish Musle" is a subject which fills the heart of every son of Motherland who knows anything of her struggles and her sorrows with feelings of veneration and pride. Nover did it receive more able or more eloquent treatment. It is hard to say whether he spoke more pathetically by his voice or by the music of his violin. While giving the history of Irish music and musiclans for centuries he dwelt principally on the Melodles, which are in reality the sout of music. He pointed out the position of honor these simple, and because simple, most beautiful compositions held in the minds of all singers and composers.

The young men of St. Paul's Catholic Literary Association, under whose auspices this their third concert was given, deserve the thunks of those who were furnished with music and eloquence so sweet and so life like. We are glad to know that their efforts have been so thoroughly appreciated by the presence of hun-The Irish Canadian has the following:

quence so sweet and so life like. We are glad to know that their efforts have been so thoroughly appreciated by the presence of hun-dreds assembled in their hall on that evening.

During his stay in Toronto Rev. M. Calaghan was the guest of Bishop O'Mahony In company with this distinguished prelate he visited St. Michael's College and St. Joseph's Convent.

## EASTER SERVICES

In the Montreal Churches-A Grand Ceremonial.

The Easter services in Montreal were attended by musical successes hitherto unknown in this diocese. Of course, the grandest ceremony of all was at the parish church of Notre Dame, where 12,000 people scatted and 3,000 standing listened for the first time to the magnificent organ just erected in that great edifice. This magnificent structure was built by Messrs. Casavant Bros., of St. Hyacinthe, after those gentlemen had visited all the musical centres of Great Britain, Holland, Belgium, France and Austria, and is pronounced by experts to be the most perfect instrument in North America. The organ as it now stands possesses 5,572 pipes and has cost the tion who had not already done so to attend to their Easter duties within the octave of the great feast. He mentioned that over 4,000 of the faithful had received the Holy Eucharist at the early Masses

At the Gesu the services were largely attended. Gounod's St. Cecila Mass was sung. Rev. Father Pendergast, delivcred an eloquent scrmon, taking for his text the words from the book of Re-velations, "I looked and I beheld a great number that no man could number, drawn from every nation and tribe and race upon this earth, standing clothed in white and with palms of victory in their hands." and following verses, dwelling upon the fact that the saints had inherited their joy and bliss only through great tribulation, of the joy that the Easter message brought to all.

## "CRY HAVOCK"

## AND LET SLIP THE DOGS OF WAR.

The European War-Cloud Likely to Burst-Threatened Belgium the Pretext.

LONDON, March 28.-Lore Salisbury just before startling for San Remo, held a long conference with Lord Knutsford and Mr. Currie, the permanent secretary of the Foreign office. A work of supreme difficulty requiring the most deli-cate handling was confided to Mr. Currie relating to the engagements of England to protect Belgium. King Leopold during his recent visit pressed for an answer as to what practical co-operation England would give under the existing treaty tingent of troops if demanded, to defend

hension that the final move in the long game preluding war will not be long de-Apart from the renewal of the monstrative friendship for President Carnot, it is reported that an agreement has been reached between the French and Russian Governments in regard to the simultaneous mobilization of troops and other movements in the event of seem to be informed of a Russian scheme of attack which is likely to declare itself in the autumn. The question of Belgian neutrality is ultimately associated with England's attitude in such a conflict, and | funds are nowhere. it will be Lord Salisbury's justification if the agreement with King Leopold comes up in Parliament. The presence of Lord to give their chief a chance to expatiate Knutsford at the conference with Lord on his labor sympathies. Replying to Salisbury was probably due to the relations of Newfoundland with other

## DISPUTES FROM FRANCE.

Questions of which notice has already been given in the House of Commons, to never had any workman in his mines mand that the Government explain whether or not the fisheries trouble has become a mere pawn on the diplomatic chess board on which the English occupation of Egypt is king. Lord Knutsford damaged his reputation among Conservatives through his tactless treatment of the Newfoundland matter. He required coaching by Lord Salisbury, who is blamed within his own circles for allowing the Colonial Minister a too free hand. Sir Charles Dilke, in an article written for to-morrow's papers, discloses a source of uneasiness pertaining among Ministerialists. "If," he says, "these strange foreign arbitrators, picked up in the Russian Foreign office and elsewhere, should for political reasons declare against us, then the madus vivendi under the Knutsford bill will have to be forced on the colonial secretary by deeds of civil war. If Newfoundland was an American state France would sell her rights in five minutes to the United States. She only re-fuses to sell them to England because she is irritated about Egypt.

## VISITATIONS.

tor 1891.

ollowing visitations of His Grace the

Archbishop of Montreal:— Lavaltrie, May 25; St. Sulpice, 26; L'Assomption, 27; Repentigny, 28; St. Paul de Lachenaie, 29; Longue Pointe, the enemy's country, started at 9 o'clock June 1; Point Aux Trembles, 2; Riviere in the morning for the Tireragh district, des Prairies, 3; Sault au Recollect, 4; addressing a small gathering on their way St. Leonard de Port Maurice, 5; Mastill Temple Boy was reached. Here hostile: couche, 8; L'Epiphanie, 9; St. Marie Salome, 10; St. Jacques, 11; St. Liguori, 12; Rawdon, 13; Chertsey, 14; St. Calixte, 15; St. Juhenne. 16; St. Alexis, 17; St. Esprit, 18; St. Roch, 19; St. Lin, 20; St. Felix de Valois, 25; St. Elizabeth, 26; St. Norbert, 27; St. Cuthbert, 28; St. Barthelemi, 29; St. Cuthbert, 28; St. Barthelemi, 29; St. Edmond, 30; He du police interposed and with a line of bayonets awed them, and the storm sub-Pads, July 1; Berthier, 2; Lanoraie, July 5 bayonets awed them, and the storm subsisted amid threats and curses. All now moved in the direction of Dromore West. lanir, 11; St. Beatrix; 12; St. Alphonse, 13; St. Come. 14; St. Emmelie, 15; St. Jean de Matha, 16; Jt. Janvier, 17; St. Gabriel, 18.

The Rome correspondent of the New York Catholic News says it is stated that in the consistory to be held shortly after Easter the Pope will create five or six new cardina's. There are eight vacanance of the tree; it was so dense from the ground upwards that it was impossible to distinguish the stem, and he could understand how, when it

## THE SLIGO ELECTION.

#### PARNELL'S UNEXPECTED ARRIVAL

An Animated Scene—Sexton, Healy and Davitt Carry the Fight into the Enemy's Country,

SLIGO, March 28.—Mr. Parnell unexpectedly arrived here on Thursday night. He proceeded to an hotel and subsequently addressed a crowd of his admirers who had gathered in front of the building. In the course of his remarks. Parnellsaid that even if he were defeated in the coming election in North Sligo he would never abandon the fight, but would oppose his enemies to the end. An incident which occurred during the evening recalling the O'Shea case caused considerable amusement among the people of the town. A party of McCarlhyites, amid a continuous chorus of cheers and yells, wheeled a fire escape through the principal streets of the place, and finally halted before the hotel at which Parnell was stopping. A large crowd had collected about the building to watch the fun and when the fire escape was elevated to one of the windows of the hotel the yelling and cheering was renewed with increased vigor. At length the police interfered, took the fire escape down and wheeled it back to the place from which it had been taken followed by a large it had been taken, followed by a large crowd, who jeered them all the way.

The language used on both sides in the contest here is becoming unrestrain-ed. The Parnellites Dublin evening organ calls the McCarthyites "stinking carrion floating on a stream of corrup-tion." It apologizes for Dalton's attack on Healy as being provoked by the libelfor the defence of Belgian neutrality in lous work "conducted under eminent event of war. Lord Salisbury, according to a report credited to the Foreign office, promised English aid by a fleet and continued has been to suppress the their order has been to suppress the circulation of the Parnellite press. The Antwerp, leaving the Belgian army free for defence. Something occurring
BEHIND THE SCENES

of European diplomacy sharpens apprethe people to sustain the Church during her present trial. Communications wired to the Vatican urged that the concentration of troops on the Russian papal message be read in the churches and Austrian frontiers and the Czar's de on Sunday prior to the Sligo election. on Sunday prior to the Sligo election. But Archbishop Walsh, obtaining infor-mation that the district needed no external interest to go solid against Parnell, has postponed announcing the message until his return. The securing of Sligo will give a total to the Nationalists in war. The heads of the European powers Parliament, counting John Dillon and seem to be informed of a Russian scheme William G'Brien, of fifty-two members. against the Parnellites' thirty-two. The funds of the National Federation are daily increasing, while the Parnellite

> The Parnellites yesterday got up a deputation of Sligo dock labors in order the deputation Mr. Parnell declared that ever since he was twenty-one years of ago he had felt keenly for the cause of laborers; that he had encouraged his own employees to join unions; that he who had struck and that there had always been perfect accord between him and his employees. In a subsequent free conversation the members of the deputation were charmed by Mr. Parnell and left him saying that his candidate should

Davitt will opportunely arrive on the scene to day to dispell the Parnell glamor. Mr. Healy's accusing Mr. Parnell and Valentine Dillon of inciting the Dalton outrage will be the subject of an action to be brought by Mr. Dillon after the North Sligo contest.

be theirs.

Sugo, March 29.—To-day was the liveliest day so far in the North Sligo election campaigh. By eight o'clock this morning the streets were alive with people listening to the music of several bands. The Parnell contingents with their leader were out by ten o'clock engaged in personal canvassing. In their zeal they attempted to devote attention to Coney island, in Sligo bay, althouga there are only 25 voters on the island. Parnell met with a hot reception at Strand hill, where he found it impossible to hold a meeting owing to the piercing yells of his opponents, and was finally compelled to retreat te Sligo. The bishop The Tour of His Grace the Archbishop of the diocese, together with the priests of the whole district, denounced Parnell

La Semaine Religieuse announces the ing.

Ing.

Meanwhile the anti-Parnellites, Mesers

Meanwhile the Anti-Parnellites, Mesers Sexton and Collery, Maurice Healy and Davitt and their party, bent on an unfortunate attempt to carry the fight into bayonets awed them, and the storm sub-

#### where, AFTER A SIMILAR SCENE.

the Parnellites pelted their opponents vigorously with stones until they were chased and clubbed by the police. [CONTINUED ON EIGHT PAGE.]

The Vatican has finally advised the German Centrist leaders to accept Baron Herrmann as the chief of the party in