VOL. XXXVI.—NO. 43.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2. 1886.

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

HE HOME RULE BILL.

adstone Announces the Concesgions He is Prepared to Make to an Enthusiastic Meeting of Liberals.

LIBERAL POLICY OPPOSED TO SALIS-URY'S POLICY OF COERCION-THE PREMIER'S EULOGY TO HART-INGTON-WELSH LIBERALS RETURN TO THE FOLD.

ondon, May 27 .- The general Liberal ting called by Mr. Gladstone assembled the foreign office this afternoon. The setting was well attended by the Premier's ipporters, but none of the known Hartington Chamberlain dissidents were present. ir Gladstone was cheered when he entered. lest once proceeded to the business on and announced that the Government decided to modify clause No. 24 of the e Rule bill excluding Irish representahe from Westminster. He did not state at the nature of the promised modification s to be, but did state that the Government d decided to modify the clause provided bill passed its second reading, and was erred to a select committee for action durthe autumn session of Parliament. The eting cordially approved the position comby Mr. Gladatone. The Premist's lowers now express themselves as sanguine the success of his Irish policy. They do speak as if they feel at all that any con-

sions have been made to Mr. Chamber-'s and Lord Hartington's followers, but ntain that Mr. Gladstone has defined the ernment policy in a way so clear and factory that the Liberal waverers can no ter withhold their approval, and must by to the Premier's support. This, it is nght by the Government party, must rein practically breaking down the soed distident opposition, as it will leave no tral, not actuated by purely personal ves, any further grounds for hostile affion. Mr. (ladstone declared that he would

he autumn scesion of Parliament BODUCE AN AMENDED IRISH HOME RULE

BILL. A number of Liberal dissenters, who did care to risk compromising themselves by ading the meeting, have hailed with disguised satisfaction the attitude of apese now openly proclaim their intention to urn to their party allegiance and vote with perond. ong the first to announce their return been Mr. John Fletcher Moulton, cal member of Parliament for Clapham, Ir. Samuel Whittbread, Liberal member Redford. Both were adherents of Lord lington before to-day's meeting: both since announced themselves as support-Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Whittbread's acon is perhaps the most influential that or Premier could have desired. He is the indicate referred to as the "wise counsel-in by Mr. Gladstone in his great speech indicate home rule on April 8, and by reason king home rule on April 8, and by reason is high character and sound judgment has been considered a conspicuous member he Liberal party. Besides the above ed, a number of other dissidents have pronounced themselves satisfied with Gladstone's present attitude, and the cession he has promised to make, and deed their intention to vote for the second n ling. The general opinion this afternoon hat the Home Rule bill will now certainly s its second reading. There was a great d assembled outside the building. The hier's address was frequently greeted by auditors with bursts of applause, which re-echoed by the outside crowd. This ning some of the Liberals who attended meeting say that they do not believe that concessions promised by Mr. Gladsone, lough very great, will secure Mr. Chambers support. The Pall Mall Gazette pre-

> Shibboleth—The Irish parliament will REND THE LIBERAL PARTY

s to its account of the meeting the follow-

head lines:—"The Gileadites at the reign office—The Ephrai nites submit to a

wain—Hartington's secession and all that mplies will cost the Liberals the next elec--The Irish vote a poor compensation he Liberals must eat grass in the derness before they re-acquire the posithey gained in 1880, when Gladstone and ir the united Whigs, Radicals and Home of the united Whigs, Radicals and Home to the Two hundred and fifty members parliament attended the meeting. Mr. stone was very vigorous and animated in A dress. He said nobody would be comis althout protest or objection to what he is occ say in favor of the measure, because is sired the fullest freedom to prevail in te a Liberal party in respect to it. Lord oury's recent speech, in which he said pusiness of England in Ireland was to rn, had decided the condition of the toversy, because he was the official ity of the Government's opponents being, refere, coercion, the importance of

SETTLING THE IRISH QUESTION NOW intensified. It had been proposed to e the matter by the adoption of an set resolution affirming the principle of rule for Ireland, but Mr. Gladstone ht the course proposed by the Governyould answer better. An endeavor had hade to emasculate the principle of

William State Control of the State of the St

home rule to Ireland would impair the Imperial authority, the speaker went on, remember that the Imperial Parliament was omnipotent and unable to divest itself of its powers which belonged to the nation. Mr. Gladstone warmly eulogized Lord Hartington, who, he said, possessed integrity and manliness. The Premier, however, at no point during his speech made any allusion to Mr. Cham-

CONCERNING THE MATTER OF CONCESSIONS,

Mr. Gladstone said the Government was willing to submit to Parliament a plan entitling Irish representatives to be invited to attend the Imperial Parliament whenever proposals of taxation affecting Ireland were up for consideration. Moreover, if the House of Commons so wished, the Government was ready to undertake the responsibility of entitling the Irish to be heard in the Imperial Parliament on imperial or reserved questions. Changes in the Home Rule bill to accomplish these results would, however, entail a reconstruction of the measure. The Government, therefore, thought that after the second read-ing of the bill it might be postponed until the autumn session of Parliament, or the Government might resummon l'arliament, to an early session in 1887, and then again submit the bill with such necessary amendments as during the interval had been deemed advisable without prejudice to the principle of the Mr. Gladstone himself thought the latter method the preferable one, as it would give longer time for consideration of the proposed changes and in the meantime the Government would keep the issue fairly and clearly before the people of the three nations, whose desire it was, he hopod, to remain united for all substantial purposes.

RETURNING TO THE FOLD.

At the conclusion of Mr. Gladstone's address Lewis Llewellyn Dalwynn, (Liberal), M.P. for the town of Swansea, declared that he had been authorized to speak for the Welsh dissidents under certain contingencies. He now felt justified in making a declaration and that was that the concessions offered by the Premier were acceptable to the Welsh dissidents and were by them accepted and he (Mr. Delwyon) now assured Mr. Gladstone of the united support of all the Welsh members. Among the other speakers, who announced their approval of Mr. Glad-stone's position, were Jos. Arch, the protégé of Mr. Chamberlain (Radical) agricultural member for Northwest Norfolk; Alfred Illingworth (Liberal), member for West Bradford, John Boynton (Liberal), member for Kidderminster, Joseph Rumpter (Liberal), Carnaryonshire, Charles Bradlaugh (Radical), acking the house to proceed with a bill which member for Northampton borough, and a is dead." (Opposition cheers.) number of others. The meeting adjourned Mr. Thomas Power O'Connor said that the ich three cheers for Mr. Gladsto

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. This evening Mr. Norris (Conservative) asked whether the Government still regarded the home rule and land purchase bills as inseparably connected. Mr. Gladstone replied that he had nothing to add to the speech which he made when he introduced the land purchase bill. Hereupon Mr. Chamberlain and his followers retired to the lobby to discuss Mr. Gladstone's announcement, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach (Conservative) asked Mr. Gladstone to repeat the statement which he made at the Liberal meeting to-day with reference to the modifications of the home rule bill and the postponement of the bill after the second reading. Mr. Gladstone replied that he could not undertake to repeat the statement as it would require three-quarters of an hour. Sir Michael then asked the nature of proposed modifications, if any were intended. Mr. Gladstone replied that there was no change which he could state in a few words. He said that he had informed the Liberal meeting to-day of the views of the Government in regard to the second reading of the bill and the Government course thereafter. "Suppose," continued Sir Michael, "that the Home Rule Bill be read a second time would it be withdrawn?" Mr. Gladstone answered that in such an event he would not ask the House to continue the consideration of the bill during the present

DISCESSING THE ARMS ACT. The House having gone into committee on the Arms bill, Mr. Healy moved that power to put the act in operation be given, not to the Irish privy council, but to the Lord-Lieutenant, on the ground that the former consisted almost entirely of Orangemen or Orange sympathizers, Mr. Dillon seconded the motion. Mr. Morley said that the Government could not comply with Mr. Healy's request to let the Lord-Lieutenant personally apply the act. Continuing, he said that Mr. Healy had asked that the operation of the act be limited to one year, because he feared that the Tories might then be in office. The Government had no such fears. (Cheers and laughter.) The Irish Privy council was not composed of Orangemen. The act would be impartially enforced wherever needed. Mr. Healy's motion was rejected by a vote of

amendment to reduce the penalties for the unlawful carrying of arms was rejected. The arms bill passed the committee stage. A motion being made to resume the debate on the Home Rule Bill, Lord Churchill moved to adjourn, stating that the atmosphere of the house was impure and that he desired to introduce the Government's serious attention as to the sanitary defects of the building. Sir. Wm. Harcourt seconded the

180 to 104. The committee adopted amendments providing that the Arms act shall ex-

pire in December, 1887, and annulling the

power of magistrates to grant certificates. An

motion, which was agreed to. A LIVELY DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, May 28 .- The House of Commons romy for Ireland and convert the bill was crowded this evening. Mr. Gladstone, a delusion and snare. Continuing, the replying to a question by Sir Michael Hicksreplying the members who voted for Beach (Conservative), said that the Governments who voted for Beach (Conservative), said

to lapse for the present session and to advise the Queen to cause an early reassembling of Parliament, at which the Home Rule bill would be reintroduced. He was unable at that moment to speak more positively.

Sir Michael, in view of the uneatisfactory statement of the Government, moved an adjournment. He was greeted with cheers by the Opposition, all the Conservatives rising to support the motion. The speaker, continuing, said the Government, prior to the introduction of the bill, dwelt upon the necessity of restoring social order in Ircland, and had said the Government was of one mind and had an intelligible plan. Was the plan, he asked, found so unfeasible that nebrdy would vete for it? If it was found feasible, why did the Government now proprose to withdraw or postpone the bill? The bill simply amounted to a continuance-in-office bill. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone, upon rising to reply, was loudly cheered. He repudiated the sordid motives which Sir Michael had imputed to the Government, although, he said, tho general confidence of his countrymen in the Government rendered such a repudiation unnecessary. Numbers of members of the House who were friendly to the principal of the bill had asked for time to consider the measure, hence the postponement. The Government had raised one of the greatest issues ever submitted to Parliament, and would endeavor to keep it clear of collaterie The Government had before it a conflict, and was prepared to go through the struggle to the ond. (Cheers.) It was perfeetly confident as to the final issue. (Cheers) The Government was acting in accordance with precedents. It was because the course which the Government had taken was the best means of attaining the end sought that Sir Michael had moved an adjournment.

Lord Randolph Churchill maintained that Mr. Gladstone could not quote a precedent for the course now taken as regards any measure of great and overwhelming import-

Lord Hartington said he thought the house should know whether the Government would continue with the present bill in the autumn session or introduce a new bill at another

Session.
Sir William Vernon Harcourt, interposing, said the Government would advise the Queen to prorogue Parliament, and Mr. Gladstone, with emphasis, declared that he stated yesterday that the Government would prefer that course.

Lord Hartington, continuing, said : " Then the house will be asked to agree to the second reading of a bill which the Government does member for Lincoln city, Wm. Rathbone not intend to have passed and become law (Liberal), member for the Arfou division of this session. There is no precedent for

> action of Lord HartIngton and the Conservatives showed that the bill was far too much slive for them. (Vociferous cheers.) Sir Michael's motion was part of a scheme of dishonest and unacrupulous tuctics.

> The Speaker here ordered Mr. O'Connor to withdraw the latter expression. "Certainly," replied Mr. O'Connor, "without hesita-

> Sir Michael Hicks Beach at this point asked leave to withdraw his motion.

> The Parnellites, however, insisted upon a division. A division was ordered, and amid loud ironical cheers and much laughter the leaders of the Opposition voted with the Government against adjourning, the motion being rejected by a vote of 405 to 1. The announcement of the result was received with

> renewed laughter and cheers. The action of the Parnellites in insisting upon a division on Sir Michael's motion was merely intended as a joke.

> Mr. Daniel Crilly, a Nationalist, com-prised the minority. Mr. Chamberlain voted against adjournment. Mr. Caine and a majority of the followers of Lord Hartington abstained from voting.

The meetings which were to have been held to day by the followers of Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Hartington were postponed until Monday.

The debate on the Home Rule bill was resumed, the discussion being confined to minor speakers. Subsequently, the Arms bill pasted the third reading by a vote of 156

ULSTER PROTESTANTS EXPRESS APPROVAL OF GLADSTONE'S BILL-FIFTY TWO CHAMBER-LAINITES DETERMINED TO OPPOSE THE PREMIER-A DIVISION EX-PECTED ON THURSDAY.

LONDON, May 31.-In the Commons this evening Mr. Gladatone, replying to a ques-tion by Mr. Heneage, said the Government did not intend to proceed with the Land Purchase bill immediately after the second reading of the Home Rule bill. The derate on the Home Rule bill was resumed by Henry Fowler, who spoke in favor of the measure. Lord John Manners (Conservative) opposed the bill. Mr. Chamberlain moved the adjournment and will open the debate to-morrow, when Mr. Bright is also expected to speak. The discussion prom-Bright is also ses to be of unusual interest. The attention of members to night centered more on the talk of the lobby than in the debate. After Mr. Chamberain speaks to morrow, an effort will be made to induce Mr. Gladstone to reply and close the debate. The Ministerislists insist that the Government, if defeated, will appeal to the country, while the members of the Opposition assert that if the majority against the bill is large Mr. Gladstone must resign, in which event they expect that Lord Hartington will be summoned to form a min-

At the meeting of the Chamberlain party to-day fifty five members of the House of Commons were present. Of these fifty two resolved against the support of the Home Rule bill, only three supporting Mr. Glad-stone's Irish measure. Mr. Chamberlain read a letter from Mr. John Bright in which a matter which would remain wholly measure, but to adopt one of the methods pledged himself to vote against it and urged ment, under the Act of Edw a the power of the Imperial Parliament, which he (Mr. Gladstone) described at the others to do likewise. The news of the disorderly shouting and cheering after the adoption of the Home Rule Liberal meeting yesterday. The Governor result of Mr. Chamberlain's meeting caused Rule at a late hour of the night.

bill. Let those who said the concession of ment, he said, was inclined to allow the bill intense excitement in the lobby of the House of Commons. Mr. Chamberlain, in the course of his speech, assured the waverers that the result of the general election would be the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's candidates. Reports from every section, he said, indicated that the country was awakening to the fact that it was menaced with ruin. Several members of the Hartington section spoke at the meeting. They referred to the plans of the Liberal unionists to fight every disunion candidate.

LONDON, June 1. - The Standard says this morning that the division on the Home Rule bill has been definitely fixed for Thursday night or the small hours of Friday morning. London, May 31 .- Mr. Gladston has received a letter signed by five hundred Protestant residents of Ulster in favor of Home Rule. They say they are convinced that a native parliament will be conducive to the prosperity, contentment and observance of the law in Ireland. The letter has given Mr. Gladstone much satisfaction.

THE GRAVE OF LOUIS RIEL,

NEAR WHICH HIS WIDOW WAS BURIED WINSIPEG, May 29 .- The funeral of Mre. Riel which took place on Wednesday morning from St. Vital to St. Boniface cathedral and eccorted to the interior of the building, where the usual service for the dead was celebrated. Rev. Fathers Dugas, Rene and Mercier, assisted by his Grace the Arch bishop, conducted the services. After the estemony the remains were taken out and laid beside the grave of the unfortunate hus hand described above. The wife's is to the wort of her husband's. The latter is Withered wreaths and bouquets of flowers lie strewn over the mound, showing that the grave is often visited by friends who mourn the death of the Metis leader. Always after Sanday scrvice in the cathedral crowds gather around the grave to read the inscription and view the spot where the unfortunate man lies. The railing will be extended so as to include the grave of his wife.

Madame Riel, widow of the late Louis Riel, died at her mother in law's house, St. Vital, Monday afternoon, She has never been herself since the death of her husband, and has gradually pined away. She was of half-breed extraction, and was born at the White Horse Plains. She removed to Montana with her parents at an early age, and it was during Riel's hanishment she met and married him. She removed with him to Batoche, and was there during the whole trouble. After the arrest of her husband she moved with her two children to St. Vital where she lived up to the time of her death. Last summer a subscription for her assistance was taken up in the province of Quebec, and several hundred dollars realized.

DISGRACEEUL SCRNE IN THE MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.

THE PREMIER ENGAGES IN A FIGHT ON THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE.

In the Manitoba Legislature, a motion of want of confidence in the local Government was proposed by the Oppostion last Friday night, and was lost. The metien was sprung to debate the royal commission report on th charges against the Premier, Mr. Norquay. Strong charges and personalities were in-dulged in during the debate. At the close Mr. Norquay and Mr. Martin had a fight on the floor of the House. No blood was spilt. Friends parted the antagonists.

DISRAELI'S SPEECH OF 1841. LONDON, May 31.-The Land bill has been

again postponed. It will be taken up again June 7th. The Daily News reproduces a speech made by Benjamin Disraeli in the Commons in 1844. Disraeli, in summing up the Irish question, said :- "Ircland is teeming with a starving population, the sufferers from an absentee aristocracy, an alien church and the weakest executive in the world. The only remedy is revolution, which is prevented by connection with powerful England. Therefore, England is logically in the odious position of being the cause of misery in Ireland. The duty of the English Minister, therefore, is to effect by his policy all the changes which a revolution would do forcibly. That is the question in its integrity. The moment you have a strong executive, religious equality, and a just administration, you will have order in Ireland."

SEVENTY PERSONS DROWNED. London, May 31.-A despatch from Australia reports the loss of the steamer Lyemoon, from Melbourne for Sydney, off Green Cape. Seventy persons were drowned.

ORDINATIONS-On the 23rd ult. His Lordship the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe ordained priest the Rev. Fathers I. A. Senecal, of this diocese; the Mev. Fathers I. A. Senecal, of this diocese; A. A. Simard, diocese of Manchester; deacon, Mr. A. Massé, of the Fathers of St. Croix Order. The Rev. Father Senecal was subsequently appointed curate at St. Pierre, Sorel, to replace Father Payau, who has been transferred to the diocese of Providence. The ceremony was held in the Grand Seminary chapel.

At Downpatrick, Ulsier, four boys have been sentenced to three months' imprison. ment, under the Act of Edward III., for disorderly shouting and cheering for Home

JUSTIN M'CARTHY'S LETTER

Thursday's Burlesque in Parliament Discussed.

GLADSTONE FIRM IN HIS INTENTION TO PRESS THE HOME RULE BILL TO A SUCCESSFUL ISSUE-THE SECFD-ERS STILL HOSTILE.

No. 20 CHEVNE GARDENS, THAMES EMBANGMENT, CREISEA, LONDON, May 29. The: was a strange scene in the House of

Commons yesterday—that which begin as rather a startling melodrama and ended as the merest wildest butlesque. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the leader of the Opposition, rose at question time and asked Mr. Gladstone for a definite statement of his intention as to the future progress of the home rule measure. Mr. Gludstone answered quite distinctly, "The Government do not hope to carry the I ill this session. They desire to pass the second reading in order to affice the principle of the bill and pledge the. House to Home Rule. After that, they would either adjourn the further progress of the bill to the autumn session of the same Parliament, or was attended by a large number of people proreque Parliament at once and bring on a from the vicinity of St. Vital, the half-breeds new bill in the new session of Parliament to from the vicinity of St. Vital, the half-breads how hill in the new session of Parliament to being out in full force. The remains were drawn be held in the early part of the autumn. This to the cathedral in a small wagon. At the latter course, he said, the Government cathedral door they were meet by the clergy preferred, but he could not say positively that preferred, but he could not say positively that it was the course they would adopt." Reference must be made elsewhere before he could give a definate answer. Everyone knew what he meant-that the Queen mast be consulted before he could give

A PUBLIC AND POSITIVE STATEMENT,

But up rose Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who, feigning mighty anger, declared that the located a few yards to the northeast of the Government was purposely keeping Parliacathedral main entrance. The mound is ment in ignorance of their intentions, and rather low, and is surrounded by a plain proceeded to move an adjournment of the proceeded to move an adjournment of the fence painted white. At the head stands a house. This is a performance which, under cross also painted white, with the simple the new rules, can be accomplished by any inscription painted upon it, "Louis David one who has forty members to support him. one who has forty members to support him. It is an absurd performance—one of those anomalies of recent date which the House of Common: keeps on inventing to add to the anomalies of ancient origin. However, it gives the opportunity for interjecting a sudden debate or some unexpected subject into the midst of the regular business of the day, and, of course, it power and energy, even for him. He defended the policy of the Covernment, declared he had given the fullest explanation. It power to give, and again assured the house that the Government would not, for any con sideration whatever would not, for any con sideration whatever would not. sideration whatever, vary one hair's breadth from the principle of home rule and

WOULD FIGHT OUT THAT QUESTION

to the very end. I need not say with what tumultuous cheering the English Rediculs and Irish Nationalists welcomed that declara tion. Then Lord Hartington got up and identified himself absolutely with the motion for adjournment and the policy of the Tory Opposition. He was bitter in words and manner, and spoke in the tones of a man determined to show his enmity. His appearance on the scene gave a new and unexpected importance to the whole proceedings, "Will Chamberlain, too, show the courage of his opinions ?" the people asked. "Will he, too, identify himself with the Tories ?" No. Chamberlain did nothing of the kind. He sat grim, gloomy and silent, with something of a cowed expression on his pale, livid face. T. P. O'Connor intervened with a spirited and dashing

ATTACK ON LORD HARTINGTON, ind was much cheered by the English Radicals. After much talk, the courtly and ancient Lord John Manners, on the part of the Opposition, blandly declared they had got all they wanted and were willing now to withdraw the motion for adjournment and let the Home Rule dehate go on. The truth is they had got all they wanted, and much more than they expected, in getting Hartington to speak out on their side, and were unwilling to take a vote in which they would have been beaten by a large majority, and so have damaged whatever prestige they had auddenly secured. But they were not to be let off so easily. We would not let them withdraw. A motion can only be withdrawn by unani-mous consent of the whole House. We called for a division and

THEN CAME THE BURLESQUE

part of the performance. The Tories could not vote for the adjournment, which they had themselves proposed, inasmuch as they had just announced that they did not want to press the motion. The Irish party pressed a division, and the Tories all marched into the no" lobby and voted against their own motion. They would not even name tellers. so the Irish party volunteered to name tellers for them, and T. P. O'Connor and John Redmond were named amid tumultuous laughter, tellers for a Tory motion. The whole house shook with peal after peal of laughter as every member present but O'Connor and Redmond, the tellers, and one other Irishman who voted "yea" for the fun of the thing, trooped into the same lobby. After the long alow process of the division, where all or nearly all were on one side, the Ministerial teller announced one sole and only yea and nays 405. Never, in my parliamentary experience, has a great party been made so utterly ridiculous. Never has a portentiously solemn performance been so completely

TURNED INTO A FARCE. One could not meet a Tory for the rest of that evening without bursting into laughter at the very sight of him. The most important Paris and the Radical Deputies are excited thing for us in the evening's proceedings. is the firmness with which Mr. Gladstone repeated his declaration that the Government will, under no possible circumstances, abandon any part of the principle of the Home Rule Personally I should be better pleased, as I will be successful and promising him support have always said, if they would fight out the in the event of a new election,

bill now in this session, get defeated -- as they would be sure to do in committee or in the Lords—and then appeal to the country.
But I readily admit that Mr. Gladstone gave
some good reason for the course he is taking
and his positive declarations are of priceless value. Home Rule is now only a question of months -a question of this session or that. JUSTICE McCARTHY.

EXILE OF THE PRINCE!

THE MINISTRY OR THE COUTE OF PARIS MUST GO.

DILL OF EXECUSION--NOISY AND ENCIR-ING SCENE IN THE CHAMBES. OF DEPUTIES

Panis, May 29 "There was a preliminary skirmish to day in the Chamber of Deputies at our the expulsion of the princes. It was short and sharp, but not decisive. The spectators' gallery was thronged with ladies, and in the numbersactors' trionne were the Grand Duke Vialimir and Court Muster, the German ambassador.

The first shot was fired by the Due de ta Rochefou said, who demanded that the othcial record of the preceding reance should be corrected by the insertion of the words by which he was interrupted on Tuesday, viz.—" Not enough heads were cut off in 1793." M. Flequet, President of the Chamber, refused to do this, on the graned that the words alluded to were not pronounced loud enough for him to hear them.

OPENING THE BATTLE.

M. Donale, the Keeper of the Scals, then mounted the orators' tribune, and, in behalf of the Cabinet, offered the bid concerning the expulsion of the princes. M. Paul de Cassagnae and several voices on the Right shouted, "Read it! Read it!" M. Demole said in rather a feeble and reavous voice that "the Republic had abrevious the laws exiling certain members of families that had record in France. The Kepublic expected in return that the members of those families should preserve an attitude of respect toward the established government. In this expectation the lie-public was deceived."

M. Demole was here interrupted by ironical cheers from the Right and counter cheers

He then read a bill empowering the Ministry to expel the princes whenever they should deem it fit, and, in case or the princes disobeying, proposed a law authorizing the Ministry to punish whichever present a offended by imprisonment, not to ex-cept five years. Here M. Paul de Cassignac shouted, "Cest comm. Mademore!" de shouted, "Cest comm. Mademore de Sombreull"--referring to the to expulsion from French territory of a noisy and notorious demi-mondaine who had been harassing, during the past winter, a well known Deputy. A storm of ironical cheers from the Left and excited shouting from the Right and noisy discussion in the Centre converted the Chamber for a few minutes into a perfect pandemonium,

IMPRESSIONS ON THE SPECTATORS.

The Grand Duke Vladimir seemed to enjoy the scene immensely, and laughed almost as heartly as I saw him laugh a few nights ago at "Bonheur Conjugal" at the Gymnase Theatre. Count Minster, who, with his white hair and Teutonic whiskers, somewhat resembles Kuiser Wilhelm, looked grave and indig-nant. M. do Freycine, who sat at the front, on the Ministerial beach, turned even pater than usual, and reased his head upon his left

hand scanning with an eager glance the noisiest Deputies of the Right and Left. Order was at length restored, when, to the utter amazement of everybody, M. Basly, the great workingman's agitator and embryo Marat, jumped up in the orators' tribune and presented a bill for the immediate confiscation of all the property of the Orleans family, the proceeds from which to be converted into a pension fund for old workmen.

A VIGOROUS ACTION.

M. Basly, who is a nervous but plucky looking man, with bluish green, tiger like eyes and ared heard, read his bill in a shrill, determined voice. He was hailed with ironical cheers, and the resctionaries, con-He was hailed with bining with the extreme radicals, scized the occasion to embarase the Government and voted " urgency" for Mr. Basly's bill. The Government bill and Mr. Basly's were then r ferred to a commission and the debate was postponed until Tuesday, when a great field day is expected.

This evening 1 was received by M. de Freycinet, who said :-

"If the feeling of the Chamber in favor of expelling the princes continues as strong and violent as to-day, then the Ministry can only be saved by sacrificing the Comte

de Paris." I then asked, "How about the other

princes? M. DE FREYINET-Dans tous les cas, le Comte de Paris sera seul expulsé. (In any event the Count de Paris will be the only one expelled.")

REPUGNANT TO THE PRESIDENT.

It should be remembered that expulsion is personally repugnant both to President Grévy and M. de Freycinet, but their hand is forced and demand "a victim."

At a meeting of Ulster Protestants at Dungannon resolutions were adopted expres-

the state of the second state of the second second