



IRELAND IN AND OUT OF PARLIAMENT! THE LAND WAR

LONDON, May 31.—Mr. Sexton, addressing his constituents, said the land movement was a land act from a reluctant and ignorant legislature.

LONDON, June 1.—The House of Commons this evening went into Committee on the Re-pression Bill.

LONDON, June 2.—In the House of Commons, Sir William Harcourt said the treason felony clause of the Re-pression bill would only apply to offences committed after the passage of the act.

LONDON, June 2.—The House of Commons this evening went into Committee on the Re-pression Bill.

LONDON, June 2.—Mr. Brennan, Secretary of the Land League, has been released from prison and has started for Dublin.

LONDON, June 2.—The House of Commons this evening went into Committee on the Re-pression Bill.

LONDON, June 2.—The House of Commons this evening went into Committee on the Re-pression Bill.

LONDON, June 2.—The House of Commons this evening went into Committee on the Re-pression Bill.

LONDON, June 2.—The House of Commons this evening went into Committee on the Re-pression Bill.

LONDON, June 2.—The House of Commons this evening went into Committee on the Re-pression Bill.

LONDON, June 2.—The House of Commons this evening went into Committee on the Re-pression Bill.

LONDON, June 2.—The House of Commons this evening went into Committee on the Re-pression Bill.

LONDON, June 2.—The House of Commons this evening went into Committee on the Re-pression Bill.

LONDON, June 2.—The House of Commons this evening went into Committee on the Re-pression Bill.

LONDON, June 2.—The House of Commons this evening went into Committee on the Re-pression Bill.

LONDON, June 2.—The House of Commons this evening went into Committee on the Re-pression Bill.

LONDON, June 2.—The House of Commons this evening went into Committee on the Re-pression Bill.

LONDON, June 2.—The House of Commons this evening went into Committee on the Re-pression Bill.

LONDON, June 2.—The House of Commons this evening went into Committee on the Re-pression Bill.

tinglass, Wicklow, Suspect O'Toole, presiding, amidst great cheering he declared that that demonstration was as important as that held at Irish town that called the Land agitation into existence.

The Dublin Express (landlord organ) styles this Labor movement as "a new confederacy of mischief-makers who propose to treat the farmers as they treated the landlords."

The Western People, Glace Independent, and Roscommon Herald endorse Parnell's action.

It is believed in London that the difficulty in Egypt will compel a settlement of the Irish question or at least materially help it along.

A strong feeling has been developed in Ireland against any split in the Parliamentary party.

Frank O'Donnell is speaking in Cumberland, England, against Coercion.

Parnell is resting in England.

Dillon is in Dublin consulting with the Ladies' Land League and arranging for the protection of the evicted and similar matters.

Last week 600 emigrants left Limerick for the United States.

The Ulster Daily Examiner says that the landlords in the North are pushing hard for the rent due, and especially the arrears.

They have for some weeks had their bailiffs and agents exceedingly busy. It repeats its advice to the tenants to stand firm. It says:—Agents, sub-agents, clerks, and bailiffs are daily calling on the tenantry in this neighborhood, and especially in Derry, and using all manner of threats to compel payment.

We are not at all surprised that these gentlemen should act in this way. Any other course would be at variance with the custom which is to them a second nature.

Their rents they want, and their rents their full rates—they must have, no matter that their tenants cannot pay a sixpence after their own immediate wants are supplied.

We should expect at the present time, when the tenure of landed proprietors in Ireland is little better than on sufferance, that they should show as conciliatory and as accommodating a disposition as possible.

Generosity could not be expected, but motives of prudence and caution might be expected from men who have had so lengthened a training in the school of selfishness.

We hope, (continues the Examiner), that no tenants will yield to landlord threats at the present time."

LONDON, June 3.—Mr. Brennan, Secretary of the Land League, after his release yesterday, addressed a large assemblage in Kilkenny.

He said his real jailers were Gladstone, Bright, Chamberlain, and the whole crowd of pseudo-humanitarians and renegade-Republicans who composed the British Cabinet.

He hoped that if the eight hundred suspects were called upon for real sacrifices they would be ready, if necessary, to die for their country.

They had seen the Government acknowledge Michael Davitt as conqueror. Much remained to be done. They must tear up the very roots of landlordism.

LONDON, June 3.—Irish residents in Liverpool are arranging a demonstration in honor of Davitt on Tuesday.

Davitt and Dillon sail for New York on Thursday.

Forty-six Liberals voted with the minority in the House of Commons last evening on Davitt's amendment excluding cases of treason or treason felony from trial by special commission courts.

New York, June 3.—The Herald's London special says:—The Marquis of Blandford has an article in the Nineteenth Century, wherein he wished that the Anglo-Irish landed class had perished in the same manner as the Southern aristocracy of the United States, and says England must choose between the alternatives of home rule or separation.

The latest Fenian scare is a threat to blow up Puffest magazine. A man within the walls was challenged by the sentry, and answered, "All right, chummy," and disappeared over the wall.

determination to deal fairly with all concerned.

LONDON, June 5.—Michael Davitt has published a reply to the pamphlet of Arnold Foster attacking the Land League in which he denies emphatically that the League had any hand in the Clonsilla explosion, or that the Fenians as a body knew anything of or planned the outrage.

LONDON, June 5.—In the House of Lords to-day the Marquis of Waterford moved for correspondence in connection with the recent release of suspects.

He condemned the action of the Government in coming to terms with Mr. Parnell and other Land Leaguers.

Earl Cowper deprecated the release of the "suspect" members of Parliament, and regretted that the subject of arrears of rent was taken up with the general question.

The Marquis of Salisbury said the Government granted conciliatory measures in a way that led to the belief that the measures were extorted by crime.

The House of Commons this evening passed the first clause of the Re-pression bill by 227 to 39.

Several Irish members expressed a wish that Special Courts be precluded from trying prisoners for treason in consequence of words spoken or written in foreign lands.

Mr. Healy moved that no person be tried for treason committed outside of Ireland.—Rejected.

Mr. Cowen contended that the suspension of trial by jury would demoralize the people and judges.

Sir Wm. Harcourt insisted that British subjects who in America or elsewhere counselled the invasion of England or committed treasonable acts, ought on coming within the jurisdiction of England, to be made amenable for such acts.

The House by a vote of 128 to 27 endorsed Sir W. Harcourt's views.

Mr. Parnell denied that the Irish people sympathized with crime. The Phoenix Park murders, he said, produced a desire to assist in the enforcement of the law, but that feeling disappeared when the Re-pression bill was introduced. The bill would tend to increase outrages.

The second clause, providing for appeal from special courts to a court of criminal appeal, was adopted unanimously.

LONDON, June 6.—In the House last night Sir W. Harcourt consented to insert in the Re-pression bill provisions for assuring prompt trial and causing that judges for special courts be selected by ballot instead of being appointed, and obliging judges to state the reason for conviction in open court.

LONDON, June 6.—In the House of Commons last night, Sir William Harcourt stated that if there were only one reader of O'Donnell's paper, the Crimo Prevention Act would necessarily deal with him.

The statement provoked an irreverent demonstration from the Irish benches.

Mr. Trevelyan taunted Sir William Harcourt with deserting Russia for his own purposes.

He said Russia's paper would have been dead three months ago if Sir William Harcourt would refrain from making attacks.

He said Russia was as necessary to Sir William Harcourt as Sir William Harcourt was to Russia.

The House laughed heartily, and Sir Wm. Harcourt showed how badly he had been hit by his sly demeanor on the Treasury bench.

THE COMING REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND. SOCIETY STANDING ON THE BRINK OF A SOCIAL EARTHQUAKE—HOME RULE OR SEPARATION.

LONDON, June 4.—Turning to the social events of the week, one can only say that society keeps steadily to the beaten path of London amusements, untroubled by politics, and careless of the warnings which the prophets of evil occasionally lay on its breakfast table.

Two such indigestible morsels appeared this week in the World and the Times. The former says, in an article headed "The Revolution," that "Society is firmly persuaded that the net result of events between Easter and Whitnuntide in and out of Parliament has brought us perceptibly nearer to what is fashionably called 'the revolution.'"

A considerable section of society is just now suffering from real panic. The scare created by the Phoenix Park assassination has not yet passed. It has been revived by the suspicion of assassins in England; a dread, the like of which had not within the memory of man been experienced before, has fallen upon the polite world.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS! THE CONSTANTINOPLE CONFERENCE THE SOUDAN DISTURBANCE ARABI BEY DEFIANT!

BERLIN, June 3.—The conference of the Powers on the Egyptian question will probably assemble on Tuesday.

CAIRO, June 3.—It is reported that All Sadek, Minister of Finance, has become insane owing to fear of violence from his colleagues. Disturbing rumors from Soudan are not confirmed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 3.—The Sultan has informed the French Ambassador that the Porte is able to remove the difficulties in Egypt without a conference.

The Sultan said he expected his commissioners to be obeyed. He felt confident of being able to restore Egypt to its normal state.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 4.—The Porte has informed the Powers that Dervish Pacha and Lehib Bey would start for Egypt to-day with full powers.

The Sultan said even should the commissioners encounter obstacles, he felt confident of being able to surmount any difficulty. Therefore he cannot share the views of the Powers as to the necessity of a conference.

CAIRO, June 4.—Arabi Pacha says he cares little for England's promises or threats. He will repel European aggression with his whole strength.

ALEXANDRIA, June 4.—Hulvy gunners now going into the earthworks around the harbor.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 3.—Besides Dervish Pacha, Commissioner, and Lehib Bey, Assistant Commissioner, Ahmed Esed Elendi, Second Assistant Commissioner, and Veli Bey, attaché to the Commission, have sailed for Cairo.

All the foreign ambassadors were summoned by the Porte last evening and informed of the despatch of the Commission with the object of endeavoring to effect a reconciliation between the Khedive and Arabi, and restore order.

The British Minister telegraphed Earl Granville that in view of the Sultan's action in sending a commission, a postponement of the conference was desirable.

It is rumored the Porte has dispatched a circular to the Powers endeavoring to show the conference to be inopportune.

It is stated that the Sultan's confidential agent in Egypt has succeeded in establishing an understanding between the military party and the Sultan, so that in the event of the landing of English troops, they and the Egyptian troops will fraternize.

ALEXANDRIA, June 5.—The orders for the cessation of work in the fortifications arrived too late. The fortifications had been completed.

Egyptian soldiers have been observed drilling with heavy guns on the shores of the harbor. They measured the exact distance of the English ships from the land.

CAIRO, June 5.—Arabi Pacha has been acting under direction of the Afghan Mussulman, as a friend of Dervish Pacha. It is probable that Dervish, as a Turkish commissioner, will outwardly supporting the Khedive, will secretly support Arabi in his resistance.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 5.—Dervish Pacha has taken a large number of presents to Egypt.

GREAT FIRE AT POINT LEVIS. DESTRUCTION OF THE RAILWAY DEPOT AND IMMIGRATION SHEDS—SERIOUS INJURY TO THE WHARVES—NARROW ESCAPE OF VICTORIA HOTEL—ESTIMATED LOSS \$400,000.

QUEBEC, June 2.—One of the most destructive fires which has occurred in this district for a long time destroyed the station and sheds of the Grand Trunk Railway and the Dominion, Quebec and Ontario Immigration sheds and offices at South Quebec, on the Levis side of the river, to-night.

The fire was first discovered at 10 minutes to 6 o'clock, when smoke was seen issuing from the plank of the wharf upon which the buildings were erected, between the freight and Customs offices and the office of the train despatcher.

waiting rooms. Behind this was a block divided as baggage room, freight shed and offices, custom office and the office of Mr. White, station master; a double track passed between this building and the next, which served as a waiting room for immigrants, and also for a dining room and kitchen.

At the extremity of the buildings were the offices of the Quebec and of the Ontario Immigration agents, kept here by Mr. Debarats and Mr. Fesse, agents for these two provinces.

The fourth building, which was over 200 feet long, was used as an open immigrant shed. The office of Mr. Stafford, Dominion Immigration agent, was at one end, and the ticket offices to exchange European coupons, and that of the general agent of the G. T. R. R. were at the other end.

Within less than an hour all these buildings were levelled to the ground, and the fire was burning into the wharves upon which they were erected.

Six Intercolonial Railway cars and two Grand Trunk Railway box cars were also burned. One of these was full of freight, value unknown, and there were also five or six carloads of freight destroyed in the sheds.

The tickets and cash in the ticket office were saved, as also the freight books. Nothing can be ascertained as to insurance on Grand Trunk Railway property, which is arranged in Montreal. Mr. White, the station master, and all the railway officials worked heroically during the fire in saving movable property.

Losses variously estimated at from \$100,000 to \$400,000, according to value of freight burned and cost of repairing wharf. Mr. Benoit's hotel, a two-story building adjoining the station was gutted. Loss \$3,000, insurance small.

A quantity of firewood and square timber owned by the Grand Trunk Railway was also destroyed. The fire burned with great ferocity and the Victoria Hotel and adjacent buildings narrowly escaped destruction, being badly damaged by smoke and water.

THE ELECTION LAW. HOW THE NOMINATIONS FOR THE DOMINION CONVENTIONS ARE TO BE CONDUCTED.

The place fixed for the nomination of candidates shall be at the Court House, City or Town Hall, or other public or private building in the most central or most convenient place for the great body of the electors of each electoral district.

The time appointed for the nomination of candidates shall be from the hour of 12 (noon) until two in the afternoon of the day fixed for that purpose.

Any twenty-five electors may nominate a candidate, or as many candidates as may be required to be elected for the electoral district for which the election is held, by producing to the returning officer at the time and place indicated in the proclamation, a handwriting in the form of schedule B, under their hands, giving the names, residence and addition or description of each person proposed, in such manner as sufficiently to identify such candidate; each candidate shall be nominated by a separate nomination paper, but the same electors or any of them, may subscribe as many nomination papers as there are members to be elected.

Such nomination paper may also be filed with the returning officer at any other place and at any time between the date of proclamation and the date of nomination with the same effect as if produced at the time and place fixed for the nomination; and at the close of the time for nominating the candidates the returning officer shall deliver to every candidate or agent of a candidate applying for the same a duly certified list of the names of the several candidates who shall have been nominated.

And any vote given at the election for any other candidate than those so nominated shall be null and void.

No nomination paper shall be valid and acted upon by the returning officer unless it be accompanied by the consent in writing of the persons therein nominated, except in case such person be absent from the Province in which the election is to be held, when such absence shall be stated in the nomination paper.

Nor unless a sum of \$200 be deposited in the hands of the returning officer at the time the nomination paper shall be filed with him; and the receipt of the returning officer shall, in every case, be sufficient evidence of the production of the nomination paper, of the consent of the candidate, and of the payment therein mentioned.

The sum so deposited by any candidate shall be returned in the event of his being elected, or of his obtaining a number of votes at least equal to half the number of votes polled in favour of the candidate elected, otherwise it shall belong to Her Majesty for the public use of Canada; and the sums so paid and not returned as herein provided shall be applied by the returning officer towards the payment of the election expenses, and an account thereof shall be rendered by him to the Auditor-General of Canada.

Schedule F, referred to in the above, reads as follows:— NOMINATION PAPER. We, the undersigned electors of the electoral district of (name, residence, and addition or description of persons nominated) as a candidate at the election now about to be held, of a member to represent the said electoral district in the House of Commons of Canada.

Witness our hands and in the day of (month and year) at (place) of (county or district) in the Province of (name of Province) in Canada.

Signed by the said electors in presence of (name and address of (number) of (ad) witnesses).

THE SOCIAL PARASITE AGAIN. LONDON, June 3.—The attack by Prof. Goldwin Smith in Nineteenth Century upon the late Lord Beaconsfield causes much comment. Several papers condemn it.

The exports of the Dominion for the month of April amounted to \$5,285,148, of which \$4,794,683 represents the produce of Canada.

IRISH NATIONAL ANTHEM. BY T. D. SULLIVAN, M. P.

[The following was sung for the first time in Canada, at the concert in St. Ann's Hall, in aid of the building fund of the Brothers' residence, on Monday evening, 5th June.]

I. God save our native land! May His strength sustaining hand Be for aye her sure protection and her stay May He bid her strength increase, Give her comfort, joy and peace, And banish feud and faction far away!

CHORUS— God save Ireland, pray we loudly; May Heaven's choicest blessings on her fall! From every harm and woe That may lay a nation low, May God save Ireland, say we all!

II. From evil-hearted foes, And from traitors worse than those, From schemings of the slavish and the vile, From the blighting civil strife, That makes dark a nation's life, Oh, may God protect our own beloved Isle.

CHORUS— May a grace from God above Till her people's hearts with love, May foolish hates and fears from thence be hurled, And her sons for ever stand Glibant gunnars of a land: The brightest and the bravest in the world.

CHORUS— III. May the years, as on they roll, Never touch her heart or soul! With a statu to dim her old and honored name, But may Ireland dear be still As a light upon a hill, In the pure and holy splendor of her fame.

CHORUS— God save Ireland, pray we loudly, May Heaven's choicest blessings on her fall! From every harm and woe That may lay a nation low, May God save Ireland, say we all!

OBITUARY. Giuseppe Mario, the well-known singer, died in Rome on Saturday, June 3rd.

Richard Mortimer, an old resident of New York, is dead. He leaves a fortune of \$1,000,000.

Prof. Rodgers, of Boston, dropped dead of heart disease yesterday while addressing the graduating class of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of which he was ex-president.

Professor Abraham DeSola, one of the most prominent Hebrew Divines on this continent, died on June 5th, aged 57. He had charge of a congregation in Montreal, whither the remains will be taken.

The body of Mr. John Gordon, of the firm of Gordon & McKay, Toronto, who died in Paris recently, left Havre on June 3rd per steamer "Labrador" for Toronto, where it will be interred.

Mr. C. T. Szozor, advocate, of Quebec, and General Secretary of the Bar of the Province of Quebec, died suddenly in that city on Saturday, June 3rd. He had been ailing from disease of the lungs and hemorrhage for years, and was recently married to a Belleville lady.

John Franklin, one of the first physicians of America converted to homopathy, died on June 5th, aged 70. He was born at Sherborn, New York. He endured many hardships and much ill-treatment for his devotion to homopathy, and was instrumental in having a law passed establishing a State Board of Medical Examiners. He was chosen President of the first Board of Examiners and always kept the position.

FROM RICHMOND, QUE. Cool Burgess' minstrels will appear at the Town Hall on Friday evening, the 2nd inst.

The immigrant traffic between Point Levis and Montreal is unprecedented this season. Several thousands pass Richmond Station weekly.

The receipts at the G. T. R. freight office-Richmond, for the week ending May 27th were \$1,080 in excess of those of the corresponding week of last year.

The putting in of the new water works for the town of Richmond has been resumed, and is being vigorously pushed. It will now be in order for our Town Council to provide some proper protection against fire, as the old excuse of having no adequate supply of water will no longer hold good.

THE LACROSSE CONVENTION. [From our own Correspondent.] Toronto, June 3.—The National Amateur Lacrosse Association of the Dominion are now holding their tenth annual Convention in Toronto.

The first session of the delegates from the various lacrosse clubs of Canada was held last evening, when a number of reports and motions were made involving several important changes in the rules of the game. The session lasted until midnight, and considerable business was despatched. Another session was held this morning and is still in progress.

Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, of Montreal, delegate and member of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, has just been elected President of the National Association for the ensuing year. Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, who had acted up to this as Vice-President, was warmly congratulated on his election to the first office.