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AN ECONOMIC CRISIS.

The "No Rent Manifestoes"-England and Scotland get a Taste of it-Political Franchise and Redistribution.

Offices of the Irish News Agency,

LONDON, S. W., Dec. 13th, 1884. The severe restraints under which the Irish newspapers are kept by the Crimes' Act. compel them to speak rather mildly of a subject that before long may produce an explosion in Ireland almost greater than that which so troubled the resources of English statesmen, and defied the powers of English force three years ago. In a word the judicial rents are menaced with the same danger as the rack rents of which they took the place. The bad weather, and the terribly low price of cattle and wheat have produced an economic crisis, and the fact is the farmers are not able to pay the rents which the land courts have fixed. Up to the present there have been only sporadic manifestations of a coming time of severe struggle between the tenants and the landlords; but the general struggle will probably come. It is well to consider the chances of such a struggle by the light of events in England and Scotland. Il is a most hopeful sign of the times that the crisis is no longer a purely Irish crisis; that it exists in England and Scotland as well as in Ireland. It is a still more hopeful sign of the times that the remedies proposed in the three countries are practically the same. In England and in Scotland public opinion points, as in Ireland, to the rack rents of the landlords as the fountain and origin of the existing distress; and in the three countries the demand is simultaneously made for a reduction of this intelerable impost as one the first necessity to establish a better state of things. Three years ago a demand fer a reduction of rents by the Irish farmers was denounced as robbery and confiscation by the practically unanimous opinion of England and Scotland; and when a "No Rent Manifeste" was issued the English Prime Minister was backed in applying every resource of British civilization, so called, to put it down. To-day a "No Rent Manifesto" is issued, and acted upon in all the the farmers of these two districts in Scotland and England are, as the St. James's Gazette remarks, with its characteristically savage hatred of Ireland and of popular movements have adopted "the regular Land League pro-

The attitude of the English press under such circumstances is noteworthy. With scarcely an exception, they applaed the gallant crofters, who are determined to pay no rent till their grievances are redressed, and to die rather than consent to be evicted. The temptation to contrast the farmers of Ireland is great; but we pass this by, as our concern to day is with the influence of the circumstances, the temper and prospects of the land movement in England and Scotland on that in Ireland.

The facts which which we have set forth

render it probable that any attack of a large and an organized kind upon an Irish movement for the reduction of rent would not now meet with the same opposition from English and Scotch public opinion as was given in 1881-82. The Conservative party themselves The gift has been furnished by Messrs. Ireare helping forward, unintentionally of course. the demand for a reduction of rents. Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Lowther, and men of that irresponsible type are getting up an agitation under the name of Fair Irade, which in plain English means that the wheat of America is to be taxed, and the bread of English artisans thereby made dearer, in order that the landlords may still be able to exect as large a rent as that which they obtained before the wheat fields of California competed with those of Essex and Oxfordshire. It is scarcely neces-sary to say that such schemes have as much chance of being realised as the return of the period and the customs before the deluge. The choice of the British farmer is between paying a smaller rent or getting more money for his wheat, through an import duty on American grain; and as the latter alternative is entirely outside of any possible combination, the former alternative alone, is left. The rent must be reduced in England and Scotland, and the reduction of the rent in these places will, of course, be followed by a similar movement in Ireland.

The coming enfranchisement of the agricultural laborer, and the other classes hitherto excluded from any control in the affairs of this country is already making a vast change in the politics of this country. The Conservatives, having given in on the main point, are letting others go by the board. A few days before the rising of parliament a bill was allowed to pass through the House of Conmons in several of its stages for protonging the hours of polling in the condities great excitement in the distribution which would have been resisted to the death titude of the crofters is described as most devisive month ago. Then Lord Randolph Church tormined. Lord Macdonald's tenants in Skye six month ago. Then Lord Randolph Church tormined. Lord Macdonald's tenants in Skye still, who with all his follies has a better still persist in their no-rent policy; but on notion than any of his party of what will Tuesday several of them in the parishes of Shizort and Portree met the poor-rate collections and post settled with him. gain the ear of the great big public, has Shizort and Portree met the poor-rate collection openly delared that the agrarian revolt. They messenger at arms who proceeded to

The description who proceeded to be sufficient with a strendy begin; that the days winding a large strend who proceeded to be sufficient that the days winding at the strend of the sufficient that the days winding at the strend of the sufficient of a part belonging to a naightforward that the strend of a part belonging to a naightforward that the process of a part belonging to a naightforward that the process of a part belonging to a naightforward that the process of a part belonging to a naightforward that the process of a part belonging to a naightforward that the process of a part belonging to a naightforward that the process of a part belonging to a naightforward that the process of the strends of a part belonging to a naightforward that the process of the strends of a part belonging to a naightforward that the process of the strends of a part belonging to a part of the process of the proce

constituencies. This is just the point. There are some shrewd calculators who imagine that it would be better for the Irish cause that the Irish vote should control several constituencies that hold five or six. There is a certain risk, too, that the men sent in from the English constituencies might be more harm than good. If the Irish electors should elect Nationalisers or men of that description -and that is possible—the Irish cause would be prejudiced and not served. The single member plan of constituency is very favorable, on the whole, to the Irish cause. It will enable the Tories to make some headway against the strong and overflowing tide of Radicalism which will rush over the country after the passage of the Franchise and Redistribution Bills. An overwhelming Liberal majority would be a very serious danger to Ireland at the present moment; and therefore it is an Irish interest that the Tories should have some show. It is a hopeful sign of the times that the policy of Gladstone is breaking down so completely in Egypt and all abroad, that the Tories may be floated into power before long, and a Tory Government, especially if it were weak, would be much easier to deal with than a strong Liberal Administration.

SCOTCH NEWS.

The depth of snow at the gauge on Ben Nevis amounts to 24 inches. A small whale, 23 feet long, has been

washed ashore at Orphir, Orkney. DISTRESS IN DUNDEE .- In Dundee Sheriff

Court a number of cases came up, in which the rents were sued for of persons who had been out of employment for periods varying from three to thirteen months. The Sheriff expressed his sympathy with the defenders, but was bound to give decree.

The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton's infant daughter was christened on Monday afternoon at Berkeley Chapel, John street, Berkeley square. The sponsors were Prince Luis Esterhazy, the Countess of Gosford, and the Hon, Mrs. Thomas Fitzwilliam. The infant took the names of Mary Louise.

An action has been raised in the Aberdeen Sheriff Court, at the instance of the School islands around Skye; and in Cheshire there is Board of St. Fergus, against Alex. White, talk of a resort to the same weapon. In fact, schoolmaster, for immoral conduct with a number of scholars. It is alleged by the pursuers that defender "habitually attempted to deprave and debauch certain of his pupils."

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH'S OLD-EST TENANT.-Mr. Knox, farmer, Whitlaw, near Hawick, died on Monday about noon, in his 91st year. Mr. Knox was the oldest tenant of the Duke of Buccleuch in the Teviotdale district, and as such was introduced to the late Duke when he opened the Hawick Waterworks on 1st September, 1882.

HELENSBURGH PENNY SAVINGS BANK .ne annual report of the managers of this crofters of Skye and the tone towards the institution shows that during the year there have been no less than 4,359 transactions, representing a sum of £303 11s 3d as received from depositers, while the sum repaid amounts to £140 11s 10d, and £132 10s, transferred to the National Security Savings Bank in depositors' names.

GIFT TO DUNDEE UNEMPLOYED.-The Central Relief Committee on Wednesday received a letter from Messrs. Ireland, Leitch & Co. Dundee, intimating the gift of 150 tons of coal for distribution among the unemployed. land, Leitch & Co., and a number of coalmasters in Fifeshire, and the coals are to be delivered free at the Tay Bridge Station.

A STAGE-STRUCK DAMSEL.-A young lady connected with an aristocratic family in the West of Scotland mysteriously disapy ared from her home about two weeks ago, as may be inferred, great anxiety

relatives. The inquiries instituted resulted a the discovery that she had joined a company of strelling players who are at present in Fife. All the efforts made to get her to return home have as yet proved unavailing.

THE SKYE AGITATION.

THE NO-RENT POLICY-OUTBREAK IN LEWIS-MESSENGER-AT-ARMS STONED. Another outbreak has taken place among

the crofters in the Western Islands, this time at Uig in Lewis. Lady Matheson having obtained interdict from the Court of Session against the crofters of the Valtos township, who had taken forcible possession of grazings in the occupancy of tacksmen, the officer proceeded on Monday to serve the writs. He was met by the whole inhabitants of the place, who effectually pre-vented him from doing his duty, and ultimately stoned him and his concurrents out of the districts. The officers were struck several times with stones, and they were likewise besputtered with mud. There is said to be

have no further dealings with Mr. Alexander Macdonald, factor on the estate. About 12 crofters spoke at the meeting and it was unanimously resolved not to appoint any delegates to confer with the factor, but that, if Major Fraser wished to come to terms with them, he was to be asked to meet them himself, not as individuals, but at a public meet ing, and that on no account were they to hold any conference with the present factor. Should Major Fraser meet with them as asked, it was resolved to hear his proposals and deliberate upon them at a future meeting. The speakers also declared that, through the high rents that have been exacted from them for a number of years, and the deprivation of hill pasture, the people were quite unable to pay rent, and a resolution not to pay rent this term was unanimously adopted. The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. D. McCallum, Waternish, Mr. John McPherson, and Mr. Duncan Cameron, of Coan, who was introduced to the meeting as a candidate for the representation of Inverness shire, which was

received with great cheering. The resolution to pay no rent at the present term appears to be extending in Skyc. Following the example of the Glendale men. the crofters of the Braes and Sconser resolved at a meeting on Saturday night to withhold payment for both crofts and grazings until Government legislates in their behalf. Chief Constable Machardy returned to Inverness on Saturday with a number of the force who have been doing duty in the island, but there is no indication of the contingents left at Staffin, Uig, and Glendale being withdrawn. The work of the expedition is considered to have been fulfilled, and it is presumed that the marines will not remain for any length of

WORK OF THE AFRICAN MIS-SIONARIES:

The difficult but necessary task that has been imposed on us, to come and solicit alms from the generous people of this country in favor of the Society of the African Mission (Lyons), has decided us to offer to the public the translation from the French of the magnificent work on "Fetishism and Fetish-Worshippers," published this year by an African Missionary, Rev. R. P. Baudin, who has had an experience of twelve years among these wretched tribes. It also contains a full account of the missions confided to the care of the above Society. This is a most interesting study of the worship of countless blacks who inhabit equatorial Africa. Their various rites and ceremonies, including human sacrifices, even now prevailing, are here fully described, and show the reader how human nature is degraded, by placing before him a striking contrast between Materialism and the worship of God. No more interesting or instructive book can be placed in the hands of a Christian, for it not only treats of the inhabitants and their customs, but also speaks of the trials and triumphs of the Church on that distant shore. where the European missionary finds a grave in the short space of four or five years and very often less.

Moreover, this remarkable work has already attracted the attention of the French clergy, because of its connection with the doctrine of the existence of God, in which respect it may be considered as a corollary of the study of Theology. Its value is still further enhanced by a series of thirteen faithfully executed illustrations, showing the different divinities, their temples, adorers, human sacrifices, It is offered to the public as a means of aiding these poor missions, and many spiritual advantages are promised to subscribers. Christian charity requiring us to share with our fellow-man the goods which the liberality of God has bestowed upon us, we trust that the prayers and alms of the readers will come to our assistance, and by procuring at least one copy, enable us to carry on the work so nobly commenced by our saintly founder, Mons. Marion de Bresillac, whose portrait dorns the frontispiece of the book.

This work neatly bound is sold at \$1.00 and will be forwarded to any person by enclosing this amount, and addressing

REV. F. MERLINI, or REV. W. J. CONNAUGHTON, House of the Immaculate Virgin. Care of Rev. Father Drumgoole, Lafayette

Place, New York. Conditions of Admission to the Work of the

African Missions. 1. Are "affiliates," those who give \$1.00. 2. Are "protectors," those who give annually \$125.00. 3. Are "founders," those who give once \$3,000. This sum constitutes a "purse for the "perpetual" maintenance of a missionary in the above Society.

SPIRITUAL ADVANTAGES TO ASSOCIATES. 1. A mass will be celebrated at a privilegdialtar every Friday of the year by the Suprior General of the Society, in favor of the benefactors.

2. Twenty masses will be annually celebrated for each protector. -3. An annual of 365 masses will be celeorated for each founder.

Offerings will be received by the Mission-aries at the above address.

THE GREAT DIPLOMATIST.

FOUR REMARKABLE WOMEN.

How they Revivined the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland.

RATHFARNHAM, Dec. 22.-It is with extreme reluctance that I write to you on the grievances and sufferings of Irishmen in their own native country. Much more pleasant is it to treat of the brave efforts the men and women of the present generation are making to lift themselves and their country. out of the slough of despondency to which they seem to be consigned by so many centuries of misrule and oppression. That these efforts have been not only brave, but heroic and successful, I can gladly testify. Let the facts set forth in this letter, though only a few called, almost at hazard, from a multitude, enable American readers to say whether or not during the last century, as well as in the last years, there has been a brave battle fought to improve the social condition of this old Celtic land. Travelers from Europe to the United States who wish to judge soundly of the social progress made in our republic within a given period should study the condition of our public institutions both at the beginning and at the close of such period For public institutions are both the outcome and the sources of national life. They grow out of the life and habits of a people, and they are the very well-springs of public life

Since I came to the capital city of Ireland, and have been led to study closely her past history and present condition, my wonder and admiration have steadily increased by the marvellous change which has taken place from the year 1784 to the present year of grace, 1884. I must be understood as speaking of Catholicism alone. The comparison is in favor of Ireland. The Church proscribed, persecuted, laboring under manifold legal and social disabilities, has grown from within and by virtue of her own vital energy. I have been visiting some of these great

female establishments of education and charity, which may be in all truth styled the nurseries of the national life in Ireland, if your Protestant readers will concede to me that the religion of the immense majority of Irishmen in the past and of the great majority of them at present is the Catholic religion. For that faith, since 1534 down to the present day, the nation has battled and suffered. This faith has been the sustaining, the energizing principle in their souls all through a struggle unparal-leled in history. The soul of the nation to-day, in its literature and its institutions, only breathes freely and fully, and manifests itself in all its native vigor, when it combines the expression of Catholic faith and sentiment with the love of the old land, the sacred traditions of the past, and the irrepressible aspirations toward a free national existence.

I visited in Dublin the houses of the Irish Sisters of Charity, and here at Rathfarnham Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary, better known as the Nuns of Loretto, a house which also stands foremost in all Ireland as a female seminary; and, while at Cork, I again and again visited the South Presentation Convent. together with the far-famed Ursuline Academy at Blackrock, both the creation of Nano Nagle. This heroic and saintly Irish maiden was a native of Cork, a near relative both of Edmund Burke and Father Mathew. died in her 56th year, April 26, 1784, and was the first who dared in her own native city to open a school for the children of the Catholic poor, braving all the terrors of the penal laws. she died prematurely, worn out by her charitable labors. It has been my privilege to kneel at her grave and to examine carefully every part of the lowly house where she first dwelt with her companions. In January, 1787, was born, in that same city of Cork, Mary Aikenhead, who was destined to be the foundress of the Irish Sisters of Charity, a religious order different in everything but in name from the Vincentian Sisters, who acknowledged Vincent of Paul as their parent. In January, 1794, was born in Dublin Frances Ball, the parent of the Irish branch of the Loretto nuns. Catherine McAuley, the great mother of the Irish Sisters of Mercy, was also born in Dublin, on September 17, 1787.

I here unite the names of four of the noblest women ever born in any land, all belonging by their birth to the eighteenth century, but whose labors have contributed more perhaps than those of any three men their contemporaries to prepare and secure for Iroland the glorious, intellectual and moral springtide, the very sight of which fills my soul with unspeakable joy and hope. The three last named were born almost within a decade of the death of Honoria, or Nano Nagle; Mary Aikenhead, the grandest and niest attractive figure of them all, springing, like a flower of exquisite loveliness and fragrance, from the grave of the saintly Nano.

When I inform the ready that of the two Orders of religious women founded by Miss Nagle, the Ursulines count four houses in Ireland and the Presentation nuns fifty-two; that the Sisters of Charity have twenty-two houses, the Lorotto nuns fifteen, besides seven in Canada, and that the Sisters of Mercy county ninety-eight establishments in the Green Isle, some idea may be formed of the extent of their labors and of their deep and far reaching influence, through education and charity, on the life of the Irish nation. I have said "some

as encouraging a sight to the husbandman as was in Ireland in 1784 and for more than a decade afterward the prospect of seeing anything Catholic spring up, and come to maturity on a land which had for centuries devoured its generations of Catholic children. In Iceland the shepherd is free in springtide to lead forth and pasture his flocks as he may; the husbandman is free to trust his seed to the ungrateful soil, and trust for its ripening to the uncertain Summer sun. But in Ireland, all through the eighteenth century, neither was the Catholic pastor free to tend his flock, nor

the Catholic teacher free to open his school. nor Catholic parents to send their children to him. Why recall the fact that the unrepealed penal laws threatened the performance of the as a hint to the Continental powers that Engmost sacred functions of the priesthood, or land will be prepared to defend her course in the discharge of the schoolmaster's or the Egypt. But as a coup it falls far short of professors duties, with the punishments due that of the late Lord Beaconsfield, who, with-

poor of Cork, she did it with great secrecy, and not a little fear of the consequences to the children and their parents, if not to herself and her family. And when she established the three first Ursulines in their modest abode, she did so knowing that the

rights not to denounce herself and her commnions. But God watched over them. Castle and the terrible Irish Star Chamber, no Catholic house of prayer, charity, or edu-cation dared to show its head. Later, when intolerance slumbered and policy winked at

the presence there of the priest, the school and the asylum for the sick, beth the Church and the schoolhouse hid the Schoolho the Church and the schoolnouse and themselves away in obscure corners, and in damp cellars, in out-of-theway places, and amid half-ruined houses and way places, and amid half-ruined houses and the laboring or outcast poer. The latter pays a tribute to Davitt's hencety and says it is exceedingly difficult to forecast his future, as to whether it will be that of a damper of a great leader, closing the laboring of the laboring or outcast poer. More than one Catholic institution has arisen prosperous and stately on the sites of these lowly sanctuaries—the catacombs of the Churchin Dublin.—Bernand O'Reilly, D.D., in the New York Sun-

MR. CLEVELAND SPEAKS.

STATESMANLIKE LETTER ON THE CIVIL SERVICE QUESTION.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Cleveland has written a letter to the executive committee of the National Civil Service Reform League, in which he says : "That practical reform in the civil service is demanded is abundantly established by the fact that a statute to secure such result has been passed in congress with the assent of both political parties and by the further fact that a sentiment is generally prevalent among patriotic people calling for a has been thus enacted. I regard myself pledged to this, because my conception of true democratic faith and public duty requires that this and all other statutes should be in good faith and without evasion enforced, and secause in many utterances made prior to my election as President, approved by the party to which I helong, and which I have no dis position to disclaim, I have in effect promised the people that this should be done. If I were addressing none but party friends, I should deem it entirely proper to remind them that, though the coming administration is to be democratic, a due regard for the people's interest does not permit faithful party work to be always rewarded by appointment to office, and to say to them that while democrats may expect all proper consideration, seections for office not embraced within the civil service rules will be based upon sufficient enquiry as to fitness instituted by those charged with that duty, rather than upon persistent importunity or self-solicited re-commendations on behalf of candidates for appointment."

CHRISTMAS IN KHARTOUM.

LONDON, Dec. 27.-Although Gen. Gordon will not have the pleasure of eating his Christmas dinner with Lord Wolseley, it is a matter of congratulation that the General will have something to cat. The latest reports from Khartoum show that the plucky General has captured a considerable quantity of grain by his steamers, and now frequently receives supplies from the villages along the eastern bank of the Nile. A messenger who has just arrived at Korti from Khartoum says that the roads are so closely watched by tribes friendly to the Mahdi that it is almost imposeible to keep open communication, and this accounts for the recent scarcity of news. The messenger says Khartoum is provisioned for at least two months, probably much long er. The General has destroyed the greater part of the city as indefensible, and has enclosed the remainder by a fort, where he has built a high watch tower. General Gerdon has now twelve steamers, having repaired some of the old ones, and he is also making this decision to the attitude of Bismarck, says his own powder, so that the chances of his European reace is more important than the holding out until such time as Lord Wolseley reaches him are very good.

TURNING BRITISH SAIORS INTO BUM BAILIFFS.

London, Dec. 23.—The news from the London, Dec. 23.—The news from the other powers will be easily obtained. Hebrides is again very disquieting. The they having less interest in Egypt to concern crofters on the Duke of Argyle's property in them. In the event of the failure of the Piree, one of the inner Hebrides, have seized three farms, which they refuse to vacate and to induce Germany to accept the proposals the Government has ordered a gunboat to and bring their united pressure to bear to inproceed to the island to assist the local audice France to accept them. Germany is too thorities in making evictions. In conversation to-night with a prominent Home Ruler. he said that the Government was perverting the use of the navy in making the captains of gunboats process servers. He said the Wasp was employed in the same dirty, work , when she was wrecked some time since off the west coast of Ireland, and that it was a diagrace to The dilliculty lies in the reluctance of each

Mr. George Kingsmill, of the Ottawa Sun;

CABLE NEWS.

Selected from the Despatches of the Week.

LONDON, Dec. 27 .- The Catholic Union of London have arranged to give a great banquet to Lord Ripon, ex-Viceroy of India, on the 10th of February next, after his return from the Orient.

London, Dec. 27.—The Government's urgent order to Portsmouth to hold all available men of the southern division of the Royal Artillery in readiness to go to Gibraltar is considered significant. It is regarded as a bint to the Continental powers that Engto felony?

When in 1777 Nano Nagle first ventured to gather around her the children of the Catholic

Malta. This is not the first time Mr. Gladstone has followed the suit of his great poli-tical rival, but it unfortunately happens that

law was hanging over her head like the sword of Damoeles. It was for the Mayor of the city and the Town Councillors in the last session of Parliament, and who is threatened with a collapse of nervous energy, has started for a tour in India, where it is hoped his Lordship will not only completely recover his health, but also gain much value able information about the Indian empire at In Dublin, beneath the shadow of the atime when such information is of special value. Before his departure a complete reconciliation took place between Lord Churchill and the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, and the peace was sealed by a very hearty Eng-

> ile is the most popular Irishman ... ung. He is the ideal here of millions of Irish people, and may yet lead the Irish party and oust Mr. Parnell from the post of power he now holds. After that, who can tell? Mr. Davitt may die prematurely of consumption

> or he may die on a barricade."
>
> LONDON, Dec. 27.—Town Talk, the scurrilous sheet prosecuted a year or two ago for libelling Mrs. Cornwallis West, is likely to got into trouble again for an article entitled "Why the Dean of Hereford Escaped." Rumor also says that Mr. Gladstone intends to prosecute St. Stephen's Review because of its last cartoon, a picture powerfully done. showing the G. O. M. as a grave digger at work in a cemetery in the ghastly moonlight. The grave he is digging is marked "For Gordon," Tombstones around are marked "Cavendish," "Stewart," "Burke" and

> various Irish criminals. London, Dec. 27.—Cardinal Manning preached a Christmas sermon at the Kensington pro-Cathedral yesterday, beginning with an appeal for charity. He continued at length on the unendowed character of the Catholic Church, for which he was thankful. Rich priesthood, he said, brought with it relaxed zeal, fidelity and humility of both

clergy and laity.
The Russian Government has closed numerous Catholic convents managed by Sisters of Charity in Russian Poland, because they favored Polish patients and tried to make

DURBAN, Dec. 27.—The British flag has been hoisted in St. Lucia, and the Governor of Cape Colony has asked the home government to approve the raising of the fla

London, Dec. 29.—To-day is Gladstone's 75th birthday. The occasion is being celebrated with great festivity at Hawaardan, Birthday greetings reach Gladstone from all parts of the Empire. The Prince of Wales has sent cordial congratulations. Many liberal bedies have presented the "grand old man' with addresses, expressive of continued confidence and profound admiration. Newspapers without distinction of party devote leading articles to culogies of the great statesman.

LONDON. Dec. 29.—The demonstration

at Belfast to-night passed off in an orderly manner. A Catholic priest presided. Reso lutions were adopted in favor of an Irleh parliament, expressing confidence in the Irish parliamentary party and the leadership of Mr. Parnell, and a fixed resolve to support the party to the utmost, declaring that land parcelled out to pecuniary hirelings and pensioners as a reward for acts of cruelty must be restored to its cultivutors, that England must provide compensation for her pensioners and that it is the duty of all lovers of their country to insist upon foir play in regard to the redistribution bill. Addresses were made by Messrs. Biggar, O'Connor and O'Brien, members of Parliament, who spoke hopefully of the future of the Irish party.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—The North German

Gazette, replying to a recent article in the London Daily News, on the decision of the power to ignore the proposals of England relative to Egyptian finances and attributing: European peace is more important than the settlement of the Egyptian question. Each of the powers is obliged to consider whether the acceptance of the English proposals would jeopardize its relations with the others. If England and France come to an agreement on the subject, the agreement of the English proposals it is to England's interest much interested in retaining the good will of France to snatch the Anglo-Egyptian chestnuts from the French fire and attaches too great value to England's good will to wantonly disoblige her through ill-feeling. But she will not allow this to interfere with the policy of peace with France observed since the war. power to decide before the others accept or

reject the proposals.
Leopold von Rauke, the German historian, celebrated his 89th birthday on Sunday